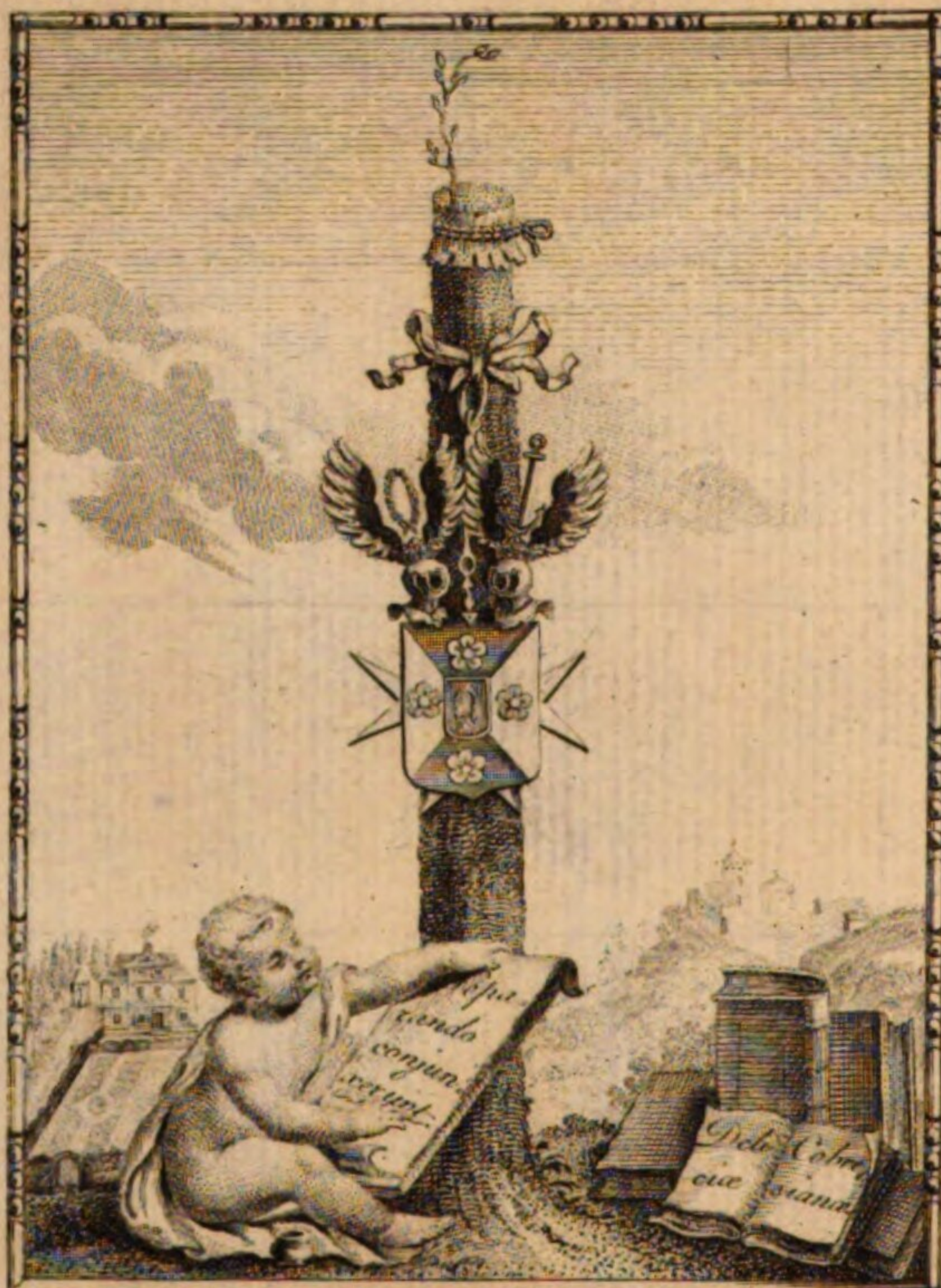




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FLORA SCOTICA

BY

THE REV^D JOHN LIGHTFOOT.

VOL. I.



Ranunculus reptans. P. 289.

L O N D O N.

MDCCLXXVII.

FLORA SCOTICA:

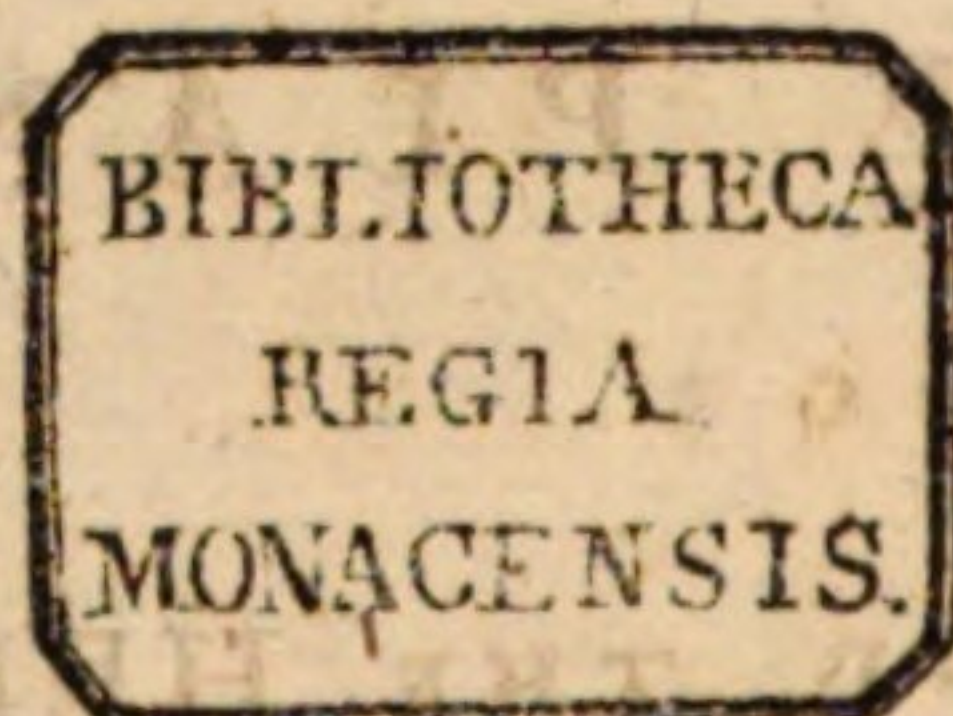
OR A
SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT

OF THE

PLANTS

OF THE

SCOTLAND



BY JOHN LIGHTFOOT, A.M.

Rector of Gifford in Northumberland, and Chaplain of the Bishop of Durham.

Where does the Wisdom of the Lord
in a more bright and clear
Where do we find His power
Of the Creator's hand
Than when we with attention look
Upon the third day's volume of the book
If we could open and read our way
We all like Moses should say
Even is a bath the radiant day

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MDCCLXXIV

FLORA SCOTICA:

OR, A

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT,

IN THE

LINNÆAN METHOD,

OF THE

NATIVE PLANTS

OF

SCOTLAND AND THE HEBRIDES.

By JOHN LIGHTFOOT, A. M.

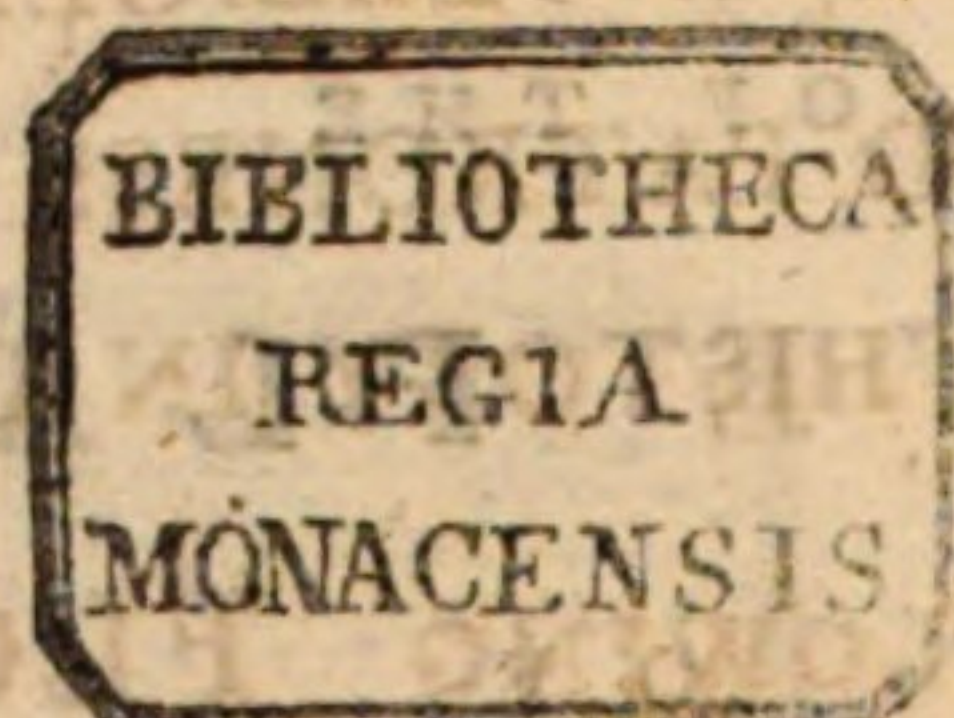
Rector of *Gotham* in *Nottinghamshire*, and Chaplain to the *Duchess*
Dowager of *PORTLAND*.

Where does the Wisdom and the Power divine,
In a more bright and sweet reflection shine?
Where do we finer strokes and colours see
Of the Creator's real poetry,
Than when we with attention look
Upon the third day's volume of the book?
If we could open and intend our eye,
We all like *Moses* should espy,
Ev'n in a bush the radiant Deity.

}
COWLEY.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR B. WHITE,
AT HORACE'S HEAD, IN FLEET-STREET,
M.DCC.LXXVII.



TO HER GRACE
THE MOST NOBLE
MARGARET CAVENDISHE
DUCHESS DOWAGER OF
P O R T L A N D,
THAT GREAT AND INTELLIGENT ADMIRER
AND PATRONESS
OF NATURAL HISTORY IN GENERAL,
THE FOLLOWING FLORA,
(AS AN HUMBLE EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE
FOR THE MANY UNSOLICITED FAVORS
HER GRACE HAS THOUGHT FIT TO CONFER
UPON HIM)
IS WITH ALL SUBMISSION INSCRIB'D,
BY HER GRACE's
MOST DUTIFUL CHAPLAIN,
AND MOST RESPECTFUL
AND OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOHN LIGHTFOOT.

TO HER GRACE
THE MOST NOBLE
MARGARET CAVENDISH
DUCHESS DOWAGER OF

P O R T L A N D
THAT GREAT AND VIRTUOUS
AND PATRONESS

OF NATURAL HISTORY IN GENERAL

THE FOLLOWING
(AS AN HUMBLE EXPOSITION OF GRATITUDE

FOR THE MANY UNBOLICITED FAVORS
HER GRACE HAS THOUGHT FIT TO COMMIT

UPON HIM)

IS WITH ALL SUBMISSION INSCRIBED

IN HIS POWER TO PROMOTE AND FACILITATE MY

BY HER GRACE

DEAREST HOUTFUL CHAPMAN, TOUCHED

AND MOST RESPECTFULLY

AND OBLIGED HUMBLE SERVANT,

Yours affection I had long conceived for the

science

JOHN LIGHTFOOT.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
AUTHOR OF THIS WORK:
Flora Scotica.

THE Reverend JOHN LIGHTFOOT was born at *Newent*, in the Forest of *Dean*, in the county of *Glocester*, on the 9th of *December* 1735. His father, *Stephen Lightfoot*, was a reputable yeoman or gentleman-farmer, who died with a very amiable character, as appears by the following all-sufficient epitaph, placed on a small marble monument in the parish church of *Newent*.

In Memory of STEPHEN LIGHTFOOT,
of this Parish.

He was humane, compassionate, and
liberal to the Poor,

And died regretted, *Oct.* 26th, 1769, aged 65.

His Son, the subject of this short account, was educated at *St. Crypt's* school, at *Glocester*: from whence he became an exhibitioner in *Pembroke College, Oxford*; where he continued his studies with much reputation.

He was first appointed Curate at *Colnbrook*, and afterwards at *Uxbridge*; which he retained to his dying day.

His first patron was the Honorable Mr. *Lane*, son to the late Lord *Bingley*. Lord Chancellor *Northington* presented him to the Living of *Shelden*, in *Hants*, which he resigned on taking the Rectory of *Gotham*, in the county of *Nottingham*. He had also *Sutton* in *Lownd*, in the same county; to both of which he was presented by his Grace the Duke of *Portland*. His ecclesiastical preferments amounted to above five hundred a year.

He was also domestic chaplain to his illustrious patroness the late Duchess Dowager of *Portland*, and by her liberality enjoyed, during her Grace's life, an annuity of a hundred a year. During her Grace's summer residence at the neighboring seat *Bulstrode*,
he

he did duty in the family twice a week, and at other times was of very considerable use to her Grace in arranging her magnificent collection of Natural History, particularly the shells, and the botanical part.

He was an excellent scholar in many branches of literature; but after the study of his profession, he addicted himself chiefly to that of botany and conchyliology. He excelled in both: but in the former I may say, that in *Great Britain* he was nearly unrivalled. I can only speak of my respected friend Mr. WILLIAM HUDSON, and conjoin him in the same sentence. He was equally versed in the knowledge of foreign as of *British* botany. He never hid his talents, or thought them impaired by the communication. No one ever possessed so liberal a turn, or took such great pains to enlighten those who were less conversant in those studies. I must rank myself among them who have been so often benefited with his friendly aid; and with a sigh lament the loss of the cheerful humane friend, and the want of his assistance on a thousand occasions.

In 1772, I proposed to him a tour into *Scotland*, and a voyage to the *Hebrides*. He accepted my offer, and made me happy in his company, and himself agreeable to the several families who, during the excursion, honored me with their hospitality.

One object of my choice of Mr. LIGHT-FOOT was, that his botanical skill might be exerted in the search of the distant and almost unexplored part of *Great Britain* for its vegetable productions. This he performed in the most indefatigable and satisfactory manner. I thought his labors worthy of the public; encouraged him to fling them into systematic form; and at my own expence printed and ushered to the botanical world that great work, the *FLORA SCOTICA*.

When I speak of that, I will not rest on my own judgment; I must rely on that of some of as able botanists as this kingdom at present affords. His descriptions are minute and accurate; his distinctions nice, and many of them new; his use of the several species more ample, and more applicable to

the services of mankind, than have ever before been given in our language. There is not an author of credit whom he hath not ransacked, and to their remarks added many which had fallen within the scope of his own observation.

This work appeared in 1778. No sooner did it come out, than Envy emptied her whole quiver: she employed every little archer to aim her envenomed darts; and unhappily with too much success. The book received its condemnation; but, as I foresaw that the poison must with time evaporate, I refused to waste *cedro digna locutus*, the labor of so able a writer on *thus et odores*, so only imprisoned them a few years in the darksome cell of a *London* warehouse, till they should be called out by the slow, but sure voice of all-correcting TIME: but, alas! a more fatal call brought them forth,

Comperit invidiam suprema sine domari.

It is now discovered, that the uses of vegetables could not be fully elucidated without

out ransacking the labors of past authors; and that, if in those cases my friend did not compile, he must have invented.

It is now discovered, that it is not a work fit only for mere novices in botany; for it is certain that the subjects are so deeply investigated, as to be equally fit for the adept as for the young pupil.

The art of depretiation was next exerted against the plates: several were pointed out as copies from that magnificent and elaborate work, the *Flora Danica*. It is truly fact, that *not one* was taken from that splendid work; every one are originals, designed either by my servant *Moses Griffith*, or by an artist recommended by his candid friend Mr. CURTIS, the ingenious author of a work that brings with it national honor, the FLORA LONDINENSIS. The instances of copying the works of others are only partial. There were two or three species of plants gathered when out of flower. To render them perfect, Mr. LIGHTFOOT thought fit to have recourse to the *Flora Danica*, but without destroying the originality of the drawing.

drawing. Several of the drawings also were pronounced to be bad. I can only subscribe to that censure in the instance of the *Ruppia Maritima*. I shall not scrutinize into the manner that figure got into the work ; I will only say it appeared unknown to the worthy author, and gave him some vexation. As to the censure passed on several of the plates, I can readily defend their merit, even so far as to dare comparison with those of other works, and that by the opinions of some most eminent botanists. Mr. LIGHT-FOOT's fame was to be demolished ; but, happily for him, on motives most humorously expressed in the lines of the immortal BUTLER,

By some fierce dead-doing man,
 Compos'd of many ingredient valours,
 Just like the manhood of ten taylor's.
 So a wild *Tartar*, when he spies
 A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
 If he can kill thinks t'inherit
 His wit, his beauty, and his spirit :
 As if just so much he enjoy'd,
 As in another is destroy'd.

Peace to all such !

I now

I now hasten towards the conclusion of the brief history of my worthy friend. In *November* 1780, he married *Matilda*, only daughter of Mr. *William Burton Raynes*, of *Uxbridge*, who brought to him a very considerable fortune, and by whom he left two sons and three daughters.

On the 20th of *February*, in the present year, he went out in the morning to a shop in the town of *Uxbridge*, seemingly in good health : the people observed he faltered in his speech : he said he wished he was at home ; to which he got with difficulty, and was conducted to his bed ; in which he had not been fifteen minutes, before he was struck with a fit, and grew very cold : he continued a few hours speechless, and then expired. This fatal stroke deprived his wife of an affectionate husband, his infants of a fond and tender parent, his acquaintance of an agreeable and useful friend, and his flock of a pious and worthy pastor.

THOMAS PENNANT.

Downing,
Nov. 13th, 1788.

P R E-

[A v]

P R E F A C E.

THE following Work, such as it is, owes its appearance to *Thomas Pen-
nant, Esquire.*

This gentleman, in his second tour and voyage to the *Hebrides*, in the summer of the year 1772, kindly invited me to partake of his company, and did every thing in his power to promote and facilitate my journey : a journey I was desirous to undertake, not only as it promised much variety of amusement and instruction, but as it flattered me in a particular manner with a fair opportunity of gratifying a favorite affection I had long conceived for the

a 3 science

P R E F A C E.

science of *Botany*, while it afforded the enchanting prospect of examining a country, whose vegetable productions had been attended to by very few.

Mr. *Pennant*, who was well acquainted with the ruling passion of his companion, first thought fit to encourage it, by suggesting the compilation of a FLORA SCOTICA, and promising afterwards to usher it into the world. This promise he hath performed at his sole expence, in the most friendly and disinterested manner. How far the public will be obliged to him for this encouragement is a matter of some doubt; but under it's engaging influence I could not refuse to undertake the work, and execute it to the best of my power, both in justice to him who was pleas'd to think me equal to the performance, and for the credit of myself.

Returning therefore most grateful acknowledgments to Mr. *Pennant*, for the pleasures I received both in my journey and company with him, I must now proceed
to

to lay before the reader a short plan of the work itself, and of the various aids I received in the execution of it.

The first part of the book is a sketch of *Caledonian Zoology*, compos'd by Mr. Pen-
nant, and prefix'd for the benefit of those naturalists who wish to be acquainted with the animals of North Britain.

This is succeeded by the *FLORA SCOTICA*, or a systematic arrangement of the indigenous plants of *Scotland* and its *islands*.

This arrangement is entirely after the *sexual* or *Linnæan* method, not only as being the present most approved and fashionable, but the most ingenious and convenient, and, consequently, the most eligible system hitherto invented.

It is well known to consist of twenty-four classes or primary divisions; at the beginning of each of which I have enumerated the several *orders* and *genera* contained under it, together with the short characters which distinguish each *genus*, after the manner of *Linnæus*, in the 13th edition of his *Systema Naturæ*. This short scheme enables the

learner not only to behold at one view the various *genera* comprehended under each class, but also to distinguish readily their differences, and to discover some few species of plants, which would seem to the *Tyro* improperly class'd, and might otherwise baffle his researches in investigating their names. These irregular species are therefore, to facilitate his enquiries, printed in italics, and placed at the foot of the order to which they might seem to belong.

Again, at the head of every *genus* its generic characters are express'd more fully, in conformity to the method of the forementioned *Swedish* naturalist, with references to his *Genera Plantarum*, where those characters are described at large.

Under each *genus* are arranged the several *species*, with their trivial names and specific differences, all taken from the same author, unless where new species required new names to be given them.

Then follow references to those authors who have exhibited the best figures of the several species. The books referred to are
often

often indeed voluminous and expensive, but they are such as will yield much pleasure and satisfaction to the learner.

Next succeeds the common *English* name of each species, and afterwards the *Scotch* and *Gaulic* or *Erse* names, so far as they are generally known and received by the inhabitants.

To these are subjoin'd each plant's particular *place of growth* or *native soil*.

To which is added its *duration*, express'd by the following signs, *viz.* ☉ which denotes the plant to be *annual*, ♂ *biennial*, ♀ *perennial*, and ʒ a *tree* or *shrub*. Afterwards the *time of flowering*, signified by the following numbers, *viz.* I. II. III. &c. corresponding to the months of *January*, *February*, *March*, &c.

Then follows a short *description* of each plant, or some few distinguishing characters of it, such as were thought necessary either to point out the difference of species most nearly allied, or to assist the learner in ascertaining those plants which are generally least known, or but ill-described by authors:
such

such especially are those of the *Cryptogamia* class, which cost more time and attention than all the other twenty-three classes together.

Last of all are subjoined the various *uses* of each plant, whether *æconomical*, *medical*, or *superstitious*. Their *æconomical* and *medical* uses are extracted from authors of the first credit; for the most part either from *Linnæus's Materia Medica*, or *Haller's Historia stirpium Helvetiæ*. For their *superstitious* uses I am chiefly indebted to my often-mentioned friend Mr. *Stuart*, a native of the *Highlands*, and perfectly acquainted with the customs of his countrymen.

In the course of this work, I have purposely avoided the addition of all *synonyms*, not merely to prevent swelling the book, but because they have been so often repeated by other authors, and seem to be at the same time of little use to the learner. I therefore wholly omitted them, to make way for *descriptions*, which I flatter myself will prove of more service.

Should

Should I be ask'd, why, contrary to the present fashion in works of this kind, I chose to write the descriptions and uses of the plants in *English* rather than *Latin*? I answer, *to comply with the request of my best friends*. Neither do I think it any objection to the book, as it was written purely for the use of my countrymen, who will understand it never the worse for being in their own tongue.

With the *theory* and *technical terms* of the sexual system, and the manner how to investigate an unknown plant, the reader is supposed to be acquainted before he takes the *Flora Scotica* in hand. If he should be totally ignorant of the elements of Botany, and yet be desirous of knowing the names and uses of any native plants which may fall in his way, I would beg leave first to refer him either to the *Philosophia Botanica* of *Linnaeus*, for a *Latin* instruction in the first principles of the science, or to *Lee's Introduction to Botany*, or *Rose's Elements of Botany* for an *English* one; after which I flatter myself he will have little difficulty, with the help of the *Flora Scotica*,
to

to ascertain almost any vegetable of *Caledonian* birth.

It may be thought perhaps a little arrogant, that I should attempt a systematic arrangement of the plants of a large country, without having spent more than one summer in it; and indeed the imputation would be just, if I had not received the greatest assistance therein from able and ingenious botanists, who have resided in that country their whole lives: gentlemen, who have not only permitted me to examine their valuable collections, but have freely communicated to me the observations of many years.

Among these I have the pleasure first to mention with gratitude the name of Dr. *Hope*, the present celebrated professor of botany at *Edinburgh*, who not only favoured me with the sight of his copious *Herbarium*, but permitted me the use of his notes and observations, the result of a long enquiry.

To the Rev. Mr. *Stuart jun.* late of *Killin* in *Breadalbane*, now of *Luss*, in the county of *Dumbarton*, I am indebted for every

every assistance that ingenuity and friendship could yield. This young gentleman, a most accurate observer of Nature's works, and critically vers'd in the *Erse* language, and the manners and customs of his country, I had the good-fortune to share as a companion and fellow-traveller through the *Highlands* and *Hebrides*; and to him I am obliged for a great portion of the *Highland* botany, for many of the *medical* and *æconomical*, and all the *superstitious* uses of plants which are interspersed in this work, and to him I owe the supply of their *Erse* or *Gaulic* names.

To the Rev. Dr. *Burgess* of *Kirkmichael*, in *Dumfrieshire*, I am eminently indebted for the botany of the *Lowlands*. Unsolicited and without reserve, he was ready to impart all the botanical discoveries he had made during the course of many years. To him I am likewise obliged for the provincial names of plants, or those made use of by the common people of the country.

To these assistances from gentlemen constantly resident in *Scotland*, I must add the friendly aids I have received from those who,
like

like myself, have made only transient visits in it.

Dr. *Parsons*, the present ingenious professor of anatomy at *Oxford*, during his medical studies at *Edinburgh*, as a necessary concomitant to the knowledge of physic, made *botany* one of his principal pursuits, and greatly excelled in it. He was indefatigable in his enquiries into the science, and in collecting the objects of it; and with much gratitude I remember the liberty he gave me to reap the fruits of his labours, by permitting me to examine his *Herbarium*, and extract from his notes.

Mr. *Yalden*, a late student in physic at *Edinburgh*, and a most sagacious and unwearied naturalist, lost no opportunity during his continuance in that university, of cultivating his knowledge in *botany*. He made a copious collection of the vegetable productions of *Scotland*, with many curious observations on them, and in the most liberal and friendly manner submitted the whole to my inspection and use.

To

To the number of those friends who have contributed their assistances towards the present work, I am happy to add the respectable and celebrated names of *Joseph Banks* Esq; and *Dr. Solander*, the two great philosophical luminaries of this nation; gentlemen who were ever ready to elucidate a difficult subject, and who never fail'd to dispel the obscurity which furrounded any dubious plant.

Nor will gratitude allow me to forget the obligations I owe to the friendly indulgence of *Dr. Sibthorpe*, Professor of Botany at *Oxford*, who with great freedom and kindness permitted me to examine *Dr. Dillenius's* celebrated collection of mosses now in his custody, and thereby enabled me to solve many doubts and difficulties among the numerous species of that minute tribe of vegetables.

Having now exhibited, as I proposed, a short plan of the following work, and enumerated the various aids I received in the execution of it, it may not be amiss briefly to acquaint the reader, what were my own preparative qualifications for the undertaking it.

it. I would wish therefore to let him know, that the entertaining science of Botany had been the constant amusement of my rides and walks for upwards of sixteen years, previous to my tour in *Scotland*; that in this tour I travelled either by land or sea from the south of *Annandale* to the borders of *Sutherland*, visited most of the *Hebrides*, except the *Long-Island*, traversed the kingdom from *Argyle-shire* to the county of *Mearns*, that is, from the *western* to the *eastern* shore, and afterwards return'd to *England* by way of *Edinburgh* and *Kelfo*; that in all this tract, which took up the daily exercise of a whole summer, I had a constant eye to the following work, embraced every opportunity of scaling the highest mountains, climbing the most rugged rocks, penetrating the thickest woods, treading the fallacious bogs, winding upon the shores of seas and lakes, in short, of examining every variety of land or water, which promised to produce a variety of vegetables.

This is mentioned only to acquaint the reader what degree of perfection he may expect

expect from the following *Flora*, for I presume not to assert that it contains *every* indigenous plant of the country whose vegetables it recounts; it is sufficient that it comprehends by far the *greatest part*, which is as much as the *Flora* of any country can pretend to. The number of plants it comprises is not very far short of thirteen hundred, which will surely be allowed a competent foundation for an undertaking of this sort. Doubtless there are many behind undiscovered. These may serve as an incitement to others to make new researches, and so by degrees complete the work I have here begun: and if at any time such researches should be attended with discoveries, and those who make them will take the trouble to communicate them to the author, such communications shall at all times be gratefully acknowledged.

Should the following performance happen to excite any to the study of the vegetable creation, it may possibly become the source of much health and pleasure, by the exercise it necessarily promotes to the body, and

the complacency it always begets in the mind: but should it prove the happy instrument of diverting any from foolish and unmanly pursuits to the rational study of God's works, and the contemplation of his sublime attributes, manifested therein, which is the natural tendency of such a study, my time and labour have not been employed in vain.

Uxbridge,
July 24, 1777.

REFE-

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- Læs. Pruss.* Joannis *Læselii* Flora Prussica. Regimont. 1703. 4to.
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- Mentz. pug.* Christiani *Mentzelii* Index Plantarum et Pugillus. Berolin. 1696. fol.
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- Oeder. Fl. Dan.* Georgii Christiani *Oeder* Flora Danica. P.I. Hafniæ. 1761. fol. et reliqui tomi ad IX.
- Parkinson.* Joannis *Parkinsoni* Theatrum Botanicum. Lond. 1640. fol.—Ejusdem Paradisus terrestris. Lond. 1629. fol.
- Pluk. alm. et phyt.* Leonardi *Plukenetii* Almagestum Botanicum et Phytographia. Lond. 4to. diverso tempore edita.
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- Raii Syn.* Joannis *Raii* Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum. edit. III. Lond. 1724. 8vo.
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- Rivin. irr. mon. ic.* Augusti Quirini *Rivini* ordines Plantarum flore irregulari monopetalo, tetrapetalo, et pentapetalo. Lipsiæ. 1691 et 1699. fol.
- Roef. insect.* Augusti Joannis *Roefel* Historia Insectorum cum aliquot figuris Plantarum. Norimberg. 4to. 1749. 4 tom.
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b 4 circa

- circa Ratisbonam nascentium. Ratisbon.
1762 et 1763, &c. Centuriæ III. 4to.
- Scheuchz. Agrost.* Joannis Jacobi *Scheuchzeri* Agrostographia.
Tigurii. 1719. 4to.
- Scheuchz. Itin. Alp.* Ejusdem Itinera alpina tria. Lond. 1708.
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- Schmidel. icon.* Casimir Christopheri *Schmidel* icones plan-
tarum et analyses æri incisæ. Norimberg,
1748. fol. tabulis 19.
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minum. Lipsig. 1769. fol.
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ronæ. 1745. 8vo. 2 vol.
Ejusdem Supplementum. ibidem. 1754. 8vo.
- Sibbald. Scot. il.* Roberti *Sibbaldi* Scotia illustrata. Edinb.
1684. fol.
- Sterb. Fung.* Francisci van *Sterbeeck* Theatrum Fungo-
rum. Belgice. Antwerp. 1675. 4to.
- Stilling. Tract.* Benjamin *Stillingfleet's* miscellaneous Tracts.
Lond. 1762. 8vo.
- Tabernæmont. ic.* Jacobi Theodori *Tabernæmontani* Icones
Plantarum. Franc. 1690. 4to.

Thal.

- Thal. Harc.* Joannis *Thalii* *Harcynia Sylva*. 1588. 4to.
 Francfort.
- Tournef. In. R. H.* Josephi Pitton *Tournefort* *Institutiones Rei*
Herbariæ. Paris. 1700. 4to.
- Vaill. Paris.* Sebastiani *Vaillant* *Botanicon Parisiense*.
- Weis. Crypt.* Frederici Gulielmi *Weis* *Plantæ Cryptoga-*
miciæ Floræ Gottingensis. Gottingæ. 1770
 8vo.

ERRORS of the PRESS,

Which the Reader is desired to correct
with his pen.

Page	Line	
82	ult.	<i>for</i> truncatus <i>write</i> truncatus.
83	5	<i>f.</i> AGROSTRIS <i>w.</i> AGROSTIS.
85	7	<i>f.</i> perinatis <i>w.</i> pinnatis.
89	8	<i>f.</i> foliacea <i>w.</i> foliacea.
89	21	<i>f.</i> paleaccæ <i>w.</i> paleaceæ.
91	14	<i>f.</i> discernible <i>w.</i> discernible.
93	21	<i>f.</i> trispidiusculis <i>w.</i> hispidiusculis.
95	3	<i>f.</i> divaricata <i>w.</i> divaricata.
95	22	<i>f.</i> caryophylea <i>w.</i> caryophyllea.
96	23	<i>f.</i> scabiosis <i>w.</i> scariosis.
98	25	<i>f.</i> spiculee <i>w.</i> spiculæ.
99	14	<i>f.</i> medica <i>w.</i> media.
102	3	<i>f.</i> seabra <i>w.</i> scabra.
102	22	<i>f.</i> decumbent <i>w.</i> decumbens.
104	5	<i>f.</i> arvencis <i>w.</i> arvensis.
104	23	<i>f.</i> subulato aristatis <i>w.</i> subulato-aristatis.
105	23	<i>f.</i> kind <i>w.</i> rind.
106	25	<i>f.</i> calamagrotis <i>w.</i> calamagrostis.
108	4	<i>f.</i> fomentosis <i>w.</i> tomentosis.
108	7	<i>f.</i> nu <i>w.</i> nec.
108	19	<i>f.</i> actta <i>w.</i> aucta.
109	3	<i>f.</i> imo dextram <i>w.</i> imo ad dextram.
109	25	<i>f.</i> scirrhosities <i>w.</i> scirrhotities.
116	21	<i>f.</i> In Cartland <i>w.</i> on Cartland.
116	23	<i>f.</i> trispido <i>w.</i> hispido.
116	25	<i>f.</i> trispidis <i>w.</i> hispidis.
119	18	<i>f.</i> Succica <i>w.</i> Suecica.
124	25	<i>f.</i> of Potamogeton <i>w.</i> of a Potamogeton.
125	3	<i>f.</i> Sequier <i>w.</i> Seguiet.
127	6	<i>f.</i> Cops. <i>w.</i> Caps.
129	17	<i>f.</i> trispida <i>w.</i> hispida.
129	6	<i>f.</i> Hydrocotile <i>w.</i> Hydrocotyle.
130	17	<i>f.</i> expanso plana <i>w.</i> expanso-plana.

ERRORS of the PRESS.

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Page	Line	
132	7	<i>f.</i> Morist <i>w.</i> Moris.
132	24	<i>f.</i> Morist. <i>w.</i> Moris.
134	4	<i>f.</i> Host. <i>w.</i> Hort.
134	6	<i>erase</i> Tour Scotl. 1772. qto. tab.
134	9	<i>for</i> affording vegetation <i>w.</i> affording nourishment for vegetation.
137	3	<i>f.</i> queens <i>w.</i> queen.
140	4	<i>erase</i> the comma after the word Benmor, and also after Ben-Croachan.
140	25	<i>f.</i> protrato <i>w.</i> prostrato.
144	15	<i>f.</i> and limbs <i>w.</i> and use of his limbs.
151	3	<i>f.</i> are without dent <i>w.</i> have no dent.
151	19	<i>f.</i> mastig <i>w.</i> making; and <i>Alkali</i> in Italics.
152	25	<i>f.</i> Corolli <i>w.</i> Corollis.
152	ult.	<i>f.</i> Quadrified <i>w.</i> Quadrifid.
153	12	<i>f.</i> UMBELLATÆ <i>w.</i> UMBELLATÆ.
155	6	<i>f.</i> hispidis <i>w.</i> hispidus.
158	7	<i>f.</i> cequales <i>w.</i> æquales.
158	22	<i>f.</i> HERAGLEUM <i>w.</i> HERACLEUM.
158	25	after the word <i>superioris</i> <i>add</i> a full period.
159	29	after Tour in Scotl. 1772. qto. edit. <i>add</i> Part II. pag. 205. tab. XXIV.
161	2	<i>f.</i> to be pair <i>w.</i> to be a pair.
161	5	after the word <i>benè</i> <i>add</i> a full stop.
162	3	<i>f.</i> they resemble <i>w.</i> the partial ones resemble.
162	6	after Moris. hist. S. <i>add</i> 9.
164	8	<i>f.</i> bicuta <i>w.</i> cicuta.
164	ult.	after cicuta <i>erase</i> the stop.
165	23	<i>f.</i> lacinæ <i>w.</i> lacinia.
167	2	<i>f.</i> lævi <i>w.</i> lævi.
167	21	<i>f.</i> Morist. <i>w.</i> Moris.
171	17	<i>f.</i> arborco <i>w.</i> arboreo.
174	26	<i>f.</i> lest <i>w.</i> least.
180	6	<i>w.</i> subulato-filiformia join'd by a hyphen.
181	23	<i>w.</i> a comma after the word <i>trilobis</i> .
184	28	<i>f.</i> dextrom <i>w.</i> dextram.
184	28	<i>f.</i> ad p. 12. <i>w.</i> p. 12. ad.
185	22	<i>f.</i> Scheuck <i>w.</i> Scheuch.
188	21	<i>f.</i> gramiferis <i>w.</i> graniferis.
189	18	<i>f.</i> and waste places <i>w.</i> and in waste places.
191	27	<i>erase</i> the hyphen between the figure 3 and the word <i>calyciformia</i> .
192	14	<i>erase</i> the hyphen after the figure 3.

Page	Line	
197	ult.	put an hyphen between the words <i>decurrenti</i> and <i>amplexicaulibus</i> .
218	26	put a comma after <i>Castle</i> , and a period after <i>Strath</i> .
220	3	<i>f. Rosenath w. Roseneath.</i>
220	11	<i>f. erenated w. crenated.</i>
221	27	<i>f. Finlairg w. Finlarig.</i>
221	penult.	<i>f. three inches w. three inches high.</i>
222	25	<i>f. Flot. w. Flor.</i>
224	17	<i>f. cunciformibus w. cuneiformibus.</i>
226	3	<i>f. Etham w. Eltham.</i>
226	8	<i>f. uniflora w. unifloro.</i>
226	penult.	<i>f. Petula w. Petala.</i>
230	14	<i>f. Mearis w. Meavis.</i>
231	16	<i>f. parced w. parad.</i>
232	27	<i>f. strip. w. stirp.</i>
234	1	<i>f. page 334 w. 234.</i>
237	14	<i>f. Strath-Eme w. Strath-Erne.</i>
240	penult.	<i>f. viscorum w. viscosum.</i>
242	2	<i>f. ramis, subunifloris. w. ramis unifloris.</i>
242	3	<i>f. Strip. w. Stirp.</i>
242	ult.	erase the comma after <i>floribus</i> .
243	25	put a comma after <i>furrow'd</i> .
248	5	<i>f. intermix'd w. mix'd.</i>
251	5	<i>f. Sempervium w. Sempervivum.</i>
251	7	<i>f. Sempervium w. Sempervivum.</i>
253	19	<i>f. bas w. basi.</i>
253	22	<i>f. a w. at.</i>
254	16	<i>f. of flowers commonly three w. consisting commonly of three flowers.</i>
255	15	<i>f. fomentosis w. tomentosis.</i>
257	18	<i>f. neighborhood w. neighbourhood.</i>
260	25	<i>f. trispida w. hispida.</i>
260	28	erase the comma after <i>globosis</i> , and insert one after <i>glabris</i> .
262	5	<i>f. hairs and w. hairs or.</i>
262	7	<i>f. pedunculiq. w. pedunculisque.</i>
262	19	<i>f. emaginated w. emarginated.</i>
264	14	<i>f. Baugh w. Bauh.</i>
264	23	<i>f. fructicosus w. fruticosus.</i>
265	15	<i>f. Ger. cm. w. Ger. em.</i>
266	2	<i>f. Russians w. The Russians.</i>
269	8	<i>f. intermix'd w. mix'd.</i>
270	2	<i>f. rgentea w. argentea.</i>

Page	Line	
273	10	<i>f.</i> in the sea-scurvy <i>w.</i> for the sea scurvy.
273	10	<i>f.</i> for to strengthen <i>w.</i> to strengthen.
275	8	<i>f.</i> Swardles <i>w.</i> Swardle.
277	10	<i>f.</i> Gistus <i>w.</i> Cistus.
278	12	<i>f.</i> lineari <i>w.</i> linearia.
280	ult.	<i>f.</i> Bakwel <i>w.</i> Blakwel.
282	27	<i>f.</i> radicated <i>w.</i> radiated.
285	12	<i>erase</i> the comma after <i>varies</i> .
289	11	<i>f.</i> Rinrofs-shire <i>w.</i> Kinrofs-shire.
294	24	<i>f.</i> hederaceous <i>w.</i> hederaceus.
300	13	<i>f.</i> bafs <i>w.</i> bafi.
307	13	<i>f.</i> left <i>w.</i> least.
308	9	<i>f.</i> astmatic <i>w.</i> asthmatic.
313	8	<i>f.</i> folis <i>w.</i> foliis.
317	7	<i>f.</i> Rippis <i>w.</i> Kippis.
322	27	<i>f.</i> in a foliaceous <i>w.</i> in foliaceous.
325	19	<i>f.</i> hianttibus <i>w.</i> hiantibus.
326	3	<i>f.</i> 4-fictus <i>w.</i> 4-fidus.
326	6	<i>f.</i> labis <i>w.</i> labio.
326	18	<i>f.</i> embranched <i>w.</i> unbranched.
326	28	<i>f.</i> 5-fictus <i>w.</i> 5-fidus.
326	29	<i>w.</i> <i>tunicata</i> in Roman characters with a full period after it.
330	17	<i>f.</i> Bank. <i>w.</i> Bauh.
330	28	after the word <i>corollis</i> <i>w.</i> obtusis.
331	3	<i>f.</i> Flax-glove <i>w.</i> Fox-glove.
331	10	<i>f.</i> lanceo <i>w.</i> lanceolate.
331	19	<i>f.</i> scorphulous <i>w.</i> scrophulous.
332	16	<i>f.</i> 2-bidus <i>w.</i> 2-fidus.
335	7	<i>f.</i> nians <i>w.</i> hians.
335	11	<i>f.</i> Silig. <i>w.</i> Siliq.
336	ult.	<i>f.</i> ficula <i>w.</i> filicula.
343	5	<i>f.</i> monntains <i>w.</i> mountains.
347	5	<i>f.</i> subtrians <i>w.</i> subhians.
357	24	<i>f.</i> fructicoso <i>w.</i> fruticoso.
359	20	<i>f.</i> interg; <i>w.</i> interq;
363	6	<i>f.</i> alculine <i>w.</i> alkaline.
367	9	<i>w.</i> a hyphen between <i>quinque</i> and <i>partito</i> .
372	18	<i>put</i> a colon after the word <i>between</i> .
374	4	<i>f.</i> Stranguary <i>w.</i> Strangury.
380	23	<i>f.</i> clariculata <i>w.</i> claviculata.
385	8	<i>erase</i> the comma after <i>spinis</i> .
387	4	<i>f.</i> gronnd <i>w.</i> ground.

Page	Line	
391	12	<i>f. diphyllus w. diphyllis.</i>
392	2	<i>f. and some soils w. and in some soils.</i>
393	ult.	<i>f. six feet w. six feet high.</i>
394	5	<i>f. each pinnæ w. each pinna.</i>
394	27	<i>f. greated branched w. greatly branched.</i>
403	16	after the 16th line insert the English name of <i>Bird's-foot Trefoil.</i>
411	12	erase the comma after <i>caulibus.</i>
415	7	<i>f. Trygina w. Trigyna.</i>
415	8	<i>f. androscemum w. androsæmum ; and f. try-</i> <i>gynis w. trigynis.</i>
422	20	<i>f. nodum w. nudum.</i>
423	16	<i>f. longissia w. longissima.</i>
429	6	<i>f. with a more w. with more.</i>
431	3	<i>f. may given w. may be given.</i>
433	24	erase the comma after <i>foliis.</i>
434	17	<i>f. grows w. grows.</i>
434	26	<i>f. Heracium w. Hieracium.</i>
437	7	<i>f. Pilosella w. Pilosellæ.</i>
438	2	<i>f. repenning w. ripening.</i>
444	20	<i>f. caniculatis w. canaliculatis.</i>
446	2	<i>f. slightly w. slightly.</i>
448	15	<i>w. two thirds of the way up it.</i>
449	5	<i>f. Serratule w. Serratula.</i>
450	4	<i>f. pilosa w. piloso.</i>
450	11	<i>f. pricked w. prickled.</i>
452	17	<i>f. specific w. specifc.</i>
456	6	<i>f. fortasse w. fortasse.</i>
456	24	<i>f. bractæ w. bractea.</i>
459	2	<i>f. squarorsis w. squarrosis.</i>
460	ult.	<i>f. pulæ w. paleæ.</i>
463	15	<i>w. from three to six inches high.</i>
466	22	<i>f. feminieis w. femineis.</i>
470	24	<i>f. one plant w. on one plant.</i>
477	6	<i>f. Petasites w. Petasites.</i>
478	4	<i>f. sudorific alexipharmic w. sudorific and</i> <i>alexipharmic.</i>
478	19	<i>f. sefile w. sessile.</i>
480	2	<i>f. radicated w. radiated.</i>
480	3	<i>f. tridente w. tridentated.</i>
480	12	<i>w. three or four feet high.</i>
481	6	<i>f. finnated w. finuated.</i>
483	23	<i>f. is little hairy w. is a little hairy.</i>
489	10	<i>f. membranous w. membranaceous.</i>

Page	Line	
490	13	<i>for</i> solidio <i>write</i> solidis.
490	15	<i>f.</i> partheniam <i>w.</i> parthenium.
495	11	<i>f.</i> pinnatid <i>w.</i> pinnated.
496	23	<i>f.</i> Millifolium <i>w.</i> Millefolium.
496	28	<i>f.</i> Nobleseed <i>w.</i> Nosebleed.
498	18	<i>f.</i> pinnatid <i>w.</i> pinnated.
502	8	<i>f.</i> unreguarded <i>w.</i> unregarded.
504	20	<i>f.</i> hemisperical <i>w.</i> hemispherical.
505	27	<i>erase</i> the word <i>is</i> .
506	19	<i>f.</i> Bractææ <i>w.</i> Bractææ.
508	26	<i>f.</i> Mantrfs. <i>w.</i> Mantifs.
508	27	<i>f.</i> Huller. <i>w.</i> Haller.
509	10	<i>f.</i> become <i>w.</i> becomes.
509	11	<i>w.</i> a comma after <i>oval</i> .
509	21	<i>f.</i> haxe <i>w.</i> have.
510	16	<i>f.</i> is <i>w.</i> it's.
512	10	<i>f.</i> ARIUM <i>w.</i> ARUM.
512	18	<i>f.</i> labis <i>w.</i> labio.
512	22	<i>f.</i> Sequier <i>w.</i> Seguiet.
513	12	<i>erase</i> the comma after <i>Nectarium</i> .
522	5	<i>f.</i> Nidus cevis <i>w.</i> Nidus avis.
526	28	<i>f.</i> two petals <i>w.</i> the petals.
528	12	<i>f.</i> Tho <i>w.</i> The; and put a comma after the word <i>erect</i> .
529	25	<i>f.</i> astmatic <i>w.</i> asthmatic.

V O L. II.

535	10	<i>f.</i> straited <i>w.</i> strait.
538	4	<i>erase</i> the comma after <i>Linnæus</i> .
538	23	<i>f.</i> femineaq; <i>w.</i> femineaq;
539	8	<i>f.</i> fix <i>w.</i> fix.
543	24	<i>f.</i> blakish <i>w.</i> blackish.
544	15	<i>w.</i> a semicolon after <i>top</i> , and a comma after <i>two</i> .
544	22	<i>erase</i> the letter <i>c</i> after the word <i>conica</i> .
544	26	<i>erase</i> the comma after the word <i>communi-</i> <i>cated</i> .
551	penult.	<i>erase</i> the period after <i>non</i> , and put a comma after <i>benè</i> .
553	4	<i>f.</i> quod <i>w.</i> quæ.
553	4	<i>w.</i> <i>et</i> before the preposition <i>cum</i> .

Page	Line	
556	24	<i>f.</i> each <i>w.</i> each other.
557	5	<i>erase</i> the comma after <i>capsulis</i> .
564	2	<i>w.</i> a comma after <i>erecta</i> .
567	2	<i>w.</i> Benteskerny.
572	6	<i>erase</i> the particle <i>a</i> before the word <i>half</i> .
575	9	<i>erase</i> the particle <i>a</i> after the word <i>get</i> .
576	17	after Grous <i>w.</i> <i>and</i> .
578	17	<i>f.</i> oppositis <i>w.</i> oppositis.
580	10	<i>f.</i> bigemis <i>w.</i> bigeminis.
581	26	<i>f.</i> aculioribus <i>w.</i> acutioribus, with a comma after it.
583	4	<i>f.</i> besids <i>w.</i> besides.
589	15	<i>f.</i> grind <i>w.</i> grind it.
595	22	<i>w.</i> a comma after <i>shining</i> .
597	25	<i>f.</i> Baugh <i>w.</i> Bauh.
598	17	<i>f.</i> cylinrical <i>w.</i> cylindrical.
599	11	<i>w.</i> myrsinites.
599	15	<i>w.</i> Ben-Achalader.
603	13	<i>f.</i> continus <i>w.</i> continues.
603	25	<i>f.</i> agree <i>w.</i> agrees.
605	2	<i>f.</i> meior <i>w.</i> melior.
606	3	<i>f.</i> subpilosis <i>w.</i> subpilosis.
608	13	<i>w.</i> a comma after the word <i>soft</i> .
618	20	<i>f.</i> unquent <i>w.</i> unguent.
626	14	<i>f.</i> 3-phillus <i>w.</i> 3-phyllus.
633	2	<i>w.</i> a comma after the word <i>thin</i> .
644	ult.	<i>f.</i> fructificationes <i>w.</i> fructifications.
646	8	<i>f.</i> compositis <i>w.</i> compositis.
647	4	<i>f.</i> Equisetrm <i>w.</i> Equisetum.
648	ult.	<i>f.</i> here <i>w.</i> here and there.
651	penult.	<i>f.</i> transvierely <i>w.</i> transversely.
653	25	<i>f.</i> Mr. Stuart <i>w.</i> M ^r . Stuart.
654	11	<i>f.</i> ramifactions <i>w.</i> ramifications.
654	20	<i>f.</i> frondibns <i>w.</i> frondibus.
660	3	<i>f.</i> sparis <i>w.</i> sparsis.
660	5	<i>w.</i> a hyphen between the words <i>cordato</i> and <i>lingulatis</i> .
661	11	<i>f.</i> Tonge <i>w.</i> Tongue.
663	20	<i>f.</i> Coygoch <i>w.</i> Coygach.
666	10	<i>w.</i> a comma after <i>alternis</i> .
668	27	<i>f.</i> lanulatis <i>w.</i> lunulatis.
681	25	<i>erase</i> the comma after <i>Dunvororig</i> .
682	9	<i>f.</i> of fine <i>w.</i> of a fine.

Page	Line	
684	13	<i>f. a rind w. a kind.</i>
684	penult.	<i>f. at the end w. at the head.</i>
686	17	<i>f. foliolis w. foliosis.</i>
693	5	<i>f. contralibus w. centralibus.</i>
694	3	<i>f. first w. first.</i>
697	9	<i>f. vasculorum w. vasculosum.</i>
697	12	<i>f. pedunculatumh w. pedunculatum.</i>
698	14	<i>f. simplice w. simplici.</i>
702	20	<i>f. anthera w. antheræ.</i>
704	penult.	<i>w. a comma after the word burst.</i>
708	27	<i>f. simplice w. simplici.</i>
711	25	<i>erase the word pendulis, which is twice printed.</i>
717	15	<i>f. sphæricis w. sphæricis.</i>
717	ult.	<i>f. sphærical w. sphærical.</i>
718	14	<i>w. inverted conical with a hyphen and not a comma between them.</i>
718	24	<i>f. fig. w. fig.</i>
719	8	<i>f. near a cylindrical w. nearly of a cylindrical.</i>
719	10	<i>f. over, lower w. over, and lower.</i>
723	17	<i>f. sperculo w. operculo.</i>
727	5	<i>f. lente acuta w. lente aucta.</i>
730	18	<i>f. invisible w. visible.</i>
733	9	<i>erase the comma after surculis.</i>
735	14	<i>f. half an inch w. half an inch high.</i>
737	11	<i>w. a comma after thin.</i>
738	17	<i>w. a comma after ramosis.</i>
740	17	<i>f. simplicissima w. simplicissima.</i>
740	26	<i>f. lanceolate w. lanceolate.</i>
748	25	<i>w. yellowish, green, with a hyphen and not a comma between them.</i>
749	10	<i>f. qualiiy w. quality.</i>
755	12	<i>w. and before the word arise.</i>
756	4	<i>f. erect if tufts w. erect if in tufts.</i>
757	4	<i>f. curved w. covered.</i>
763	10	<i>f. creep and shoot w. creep and shoot out.</i>
767	10	<i>f. they are not w. they are not so.</i>
767	18	<i>f. their uses w. it's uses.</i>
771	9	<i>f. largest the w. largest of the.</i>
771	16	<i>f. alternately, pinnate w. alternately-pinnate.</i>
771	26	<i>f. that genus w. this genus.</i>
772	21	<i>f. authera w. anthera.</i>
774	10	<i>f. fuscous, green w. fuscous green.</i>

Page	Line	
775	ult.	erase <i>is covered</i> , which is twice printed.
777	23	f. green granulated w. green-granulated powder.
779	20	erase the word <i>have</i> , which is twice printed.
780	22	f. one of the left w. one of the <i>least</i> .
784	27	f. greenish, black w. greenish-black.
786	9	f. peduncunlatis w. pedunculatis.
789	25	f. pinqui w. pingui.
793	17	f. shining, green w. shining-green.
797	penult.	f. w. a comma after <i>flat</i> .
798	15	f. pale green w. pale-green color.
799	20	w. coronatum.
803	25	erase the comma after <i>smooth</i> .
810	23	f. crustaceous w. crustaceus.
811	7	f. greenish, yellow w. greenish-yellow.
813	7	f. either of a greenish w. either greenish.
813	16	erase the comma after <i>thin</i> .
816	4	w. a semicolon after <i>clusters</i> .
816	16	erase the comma after <i>glaucous</i> .
824	14	f. over another w. over one another.
826	2	f. blackish, brown w. blackish-brown.
826	18	erase the comma after <i>blue</i> .
833	19	f. a pale glaucous w. pale glaucous.
838	12	erase the comma after <i>swelled</i> .
847	12	f. and it even w. and it <i>is</i> even.
857	ult.	f. over another w. over one another.
861	21	f. pares w. paris.
881	19	erase the comma after <i>two</i> .
890	25	f. flightly w. flightly.
897	11	erase the comma after <i>which</i> .
904	5	erase the comma after <i>dichotoma</i> .
922	22	erase the comma after <i>within</i> .
924	12	w. a comma after <i>distance</i> .
937	8	f. J-Columb-kill w. I-Columb-kill.
945	20	w. an inch wide.
948	23	f. endiviæ folius w. endiviæfolius, as one word.
960	23	f. FUCUUS, ULA w. FUCUS, ULVA.
971	4	erase the semicolon after <i>single</i> .
977	ult.	f. undistinctly w. indistinctly.
984	12	w. a semicolon after <i>root</i> .
1000	ult.	f. J-Columb-kill w. I-Columb-kill.
1006	14	f. Creen w. Green.
1057	13	f. ochrolenca w. ochroleuca.

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OF THE

FIGURES.

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f. g. front and postern views of a magnified *anthera* upon its filament, before it has discharged its pollen.

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Plate XV. Page 347. Cardamine petræa.

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390. Orobus sylvaticus.

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round, and dark ferrugi-
neous glumes.

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827. *b. Lichen Burgeffii.*

*c. Part of a leaf with a
shield magnified, in or-
der to represent distinct-
ly the crown about the
rim of the shield.*

XXVII. 933. *Fucus palmatus.*

XXVIII. 938. *Fucus esculentus.*

a. A young leaf.

XXIX. 946. *Fucus ligulatus.*

XXX. 949. *Fucus prolifer.*

*a. A portion of the leaf of
the natural size, shew-
ing distinctly its prolif-
erous manner of growth.*

*b. An extreme segment of
the same leaf magnified,
shewing the warty fruc-
tifications, and a piece
of the *Flustra pilosa*.*

XXXI. 962. *Fucus verticillatus.*

1069. *Lycoperdon nigrum.*

XXXII. 964. *Fucus pygmæus.*

*a. b. Leaves of the natu-
ral size.*

c. A

CATALOGUE of the FIGURES.

- c. A leaf of the natural size in fructification.
- d. The extremity of one of the segments magnified, shewing distinctly the fructifications.
- e. A cluster of the plant, shewing its manner of growth,

948. *Fucus Endiviæfolius*.

- f. The plant of the natural size.
- g. The extremity of one of the segments magnified, shewing the fructifications.

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- A. The plant of its natural size.
- a. The extremity of one of the segments, shewing the minute seeds imbedded in the membrane.

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- A. The plant of its natural size.
- a. The extremity of one of the segments magnified,

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nified, shewing its reticulated substance, and the supposed seeds imbedded in it.

APPEND.

Plate XXXV. P. 1096. Sison verticillatum.

A. A diminished figure of the plant.

b. The partial *involucrum* a little magnified.

c. The *corolla* a little magnified.

d. A seed a little magnified.

e. A single whirl of the capillary *foliola*, of the natural size,

The Second Volume begins at Page 531.

Class MONOECIA.

CLASS I. QUADRUPEDS.

I. H O O F E D.

H O R S E.

1. Generous.

*Br. Zool. I. 1. ERSE. Stallion, org each. mare
Lair, capul. gelding, each, mare. foal Searrach.*

THE predominant color grey, or white ;
small in the highlands and islands :
the smallest in the isle of *Tirey* and the *Shet-*
land isles. *James I.* improved the breed of
his country by introducing horses from *Hun-*
gary. *Boethius, 352.*

2. As.

*Equus asinus Lin. syst. 100.
As, Br. Zool. I. 11. syn. quad. No. 3. Er. asal.*

ASSES very rare in *Scotland*: none in the
North.

O X.

3. Domestic.

*Ox, Br. Zool. I. 15. Syn. quad. No. 4.
Er Bull Tarbh. Cow. Bò, mart. Ox Damb. Calf. Laogh.*

CULTIVATED in all parts ; the great article
of trade in the North, and most of

* The animals marked thus * are also found in the islands.

B

the

the isles : largest of the island cattle those of *Skie* : often hornless in the highlands. During Winter feed on sea-wrack, such as tang, &c. and tho' out of sight of the sea, will regularly seek the shores at the recess of the tides. The stags of the islands do the same.

Wild.

NONE at present found unconfined. The offspring of the original breed still preserved in the parks of *Hamilton* and *Drumlanrig* ; and also in that of *Chillingham-Castle*, in *Northumberland*. Are of a milk-white color ; have black ears, muzzles and orbits ; horns fine, and bending out ; slender legs ; very wild ; and fly like deer at the sight of man ; generally on full gallop : very fierce, and dangerous when wounded, attacking their assailant with great fury. Never approach the cattle-yards, but when compell'd by hunger in very severe weather : always lie out ; their hides on that account tougher, and more valued by curriers than those of tame cattle. The carcass of an ox of this kind weighs 38 stones *English*, of a cow 28 stones.

In *Boethius's* days wild everywhere : had great manes ; I suppose long hair on their necks and shoulders, like the wild bulls of *N. America* ; now have lost that distinction : seem to have been the same with the *Bisontes jubati*

jubati of *Pliny*, natives of *Germany*, but which might have been common to the continent, and our island. *Sibbald* says, that in his time a wild white breed was found in the *Scottish* hills; but differ'd not in form from the common kind. Tame black cattle, in the isle of *Canay*, have still thin staring manes along the top of their backs, which reach from the neck up part of the tail.

S H E E P.

4. Fleecy.

Br. Zool. I. 22. *Syn. quad. No. 8.*

Er. Ram *Reithe*. Ewe *Caoro*. Lamb *uan*. yearling *oisg*.

FOUND in all parts; scarcer in the North, as the violent rains disagree with them: the fleeces of those in the island of *Jura* remarkably fine, otherwise in general coarse: the best in the South: the wool sold into the cloathing parts of *Yorkshire*. Multitudes of sheep reared in *Esk-Dale*, and the other *Dales*: are a great article of commerce: much cheese made from their milk: in general their faces and legs black; their teeth in some places, as *Boethius* truly say, of a gold color; that is to say covered with a yellow *pyritical* crust: I never happened to meet with this accident in sheep, but have in those of oxen feeding in certain meadows in *Blair-Athol*.

The great horned sheep of *St. Kilda*, mentioned by *Boethius*, may have been the *MUSIMON*, *Syn. quad. No. 11.*

G O A T.

5. Domestic.

Domestic Goat, *Br. Zool. I. 29, iv. tab. 99. Syn. quad. p.*

^{14.} Er. He, *Boc*, *Gaibbre*. She, *Gabbar*. Kid, *meann*.

HERDS of these animals common in the highlands and islands: cultivated for their milk: invalids resort to *Dunkeld*, and other places, in Summer, for the sake of drinking it medicinally: cheese often made of it: the skins an article of commerce: the flesh, in some of the isles, salted for Winter provision.

D E E R.

6. Stag.

Stag, *Br. Zool. I. 34. Syn. quad. No. 38.*

Er, *Damb-feidh*. hind, *Eilid*, agb. calf. *Laogh*.

FOUND in a state of nature over all the *Highlands*, and in great herds: inhabits also the isles of *Arran*, *Jura*, *Mull*, *Rum*, *Skie*, *Harris* and *Lewis*. Often grows to a great size: I have heard of one, killed in *Braemar*, that weighed 18 ft. *Scotch*. Is the principal venison of the *Highlands*; less coarse than

than those confin'd in parks in *S. Britain*. Is very destructive to corn : in *Skie* the farmer is obliged to watch his crop. The Duke of *Argyle* has, in some parts of his estate, humanely permitted the tenant to destroy an animal so noxious to his labors.

7. Roe.

Roe, *Br. Zool. I. 39. Syn. quad. No. 43.*

Er. *Boc-earba.* doe, *Maoilseach,* young, *meann.* yearling, *minnseach.*

FOUND in plenty from the wooded banks of *Lough-Lomond*, to the forest near *Langwall* in the S. of *Cathness*, in *Mull* and in *Skie*. The skin and horns articles of commerce. Brouze much : fond of the *rubus saxatilis*, called in *Scotland* the roe-buck-berry. The fawns, when taken, are with great difficulty reared, eight out of ten dying.

8. Fallow.

Fallow deer, *Br. Zool. I. 34. Syn. quad. No. 37.*

NONE wild in *Scotland* ; confin'd to parks, and not common : probably introduced there from *Denmark* by *James VI*, in his return from his visit to that court in 1589 ; for *Moyfes*, a servant of his, mentions in his memoirs, under the year 1586, that his majesty one morning passed over from *Leith* to *Falkland*, and had along with him a tame fallow deer, presented to him by

Queen of England : a proof of its being a great rarity at that time.

H O G.

9. Common.

Br. Zool. I. 41. Syn. quad. No. 54.
Er. Boar, Torc. Sow, Muc. Pig, Uircein.

SCARCE in the highlands and islands, from the difficulty of rearing them, by reason of the want of acorns in one part of the year, and grains from brewings, and of other food, the rest. Are detested by highlanders : in the North mostly cultivated in *Cathness* ; a small fierce race, with long pricked ears, high backs, long bristles, and slender noses : in that open country are tethered in every field. Much bacon exported out of that county ; also from the *Orknies*.

II. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS.

D O G.

10. Faithfull.

Er. Dog Madagh Cù. Bitch Galladh. Whelp Cuilean.

THE more singular varieties found in Scotland, are the
Highland Gre-hound ; now rare : is large, strong, deep chested, and covered with very long

long and rough hair : was in great vogue in old times, and used in great numbers by the chieftains in their magnificent huntings. Is the kind *Boethius* calls, *genus venaticum cum celerrimum, tam audacissimum*. Er. *mial-chu*.

Terrier. The breed in the isle of *Skie* particularly good : much encouraged in most parts, for the destruction of foxes. Er. *Abkæg*.

Blood-bound. Now in disuse ; formerly much cultivated, especially on the borders, where it gave surprizing instances of its sagacity, pursuing and detecting robbers and murderers, even after a flight of several miles. Inhabitants on the *English* borders were bound to keep so many dogs of this kind in every district. They were called *Slough* or *Sloth* hounds, from their following the slot or track of men or cattle.

El. Fox.

Br. Zool. I. 58, 3d ed. No. 11. *Syn. quad.* No. 112.
Er. *Sionnach, Balgaire*.

SWARMS in many parts of the high-lands : so destructive to sheep as to oblige the farmer to house them at night ; will kill even goats. Are not to be extirpated, by reason of the vast rocks and mountains. None in the *Orkney* or *Shetland* isles, nor in any of the *Hebrides*, except *Skie*.

C A T.

C A T.

12. Tame.

Domestic Cat, *Br. Zool. I. 45, E. Piseag.*

CULTIVATED every where. In superstitious days the favorite form assum'd by witches. *Vide* witches of *Tburso, Tour in Scotland.*

Wild.

Br. Zool. I. 47. Syn. quad. No. 133.
Er. Cat-fhiadhaich.

ABOUNDS in all parts of the highlands, and in some of the isles. Most destructive to game.

B A D G E R.

13. Common.

Br. Zool. I. 64, iv. tab. 100. Syn. quad. No. 142.
Er. Broc.

FOUND in several parts of *Scotland*; none in the islands.

W E E S E L.

14. Fitchet.

Br. Zool. I. 77. Syn. quad. No. 152.
Er. Fòclan.

INhabits most parts of the main land, and the isle of *Bute.*

15. Pine-martin.

15. Pine-martin.

Br. Zool. I. 81. Er. Taghan.

THIS species is found in the pine-forests, and takes possession of the holes made by woodpeckers. Is distinguished from the other by it's yellow throat, and having the finest fur.

16. Mertrick.

Martin, Br. Zool. I. 79. 3d ed. No. 15, Syn. quad. No. 154.

FOUND in many parts of *Scotland*; and, according to *Martin*, in *Harris*.

17. Stoat.

Br. Zool. I. 84, iv. tab. 101. Syn. quad. No. 151.

COMMON in *Scotland*. In the highlands commonly turns white, or becomes in the Winter an *Ermine*. Inhabits also *Ilay*, perhaps other isles.

18. Weefel.

Br. Zool. I. 82, iv. tab. 101. Syn. quad. No. 150
Whitred, Lib. Scot. 11. Er. Neas.

ISaw it in a white state in the isle of *Ilay*: a common accident in *Sweden*, where it is called *Snomus*.

O T T E R.

O T T E R.

19. Otter.

Br. Zool. I. 67, iv. tab. 100. Syn. quad. No. 173.
Er. Dòran, Dòr-chù, madagh donn.

VERY common in *Scotland*; abounds in the *Hebrides*, the *Orknies*, and in *Shetland*; in the last are called *Tikes*. A small trade is carried on with their skins, which are sold from 4s. to 6s. a-piece.

Sibbald * speaks of a great kind, which he calls the sea-otter; and says is larger, and has rougher fur than the other: probably only a variety; perhaps the *Latax* of *Aristotle*. Vide *Br. Zool.* I. 69.

H A R E.

20. Common.

Br. Zool. I. 87. Syn. quad. No. 184.
Er. maigbeach, Gearr-fhiadh.

FREQUENT in all parts of *Scotland*: found in the isle of *Bute*: none in *Arran*: in the isle of *Ilay* a small sort, dark colored, and a bad runner. The other islands destitute of hares.

* *Hist. Fife*, 49.

21 Alpine.

21. Alpine,

Tour in Scotland, 2d ed. Pb. Tr. 4, vii. p. 343. Syn quad.
No. 184.

Er. maigbeach gheal, maigbeach mbonai.

INhabits the summits of the highest high-land hills, along with the *Ptarmigans*. Is less than the common hare, of a greyer color, or less ferruginous: a bad runner; often stops suddenly in the midst of its course: when pursued shelters beneath the loose stones, or in clefts of rocks: never descends into the plains, or mixes with the common hare, which is frequent at the bottoms of the same hills. In Winter turns white, the tips of the ears excepted; in Spring resumes its grey color: the ears shorter, the hind feet longer, in proportion, than those of the common hare: the hair much longer and thicker than in the latter, to protect it against the severity of the cold.

22. Rabbit.

Br. Zool. I. 90. iv. tab. 47, 3d ed. No. 22. Syn. quad,
No. 186.

Er. Coinean.

INhabits all the islands, even the rock of *Ailsa*: found in the *Orknies* in *myriads*. They cause great shifting of the sands, by burrowing in them; but the value of their skins (a great article of commerce there) scarce counterbalances the damage. This
animal,

animal, the otter, brown rat, mouse, fetid-shrew, and seal, are the only quadrupeds of the *Orknies*, except the domestic.

S Q U I R R E L.

23. Common.

Br. Zool. I. 93. Syn. quad. No. 206.
Er. Feòrag.

SCARCE in *Scotland*: a few in the woods of *Strathspey*.

R A T.

24. Black.

Br. Zool. I. 97. Syn. quad. No. 226. Er. Radan.

INterdicted *Sutherland*; but swarms in *Cathness* and *Rossshire*. Vide Tour in *Scotland*.

24. ^{*}Brown.

Norway rat, *Br. Zool. I. 99. Syn. quad. No. 227.*

INtroduced here within these 60 years: place uncertain, found as far as the *Orknies*.

26. Water.

Br. Zool. I. 101. Syn. quad. No. 228.

27. ^{*}Mouse.

Br. Zool. I. 105, iv. tab. 102. Syn. quad. No. 229.
Er. Luch-Thigbe.

28 Short-tailed

28. Short-tail-
ed Moufe. ,

Br. Zool. I. 104. *Syn. quad.* No. 233.
Er. *Luch-mbonaidb.*

29. Field-M.

Br. Zool. I. 103. *Syn. quad.* No. 230.

S H R E W.

30. Fætid.

Br. Zool. I. 112. *Syn. quad.* No. 235.
Er. *Dallag an fbraoich.*

31. Water.

Br. Zool. iv. tab. 102. *Syn. quad.* No. 236.
Er. *Luch-uifque.*

LAVELLAN of some places : supposed to
be noxious to cattle.

M O L E.

32. European.

Br. Zool. I. 108. *Syn. quad.* No. 241.
Er. *Famh, Uir-teathabb.*

AMONG the isles only in *Bute* : a praise
to it's foil.

U R C H I N.

33. Common.

Br. Zool. I. 106. *Syn. quad.* No. 247.
Er. *Gràineog.*

AN innocent animal ; should be freed
from perfecution. Not found be-
yond

yond the *Tay*; perhaps not beyond the
Forth.

III. PINNATED QUADRUPEDS.

W H E A L.

34. Great.

Syn. quad. No. 266.

ABOUT the rock *Hiskyr*, and other
parts of the *Scottish* coast.

35. Common.

Br. Zool. I. 71, iv. tab. 48. *Syn. quad.* No. 265.
Er. Rom.

SWARM amidst the isles and all the
coasts. In some places the skins and
oil an article of commerce. The **WALRUS**,
Syn. quad. No. 263, mentioned by *Sibbald*,
among the *Scottish* animals, is now unknown.

IV. WINGED QUADRUPEDS.

B A T.

36. Common.

Br. Zool. I. 114. *Syn. quad.* No. 291.
Er. Altag, Dialtag.

37. Long-eared.

EXTINCT QUADRUPEDS.

WOLF, *madagh alluidh*, a pest to the flocks in N. Britain in *James VIth's* time: the last killed about the year 1680.
Br. Zool. I. 61.

BLAR; *Caledonian* bears exported to *Rome* on account of their superior fierceness*. They continued in *Scotland* 'till A. D. 1057, when *Malcolm III.* permitted a *Gordon* to carry three bears heads in his banner, for his prowess in destroying one that made great ravages in the country.

* Br. Zool. I. 63.

CLASS I. BIRDS.

Div. I. LAND-BIRDS.

I. RAPACIOUS.

FALCON.

38. Black-Eagle.

Ringtail Eagle, *Br. Zool. I. 124.* Er. *Foluir-dhubh.*

MOST destructive to deer, white hares, and ptarmigans: has almost destroyed the deer of the isle of *Rum*. In *Runnock* eagles were, a few years ago, so very numerous, that the commissioners of the forfeited estates offered a reward of five shillings for every one that was destroyed: in a little time such numbers were brought in, that the Honourable Board reduced the *premium* to three shillings and sixpence: but an advance in proportion as these birds grew scarcer, might in time perhaps effected their extirpation.

Ravens and hooded-crows are the jackals to eagles: the croak of the raven, or the assemblage of the crows about a carcass, is certain of bringing an eagle to the spot, as the persons who shoot those birds for sake of the rewards testify.

39. Sea-E.

Csprey. P. 17.



Moses Griffiths del.

P. Marshall sc.

39 Sea-E.

Br. Zool. I. 126, iv. tab. 51.

BREEDS in ruined towers in the islands
of the lakes? deserts them in Winter.

A
†
40 Cinereous
E.

Erne, Br. Zool. I. 131, tab. iii.

IN the *Orknies* is a kind with only the root
of the tail white: perhaps a young bird.

Osprey.

Br. Zool. I. 128. Er. Joluir' uisg'.

41 Gyr-falcon

*Br. Zool. I. 135, tab. iv.*42 Peregrine-
falcon.*Br. Zool. I. 136, iv. tab. 52.*

A Trained bird of this species, with bells,
and silver rings to the tassels, inscribed
Kilrie Angusshire, was taken near my house,
Sept. 26, 1772, about ten o'clock in the
morning; and which eloped from it's master
the 24th of the same month.

43 Gentil-f.

Br. Zool. iv. tab i. ii.

BREEDS in the rocks near *Invercauld*,
and in *Glen-more*. Trained for the chase.

A. Animals marked thus † are also found in the *Orknies*.

C

44. Goshawk.

44 Goinawk.

Br. Zool. I. 140. tab. v.

BREEDS in the forests of *Invercauld.*

45 Kite.

Br. Zool. I. 141. Er. Clamban gabblach, Croman-lachai.

46 Common-
Buzzard.

Br. Zool. I. 143, iv. tab. 53. Er. An Clamban.

47 Moor-B.

Br. Zool. I. 146, iv. tab. 5. Bog Gled Sibbald.

48 Hen-har-
rier.

*Br. Zool. I. 147. Er. An t eun fionn. Hen-harrier, or fem.
Brèad-air-toin.*

49 Kestrel.

Br. Zool. I. 149.

50 Hobby.

Br. Zool. I. 150.

51 Sparrow-
Hawk.

Br. Zool. I. 151. Er. Speir-sheog.

52 Merlin.

Br. Zool. I. 153.

O W L.

+ Eared.

53 Eagle.

Br. Zool. iv. 10, tab. 6.

HAS been shot in *Fifeshire* : perhaps a
migrant from *Norway*.

54 Long-eared.

†
54 Long-ear'd

B. Zool. I. 155.

IN the mainland; and also in the *Orknies*.

55 Short-ear'd

Br. Zool. I 156.

OFTEN seen in *Scotland*, breeding in the heath : observed there by Mr. *Lee*, nurseryman at *Hammersmith*.

* * With plain heads.

56 White.

Br. Zool. I. 157.
Er. Cailleach oi' che gheal.

†
57 Brown.

Br. Zool. I. 159.
Er. Cumbachag cailleach oi' che, coileach oi' che.

FREQUENT also in the hills of *Hoy*, in the *Orknies*?

58 Tawny.

Br. Zool. I. 158.

I Could not learn that any species of owl was known in the *Hebrides*, or in *West Rossshire*.

S H R I K E.

59 Great.

Br. Zool. I. 161. iv. tab. 7.

II. P I E S.

C R O W.

* †
60 Raven.

Br. Zool. I. 166.
Er. Fitbeach.

61 Crow.

Br. Zool. I. 167, iv. tab. 54.

62 Rook.

Br. Zool. I. 168.
Er. Creumbach, Rocus.

* †
63 Hooded.

Br. Zool. I. 169.
Er. Feannag.

Continues in *Scotland* the whole year : the only species in the islands, and great part of the highlands : grows scarcer the nearer we approach the South : keeps in pairs, except for sometime after the breeding season : is most affectionate to its mate : one that had been shot was hung by the legs in a tree not remote from the nest ; it's companion, after a short absence, returned, and perching over the dead body, observed it attentively, as if expecting it's revival ; at length, in a windy day, the corps being put in motion, and sometimes swung quite horizontal, the surviving bird, deceived by the motion, descended to it, kept fluttering by it

Hooded Crow.



P. Marshall sculp.

it for a considerable time, endeavouring to assist in it's release, uttering a melancholy scream; 'till finding all it's attempts in vain, at length retired, without ever returning to it's usual haunts.

64 Magpie.

Br. Zool. I. 171.
Er. Pioghaid.

65 Jay.

Br. Zool. I. 172.
Er. Scriachag-choille.

66 Jackdaw.

Br. Zool. I. 175, iv. tab. 54.
Er. Cathag.

67 Red-leg'd

Br. Zool. I. 197, iv. tab. 58.
Er. Cathag dhearg-chasach.

C U C K O O.

68 Cuckoo.

Br. Zool. I. 182, iv. tab. 55.
Er. Cuthag, Cuach.

W R Y N E C K.

69 Wryneck.

Br. Zool. I. 181. iv. tab. 55.

W O O D P E C K E R.

70 Green.

Br. Zool. I. 176.
Er. Lasair choille.

71 Great-spotted.

Br. Zool. I. 178.

72 Less-spotted.

Br. Zool. I. 180. iv. tab. 12.

KINGFISHER.

73 Kingfisher

Br. Zool. I. 187. iv. tab. 56.

H O O P O E.

74 Hoopoe.

Br. Zool. I. 195. iv. tab. 57.

C R E E P E R.

75 Creeper.

Br. Zool. I. 193. iv. tab. 57.

III. GALLINACEOUS.

G R O U S.

76 Great.

Cock of the Wood, *Br. Zool. I. 199.*
Er. Capul coille.

FOUND in the forests N. of *Loch-nefs*,
but rarely : once frequent in most of
the highland fir-woods.

77 Black.

Black Coek, *Br. Zool. I. 201.*
Er. male, coileach dubh, fem. Liath-cheare.

78 [†] Red.

Grouse, *Br. Zool. I. 204. iv. tab. 13.*
Er. male, coileach ruagh. fem. Gearc-fhraoich.

79 Ptarmigan

Br. Zool. I. 206. iv. tab. 13.
Er. Tarmachan, Tarmonach.

80* Partridge.

Br. Zool. I. 208.
Er. coleach-tomzin, fem. Ceare-ihomain.

81 Quail.

Br. Zool. I. 209.

THE bustard, according to *Boethius*, was sometimes, but rarely, found in the *Merch*; and at that time called *Gustarde*: it seems at present unknown in *N. Britain*.

Poultry are found plentifully in most of the islands: peacocks succeed very well, as I observed in *Collonsa*.

IV. C O L U M B I N E.

P I G E O N.

82*† Common.

Br. Zool. I. 216. iv. tab. 8.
Er. Caluman.

VERY numerous in a wild state in the cliffs, impending over the sea, in many of the isles. In *Ilay* I have seen their dung got with vast hazard out of the deep chasms on the West side of the island, by means of a person who is lowered down to the bottom
by

by a rope. The dung lies many feet thick, is drawn up and used successfully as a manure.

83 Ring-dove

Br. Zool. I. 221.
Er. Smudan, caluman-fiadbaich.

V. P A S S E R I N E.

S T A R E.

84 Stare.

Br. Zool. I. 231. iv. tab. 61.
Er. Druit.

BREED in great numbers in the cliffs of Arran, and other isles.

T H R U S H.

85 Miffel.

Br. Zool. I. 223.

86 Fieldfare.

Br. Zool. 225.
Er. Liatruisg.

Neither fieldfare nor redwing breed in Scotland; rarely seen in the isles: come accidentally to the Orknies.

87 Throffle.

Br. Zool. I. 226.
Er. Smedrach.

88 Redwing

88 Redwing.

Br. Zool. I. 227.

†
89 Blackbird.

Br. Zool. I. 228. iv. tab 60.

Er. Lon-dubb.

A Variety about *Killin*, with a black bill.

90 Ring-ouzel

Br. Zool. I. 229, iv. tab. 61.

Er. Dubb-chraige.

91 Water-
ouzel.

Br. Zool. I. 230.

Er. Gobh'-uisg, Gobha-dubb.

CHATTERER.

92 Bohemian.

Br. Zool. I. 173.

VISITS annually the neighborhood of *Edinburgh* during Winter, and feeds on the berries of the mountain-ash. Disappears in Spring.

GROSB EAK.

93 Pine.

Br. Zool. iv. iv. tab. 64.

Inhabits the great pine-forests of *Aberdeen-shire*.

94 Crossbill.

Br. Zool. I. 279. iv. eab. 64.

95 Bull-finch.

95 Bull-finch.

*Br. Zool. I. 299.**Er. corcan coille, Deargan fraoich.*

96. Green.

*Greenfinch, Br. Zool. I. 301.**Er. Glaiscun-darach.*

B U N T I N G.

97 [†] Common.*Br. Zool. I. 318.**Er. Gealag bhuachair.*98 [†] Yellow.*Yellow-Hammer, Br. Zool. I. 319. iv. tab. 11.**Er. Buidheag-bhealai.*

99 Reed.

*Reed-Sparrow, Br. Zool. I. 320.*100 [†] Snow.*Snowfleck, Br. Zool. iv. tab. 11.**Er. Eun an-t-sneachdai.*

A Few breed on the summits of the highest mountains; but the greatest part migrate from the N. appear first in the *Orknies*, thence reach *Cathness*, but frequently numbers fall wearied into the ships that are passing the *Pentland-Firth*. Arrive very lean, but soon fatten: they probably come from *Spitzbergen*, *Greenland* and *Iceland*, forced from thence by the Winter: and they are, in *Scotland*, observed to precede hard weather.

FINCH.

F I N C H.

101 Goldfinch

Br. Zool. I. 303.

102 Chaffinch

Br. Zool. I. 306.
Er. Bricean-beatha.

103 Brambling.

Br. Zool. 307.

†
104 Sparrow.

Br. Zool. I. 300. iv. tab. 65.
Er. Gealbhan.

IN the *Orknies* infest the corn by thousands.

†
105 Linnet.

Br. Zool. I. 311.

106 Red-headed.

Br. Zool. I. 312. iv. tab. 67.

107 Lesser-red-headed.

Br. Zool. I. 313. iv. tab. 67.

†
108 Mountain

Br. Zool. I. 315. iv. tab. 66.

F L Y - C A T C H E R.

109 Spotted.

Fly-catcher, *Br. Zool. I. 264.*

L A R K.

†
110 Sky.

Br. Zool. I. 233. iv. tab. 62.
Er. Uiseag.

111 Wood.

111 Wood.

Br. Zool. I. 236.
Er. Kiabhag-choille.

*[†]
112 Tit.

Br. Zool. I. 237.
Er. Rhiabhag-mhonaídh, Glais-eun.

*
113 Field.

Br. Zool. I. 238.

W A G T A I L.

*[†]
114 White.

Br. Zool. I. 275. iv. tab. 62.
Er. Breac-an-t-síl.

[†]
115 Yellow.

Br. Zool. I. 276. iv. tab. 62.

116 Grey.

Br. Zool. I. 277.

W A R B L E R S.

* With tails of one color.

117 Redstart.

Br. Zool. II. 259.
Er. Ceann-dearg.

*[†]
118 Red-
breast.

Br. Zool. II. 260.
Er. Broinn-dearg.

119 Black-cap

Br. Zool. II. 262.

120 Hedge-

120 Hedge.

Hedge-sparrow, *Br. Zool.* II. 265.

121 Yellow.

Br. Zool. II. 266.

MR. Latham, of Dartford, in Kent, shewed me a small bird, shot in the highlands; perhaps only a variety of this species: front and underside a fine pale yellow; wings of a yellowish white; back and tail pale brown.

122 Golden-crested.

Golden crested wren, *Br. Zool.* II. 267.

Continues about *Edinburgh* throughout the year: crosses annually to the *Shetland* isles in Summer; breeds, and returns before Winter: a long flight for so small a bird, the *Orknies*, the nearest land, being sixty miles distant.

123 Wren.

Br. Zool. II. 268.*Er. Dreathann.*

124 Sedge.

Willow lark, *Br. Zool.* II. 241. iv. tab. x.

* * With tails of two colors.

125 Wheat-ear.

Br. Zool. II. 269.

126 Winchet.

126 Winchet.

*Br. Zool. II. 271.*127 ^{*} Stone-
chat.*Br. Zool. II. 272.*
*Er. Cloichearan.*128 White-
throat.*Br. Zool. II. 274.*

T I T M O U S E.

129 Great.

Br. Zool. II. 324. iv. tab. 68.

130 Blue.

Br. Zool. II. 325. iv. tab. 68.

131 Cole.

Br. Zool. II. 326. iv. tab. 68.
*Er. Cailcheag cheann dubh.*132 Long-
tailed.*Br. Zool. II. 327.*

S W A L L O W.

133 ^{* †} House.*Br. Zool. II. 242. iv. tab. 9.*
Er. Gobhlan-gaoithe.

134 Martin.

*Br. Zool. II. 243.*135 [†] Sand.*Br. Zool. II. 244.*
Er. Gobhlan-gainbhich.

136 Swift.

136 Swift.

Br. Zool. II. 245. iv. tab. 9.

GOATSUCKER.

137 Goat-
sucker.

Br. Zool. II. 246. iv. tab. 63.

SEEN as far North as the banks of *Loch-
mari.*

Div. II. WATER-FOWL.

VII. WADERS.

HERON.

• †
138 Common.

Br. Zool. II. 339. sem. 340. tab. vi.
Er. Corra-riathach. Corra-gblas.

GREAT numbers breed in the island in
Loch-Guirm, in Ilay.

139 Bittern.

Br. Zool. II. 342.
Er. Bubaire.

CURLEW.

• †
140 Curlew.

Br. Zool. II. 346. tab. viii.
Er. Guilbeanach. in Scotch, whaps.

141 Whimbrel.

141 Whim-
brel.

Br. Zool. II. 347. iv. tab. 70.

BREEDS in the heath of the highland hills, near *Invercauld*.

S N I P E.

*†
142 Wood-
cock.

Br. Zool. II. 348. iv. tab. 14.

Er. Coilleach-coille, Crom-nan-duilleag.

THESE birds appear in flights on the E. coasts of *Scotland*, about the end of *October*, and sometimes sooner; if sooner it is a certain sign of the Winter being early and severe; if later, that the beginning of the Winter will be mild. Woodcocks make a very short stay on the E. coasts, owing to their being destitute of wood; but some of them resort to the moors. They continue arriving in succession for near a month, and in every county in *Scotland* (where they are found) fly regularly from East to West.

Appear about *Taymouth*, which is pretty central, in the beginning or middle of *November*; continue there in plenty 'till the middle or latter end of *March*, according to the mildness or rigor of the season, and then disappear at once. They do not reach the coasts of *Nether-Lorn*, the West coast of *Argyleshire*, 'till *December* or *January*. Woodcocks are very rarely seen in *Cathness*; they seem

seem to gradually decline in numbers towards the N. and N. West : are uncommon in the isle of *Lewis* ; and Mr. *Low* acquaints me, that they are so scarce in the *Orknies*, that he does not remember that above one or two have been shot there. It does not appear that they breed in any part of *North-Britain*.

143 Redshanks

Br. Zool. II. 368. iv. tab. 14.

* †
144 Snipe.

Br. Zool. II. 358. iv. tab. 71.

Er. Eun-ghurag, Croman-Lòin, mennan-aidhir.

145 Jack.

Br. Zool. II. 359. iv. tab. 71.

S A N D P I P E R S.

* †
146 Lapwing.

Br. Zool. II. 360.

Er. Curcag, adbarean-luachrach.

147 Grey.

Grey Plover, *Br. Zool.* II. 362.

148 Knot.

Br. Zool. II. 366.

149 Ash-col-
lor'd.

Br. Zool. II. 367.

150 Red?

Br. Zool. iv. tab. 72. This perhaps a young bird, or variety?

BILL slender, and black : head, back, lesser
coverts of the wings, and the scapulars,
D dull

dull ferruginous, spotted with black : the greater coverts tipped with white : quill feathers dusky, exterior edge of some of them white : breast reddish brown, mixed with dusky : belly and vent white : tail cinereous : two middle feathers the largest : legs black.

Communicated by the late Doctor *David Skene*, of *Aberdeen*.

151 Turn-
stone.

Br. Zool. II. 370.

* †
152 Hebridal

Tringa interpres. Lin. syst. 248. Faun. suec. No. 178.
Edw. 141.

SIZE of a thrush : forehead, throat and belly white : breast black : neck surrounded with a black collar ; from thence another bounds the sides of the neck, and passes over the forehead : head, and lower part of the neck behind, white ; the first streaked with dusky lines : back ferruginous, mixed with black : coverts of the tail white, crossed with a black bar : tail black, tipped with white : coverts of the wings cinereous brown ; the lower order edged with white : primaries and secondaries black ; the ends of the last white : tertials ferruginous and black : legs rather short, and of a full orange.

153 Common

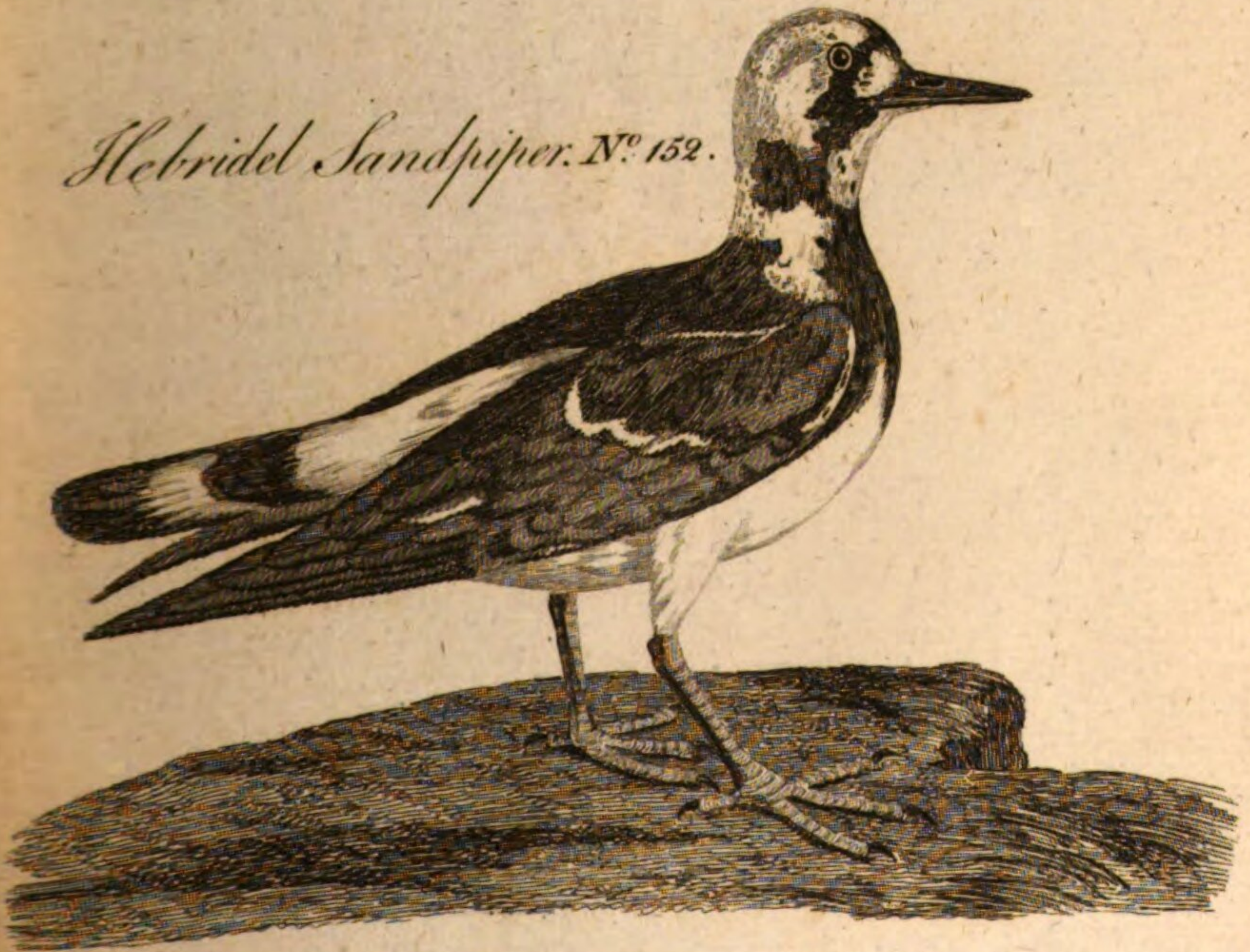
Br. Zool. II. 373.

154 Dunlin.

Snort. N^o 148.



Hebridel Sandpiper. N^o 152.



P. Macell sculp

James Griffiths del.

Long Leg'd Plover. N^o 157. P. 35.



Moses Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

154 Dufilin.

Br. Zool. II. 374.

• †
155 Purre.

Br. Zool. II. 374. iv. tab. 16.

P L O V E R.

• †
156 Green.

Br. Zool. II. 379. iv. tab. 72.
Er. Feadag.

BREEDS on all the heathy hills of the
islands and highlands.

157 Long-
leg'd.

Br. Zool. II. 380. Sib. hist. Scot. lib. III. 18. tab. xi. xiii.

158 Dottrel.

Br. Zool. II. 381. iv. tab. 73.
Er. Amadan-mòintich.

BREEDS on several of the highland hills.

• †
159 Collar'd.

Sea Lark. Br. Zool. II. 383.
Er. Trileachan-traighe.

O Y S T E R C A T C H E R.

• †
160 Pied.

Br. Zool. II. 376.
Er. Gille-bride.

R A I L.

161 Water.

Br. Zool. II. 385. iv. tab. 74.

GALLINULE.

[†]
162 Crake.

Land-rail, *Br. Zool.* II. 387. iv. tab. 74.
Er. Gearradh-gort, Treun-re-Treun.

163 Common

Water-hen, *Br. Zool.* II. 388. iv. tab. 76.

VII. PINNATED FEET.

PHALAROP E.

[†]
164 Grey.

Br. Zool. II. 390. iv. tab. 75.

[†]
165 Red.

Br. Zool. II. 391. iv. tab. 75.

BOTH these species are supposed to breed
in the *Orknies*, having been shot there
in the Summer.

C O O T.

166 Common

Br. Zool. II. 392. iv. tab. 76.

167 Great.

Br. Zool. II. 393.

G R E B E.

168 Geneva.

Grebe, *Br. Zool.* II. 395. iv. tab. 17.

IT'S skin of great value for the making of
muffs and tippetts.

169 Eared.

169 Eared.

Lesser-crested Grebe, *Br. Zool.* II. 396, iv. *tab.* 77.†
170 Dusky.White and dusky Grebe, *Br. Zool.* II. 397, iv. *tab.* 17.

171 Little.

Br. Zool. II. 398.
*Er. Spag-re-loin.**
172 Black-
chinned.*Br. Zool.* iv. *tab.* 77.

LARGER than the last: upper part of the body brown: chin marked with a large black spot: neck ferruginous: the hind part mottled with dusky feathers: belly ash-color'd and silvery.

VIII. WEB-FOOTED.

A U K.

*
173 Great.*Br. Zool.* II. 401. iv. *tab.* 18. *Martin's St. Kilda* 27. *Maccauley's* 156.

SOMETIMES visits *St. Kilda's*, and breeds there; not a regular migrant. Called there *Gair-fowl*, from *Geyr-fugl*, the name it is known by in *Iceland*, where they are common; from whence, or from *Norway*, they may probably wander.

* †
174 Razor-bill

Br. Zool. II. 403, iv. tab. 19.
Er. Coltraiche.

175 Black-billed.

Br. Zool. II. 404.

* †
176 Puffin.

Br. Zool. II. 405.
Er. Fachach. Tom-noddy in the Orknies.

177 Little.

Br. Zool. II. 406, iv. tab. 19.

G U I L L E M O T.

178 Guillemot

Br. Zool. II. 410.
Er. Gearadh-breac, Eun-dubb-a'-cbrùlain.

THESE birds, and the razor-bills, are taken in great numbers in the more distant rocks of the *Hebrides*, for sake of their feathers, which are sold for six or seven shillings per stone: their eggs are also a great article of food, attained with vast hazard, either by climbing, or by being suspended by a rope from above, at a stupendous height over a raging sea. This is a method common to most of the maritime northern nations: *Pontoppidan*, in his history of *Norway*, and *Clauson*, in his account of the same country, give amazing accounts of the manner in which the inhabitants obtain their *ovarious* food. In like way the natives of the *Hebrides* annually risque their

their necks in search of provision for their children and families : whereas in several parts multitudes are reduced to the necessity of watching the recesses of the tides to pick up a scanty pittance of shell fish, their daily sustenance at certain seasons ; destitute of meal to give consistence to their water, or a little milk for their perishing babes !

†
179 Lesser.

Br. Zool. 411. iv. tab. 20.

THIS species, and the black-bill'd auk, No. 175, appear in the *Firth of Forth*, in *October*, in flocks innumerable, pursuing the sprats. Both kinds are called there *Morots*.

†
180 Black.

Br. Zool. II. 412. iv. tab. 20.
Er. Calltag. Tyste in the Orknies.

D I V E R.

181 Northern

Br. Zool. II. 413.
Er. Bur-bbuachaill.

THE herdsmen of the sea, for the credulous believe that it never quits that element.

182 Imber.

^{*†}
182 Imber.

Gesner's great Doucker, *Wil. orn.* 342. *Raii. syn. av.* 126.
Colymbus Immer. Lin syst. 222, Ember-goose of the *Ork-*
nies.

LARGER than a goose: upper part of
the body and wings dusky: the feathers
edged with cinereous: belly silvery grey.

183 Speckled.

Br. Zool. II. 414.
Er. Fur-bhuachaill.

[†]
184 Red-
throated.

Br. Zool. II. 415. iv. tab. 21.

185 Black-
throated.

Br. Zool. II. 415. iv. tab. 21.

A Distinct species from the former; but
supposed in the *Br. Zool.* to have been
m. and f.

G U L L.

^{*†}
186 Black.

Br. Zool. II. 416.

^{*}
187 Skua.

Br. Zool. II. 417.

^{*†}
188 Arctic.

Br. Zool. II. 420. iv. tab. 22.
Er. Fàsgadair.

BREEDS in the heath on the hills of *Jura*
and *Rum*: flies about like a lapwing
when

Black Headed Gull. N^o 194.



Black Gull. N^o 186.



when disturbed, and soon alights. Comes to the *Orknies* in *May*; disappears in *August*.

* †
189 Herring.

Br. Zool. II. 421. iv. *tab.* 79.

190 Wagel.

Br. Zool. II. 422. iv. *tab.* 79.

191 Winter.

Br. Zool. II. 423. iv. *tab.* 80.

* †
192 Common

Br. Zool. II. 424, iv. *tab.* 23.

* †
193 Kittiwake

Tarroch, *Br. Zool.* II. 425. iv. *tab.* 23. *Tour Scotland.*

COMMON on most of the cliffs: assume when old the colors of the common gull: when young esteemed by many as a delicacy. *Vide Tour in Scotland.*

194 Black-headed.

Br. Zool. II. 426.

T E R N.

†
195 Great.

Br. Zool. II. 428. iv. *tab.* 81.

* †
196 Less.

Br. Zool. II. 429. iv. *tab.* 81.
Er. Steirneal.

PETREL.

P E T R E L.

197^{*} Fulmar.*Br. Zool. II. 431. Martin's St. Kilda. 30. iv. tab. 82.***F**OUND in *St. Kilda's* only.198^{*} Shear-
water.*Br. Zool. II. 433. Lyre of the Orknies Skrahe of the
Faroe isles. Wil. orn. 438.*

THE young highly esteemed as a delicacy in the *Orknies*: are sometimes pickled: their feathers also much valued. Are taken in *August*, on the rocks of *Hoy* and *Edda*: burrow in the earth, and lay one egg.

199^{*} Stormy.*Br. Zool. II. 434. iv. tab. 82.*

BREEDS under the loose stones on the little rocky isles called *Macleod's* table, &c. off the N. end of *Skie*. Betrays its residence by its twittering.

M E R G A N S E R.

200^{*†} Goosander*Br. Zool. II. 436.*

201 Red-breasted.

201 ⁺ Red-
breasted.

Br. Zool. II. 437. iv. tab. 83.
Er. Sioltaiche.

BREEDS among the loose stones on the sea shore, and also on the sides of fresh-water lakes, far North.

202 Smew.

Br. Zool. II. 438.

203 Red-
headed.

Br. Zool. II. 439.

D U C K.

204 ⁺ Wild swan

Br. Zool. II. 44c.
Er. Eala.

WILD swans visit the *Orknies* in flocks in *October*, and continue during Winter: return North in the Spring, except a very few, which remain and breed in the little isles of a fresh water lough in *Mainland*.

205 Tame
swan.

Br. Zool. II. 441.

206 Goose.

Br. Zool. II. 447. iv. tab. 84.
Er. (tame) Geadb. (wild) Muir gheadb.

WILD geese breed in most of the islands: in the *Lewis* are in Autumn such a pest

pest to the corn, that the farmer is obliged to set boys to guard it from their attacks. Wild geese are scarce known even to alight in the *Orknies*. Tame geese and ducks very rare in the islands.

207 Bernacle.

Br. Zool. II. 451.

†
208 Brent.

Br. Zool. II. 452.

IS not known to breed in *Orkney*.

• †
209 Eider.

Br. Zool. II. 454. Tour Scot. tab. I.

Er. Lacha lochlannach. Dunter goose in the *Orknies*.

BREEDS in *Collonsa*, *Barra*, in the *Flannan*, and other isles; also in *Inchcolm* in the *Firth of Forth*. The down neglected thro' ignorance of the value: the nest might be robbed twice of the eggs and down, and the bird will repair it's loss each time; but they must be spared the third. We procure the down from *Iceland* and *Norway*, and pay a considerable price to foreigners for it.

210 Velvet.

Br. Zool. II. 456. iv. tab. 85.

211 Scoter.

Br. Zool. II. 457.

212 Tufted.

†
212 Tufted.

Br. Zool. II. 458.

FRequents the *Orknies* in Winter during a N. wind.

213 Scaup.

Br. Zool. II. 459.

214 Golden-
Eye.

Br. Zool. II. 460.

†
215 Shieldrake

Br. Zool. II. 461.

Er. crà-gbeadh. Sly goose in the *Orknies*:

*†
216 Mallard.

Br. Zool. II. 462. iv. tab. 24.

Er. Lacha-chinn-uaine.

TAME ducks rare in the islands.

217 Shoveler.

Br. Zool. II. 466.

†
218 Pintail.

Br. Zool. II. 468.

219 Swallow-
tail.

Br. Zool. II. 469. iv. 86.

220 Pochard.

Br. Zool. II. 470.

221 Ferrugi-
nous.

Br. Zool. II. 471.

222 Gadwall.

222 Gadwall.

Br. Zool. II. 473.

223 Wigeon.

Br. Zool. II. 472.†
224 Garganey*Br. Zool. II. 474. iv. tab. 87.*†
225 Teal.*Br. Zool. II. 475.*
Er. cran-lacha.

CORVORANT.

* †
226 Common.*Br. Zool. II. 476.*
Er. Ballaire-bòan.• †
227 Shag.*Er. Zool. II. 478. iv. tab. 25.*
*Er. Sgarbb.** †
228 Gannet.*Br. Zool. II. 479. Tour Scotl. tab. viii.*
Er. Sùlaire, amhsain.

BREEDS on the *Bass* island in the *Firth* of *Forth*, the craig of *Ailsa*, in that of *Clyde*, on the rocks about *St. Kilda*, and a rock called the *Stack*, near *Souliskir*, ten leagues W. of *Hoy*.

CLASS

CLASS II. REPTILES.

T O R T O I S E.

.....

I Have been informed that one had been taken near the isle of *Col*, but suppose it to have been a tortoise that had escaped out of some *West Indian* wreck.

F R O G.

†
229 Common.

Br. Zool. II. 3.
Er. Loiskain.

NONE in the *Long-Island*.

†
230 Toad.

Br. Zool. 7.
Er. mylvagain.

•
231 Great.

I Nhabits the woods near *Lough-Ransa*, in *Arran*: is double the size of the common frog: body square: belly great: legs short: four toes on the fore feet; four and a thumb to the hind feet; the second outmost toe the longest: color above a dirty olive, marked with great black warty spots, the head alone plain: color beneath whitish: leaped slowly.

L I Z A R D.

L I Z A R D.

†
232 Scaly.*Br. Zool. III. 13.*
Er. Jac-lu-acbu-rach.

233 Brown.

Br. Zool. III. 16.
Er. Duirk-luachair, i. e. observer of the rushes.

S E R P E N T.

*
234 Viper.*Br. Zool. III. 17.*
Er.

THE black viper is very common in the highlands: numbers of vipers in *Ilay*, *Jura*, and *Skie*. In some of the isles it is still believed that they sting with their tongues, and do not convey the poison with the teeth: that the venom dropt on a sword will cause it to hiss like water on hot iron; and that a poultice of human ordure is a sovereign remedy for the bite. No species of serpent in *Lewis*, or any part of the long island.

235 Aberdeen

Anguis Eryx. Lin. syst. 392. Tour Scotland, Appendix.

LENGTH fifteen inches: tongue broad and forked: nostrils small, round and placed near the tip of the nose: eyes lodged in

in oblong figures above the angles of the mouth : had no *scuta*, but was entirely covered with scales : back and sides of a greyish brown, with three dusky lines, one extending from the head to the tail ; the others, which were broader, reached the whole length of the sides : the belly bluish lead-color, spotted with white. Discovered by the late Doctor *David Skene*, near *Aberdeen*.

236 Blind.

Br. Zool. III. 25.

E

CLASS

CLASS IV. FISH.

Div. I. CETACEOUS.

W H A L E.

†
237 Common *Br. Zool. III. 35. Sib. Phalain. 65.*

238 Pike-headed. *Br. Zool. III. 40. Sib. Phalain. 68.*

239 Fin. *Br. Zool. III. 41.*

240 Round-lipped. *Br. Zool. III. 42. Sib. Phalain. 78.*

C A C H A L O T.

†
241 Great-headed. *Br. Zool. 46. Sib. Phalain. 33.*

242 Round-headed. *Br. Zool. III. 47. Sib. Phalain. 24*

243 High-finned. *Br. Zool. III. 47. Sib. Phalain. 43.*

SEEN in *Loch-Brakadale*, in *Skie*. Excepting this and the porpesse, the other species are inserted on the authority of Sir *Robert Sibbald**.

* Vide the new edition of his history of whales, printed for *Benjamin White*, bookseller, *Fleet-street*.

DOLPHIN.

D O L P H I N.

†
244 Porpesse.

Br. Zool. 52. S.

IN great droves in every part of the
Northern seas.

245 Grampus

Br. Zool. III. 54. *Sib. Phalain.* 18.

Div. II. CARTILAGINOUS.

L A M P R E Y.

246 Lamprey

Br. Zool. III. 58. iv. tab. 88.
Er. Creaboule.

FOUND from the river *Esk*, in *Eskdale*,
to the water of *Hemisdale*, in *Sutherland*.
Detested by highlanders.

R A Y.

†
247 Skate.

Br. Zool. III. 62.
Er. Skeait.

†
248 Thorn-
back.

Br. Zool. III. 69. iv. tab. 27, 28.

249 Fuller.

Br. Zool. III. 66.

TAKEN in little *Loch-Broom*.

S H A R K.

250 [†]Picked.

Br. Zool. III. 77.
Er. Doulag, Cùu.

FOUND in great multitudes on the *Scottish* coasts; and when dried a great article of food with the common people. Called in *Sky* the *Blind-bive*, and is supposed to be a great restorative.

251 Basking.

Br. Zool. III. 78.
Er. Cairban.

THE greatest of the genus; sometimes above 36 feet long: the length of one I found dead near *Loch-Ransa*, in *Arran*, was 27 f. 4, first dorsal fin 3, second 1, pectoral 4, ventral 2 feet long, upper lobe of the tail 5, lower 3.

They appear in the Firth of *Clyde*, and among the *Hebrides*, about the month of *June*, in small droves of seven or eight, but oftner in pairs; and continue in those seas 'till the latter end of *July*, and then disappear: they swim very deliberately, with the two dorsal fins above water: are very tame, and fearless of mankind: will permit a boat to follow them without accelerating their motion, 'till it comes almost within contact, when

when a harpooneer strikes his weapon into the fish as near to the gills as possible; but they are often so insensible as not to move 'till the united strength of two men have forced the harpoon deeper: as soon as they perceive themselves wounded, they fling up their tail and plunge headlong to the bottom; and frequently coil the rope round them in their agonies, attempting to disengage themselves from the harpoon by rolling on the ground, for it is often found greatly bent: as soon as they discover their efforts are vain, they swim away with amazing rapidity, and with such violence that a vessel of 70 tons has been towed by them against a fresh gale: they sometimes run off with 200 fathoms of line and two harpoons in them, and will find employ to the fishers for twelve and sometimes twenty-four hours before they are subdued: when killed they are either hauled on shore, or if at a distance to the vessel's side: the liver (the only useful part) is taken out, and melted into oil, in kettles provided for that purpose: a large fish will yield eight barrels of oil, and two of worthless sediment. The commissioners of the forfeited estates were at considerable expence in their encouragement of this species of fishery; but the person they confided in most shamefully abused their goodness; so now it is attempted only by private adventurers.

252 Blue,

Br. Zool. III. 84.**T**AKEN near *Aberdeen*.†
253 Lesser-
spotted.Lesser dog fish, *Br. Zool.* III. 90.**L U M P.**

254 Lump.

Br. Zool. III: 103. iv. tab. 29.
Er. Murcan.

255 Jura.

Lepadogaster, Gouan pisc. 177. tab. 1. f. 6. 7.

HHEAD flat: nose projecting: eyes distant;
before each small cutaneous appen-
dages: on the back a small space full of
minute punctures: the pectoral fins rounded:
the ventral fins placed quite beneath; their
bases distant: near them an oval depression,
by which it adheres strongly to stones and
rocks: the tail rounded: the dorsal and anal
fins extending to and adhering to it.

Found in the sound of *Jura*.**P I P E.**

256 Longer.

Br. Zool. III. 106.

Div.

Div. III. B O N Y F I S H.

A P O D A L.

E E L.

257 Common.

Br. Zool. III. iii.

258 Conger.

Br. Zool. III. 115.

A Considerable trade is carried on from *Falmouth* with the *Spaniards* at *Barcelona* in dried congers: perhaps the same might be done from some of the *Hebrides*.

W O L F.

†
259 Ravenous*Br. Zool. III. 119. tab. 7.*

CALLED in *Edinburgh* cat-fish, and esteemed (what it really is) a very delicate fish.

L A U N C E.

†
260 Sand.*Br. Zool. III. 123.*

JUGULAR.

J U G U L A R,

C O D.

[†]
261 Common.

Br. Zool. III. 137.

A BUNDANT in all the seas, but the fisheries neglected or mismanaged.

[†]
262 Torsk.

Br. Zool. III. 143.

[†]
263 Haddock.

Br. Zool. III. 144a

[†]
264 Coal.

Br. Zool. III. 152. iv. tab. 32.

[†]
265 Pollack.

Br. Zool. III. 154.

266 Whiting.

Br. Zool. III. 155.

[†]
267 Ling.

Br. Zool. III. 160.

GOOD fisheries of ling about the isle of *Lewis*; the same might be establish'd about the other isles; whose inhabitants are too poor to undertake any thing without assistance. I met with multitudes who were reduced to the distress mentioned p. 38, for want of a few common fish-hooks: I partook

partook of their unhappiness by my inability to supply their wants; for I imagined myself on a voyage to places where neither riches nor poverty had reached, and came provided with gew-gaws as presents to the good people: but alas! in most places a peck of oatmeal, or a few poor fish-hooks would have been more acceptable than the gayest productions of *Birmingham* or *Spittle-fields*.

†
268 Five-
bearded.

Brown Whistle-fish, *Br. Zool.* III. 165. iv. tab. 33.
Fishick in the *Orknies*.

B L E N N Y.

269 Smooth.

Br. Zool. III. 169. iv. tab. 34.

* †
270 Spotted.

Br. Zool. III. 171. iv. tab. 96.

†
271 Vivipa-
rous.

Br. Zool. III. 172.

T H O R A C I C.

G O B Y.

* †
272 Black.

Br. Zool. III. 174.

B U L L - H E A D.

273 River.

Br. Zool. III. 177.

274 Armed.

274 Armed. *Br. Zool. III. 178.*

†
275 Spiny. *Br. Zool. III. 179. iv. tab. 35.*

D O R E E.

276 Doree. *Br. Zool. III. 181. iv. tab. 73.*

PROfessor Oglevie, of Old Aberdeen, informed me it had been taken near that place.

F L O U N D E R.

†
277 Holibut. *Br. Zool. III. 185.*

278 Plaife. *Br. Zool. III. 87.*

279 Fluke. *Br. Zool. III. 187.*

280 Dab. *Br. Zool. III. 188.*

281 Smear-
dab. *Br. Zool. III. 189. iv. tab. 46.*

282 Sole. *Br. Zool. III. 190.*

283 Turbot.

283 Turbot. *Br. Zool.* III. 193.

G I L T H E A D.

284^{*} Gilthead, *Br. Zool.* III. 197. iv. *tab.* 91.

THE *Braise* of the Scots.

W R A S S E.

285^{*} Common *Br. Zool.* III. 203.

286^{*} Trimaculated. *Br. Zool.* III. 206. iv. *tab.* 37.

P E R C H.

288 Common *Br. Zool.* III. 211.

S T I C K L E B A C K.

†
289 xv-spined *Br. Zool.* III. 220. iv. *tab.* 42.

M A C K R E L.

†
290 Common *Br. Zool.* III. 221. iv. *tab.* 97.

APPEARS not till *August* in the Northern parts of *Scotland*, and then small and lean.

291 Tunny.

291 Tunny.

Br. Zool. III. 223. iv. tab. 43. Tour Scotland.

G U R N A R D.

*
292 Grey.

Br. Zool. III. 331. iv. tab. 38.

A B D O M I N A L.

L O C H E.

293 Bearded.

Br. Zool. III. 237. iv. tab. 93.

S A L M O N.

†
294 Common

Br. Zool. III. 239.

COMMON in all parts during the season ;
but rare in the *Orknies*.

295 Grey.

Br. Zool. III. 248. Phinoc. Tour Scotland.

A Grey fish, of the salmon kind, with a back spotted with black, and about a foot long, comes up several of the rivers in *Scotland* in vast shoals during the month of *August* : they return to the sea in *November* ; are called *Phinocs* ; and are supposed by the fishermen to be the young of a great grey trout weighing 30 pounds.

296 Bull.

• 296 Bull.

Br. Zool. III. 249.

• † Trout.

Br. Zool. III. 250. iv. *tab.* 93.

Remarkably fine and large in most of the lakes.

† 297 Samlet.

Br. Zool. III. 253.

† 298 Charr.

Br. Zool. III. 256. iv. *tab.* 94.

299 Guiniad.

Br. Zool. III. 267.

FOUND in *Loch-Mabon*; called in those parts the *Vendace*, and *Juvangis*; and in *Loch-Lomond*, where it is called the *Poan*.

P I K E.

300 River.

Br. Zool. III. 270. iv. *tab.* 95.

301 Saury.

Tour Scotland, App. tab. 17.

GREAT numbers were flung on shore on the sands of *Leith*, after a great storm, *November 1770*.

ARGENTINE.

A R G E N T I N E.

302 Pearly.

Br. Zool. III. 276. iv. tab. 45.

M U L L E T.

303 Grey.

Br. Zool. III. 278. iv. tab. 94.

H E R R I N G.

304 Northern

Br. Zool. III. 284.

305 Sprat.

Br. Zool. III. 294.

306 Shad.

Br. Zool. III. 296.

I Have no certain proof of the shad having been taken in *Scotland*; but it's fry, the white bait, appears near *Aberdeen*.

C A R P.

307 Pond.

Br. Zool. III. 300.

WILL live but do not breed in the ponds of *North-Britain*.

308 Chub.

308 Chub.

Br. Zool. III. 313.

IN the *Annan*.

309 Bream.

Br. Zool. III. 309.

FOUND in *Loch-Maban*.

310 Minnow.

Br. Zool. III. 318.

FRAGMENTS

FRAGMENTS of CLASSES.
CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS.

C R A B.

* With a square body.

311 Black-clawed.

Cancer pagurus, *Lin. Syst.* 1044.

312 Common

Cancer mænas, *Lin. Syst.* 1043.

313 Velvet.

Front quinque-dentated, smooth: claws covered with minute tubercles; body with a velvet pile: hind legs pinnated. *Skie.*

314 Plated.

With the upper shell lamellated: front quinque-dentated and ferrated: two spines on the claws: hind legs pinnated. *Skie.*

315 Minute.

Cancer minutus, *Lin. Syst.* 1040.

* With heart-shaped body.

316 Thorney.

Tour in Scotland, tab. xviii. 1047.
Cancer horridus, *Lin. Syst.*

NEAR Dunbar and Aberdeen.

317 Great-

317 Great-
clawed,

A Small species : claws very large and hairy : antennæ very long, when flung behind reaching far beyond the back. *Skie.*

L O B S T E R.

318 Common

Cancer Gammarus. Lin. syst. 1050.

GREAT numbers are sent from the Eastern coasts of *Scotland* to supply the *London* markets.

319 Norway.

Cancer Norvegicus. Lin. syst. 1053.

320 Wrinkled

Cancer Strigosus. Lin. syst. 1052.

I N the sound of *Ilay*,

321 Clawless.

Cancer Homarus. Lin. syst. 1053.

Marine insects observed in different places.

322

Phalangium grossipes. Lin. syst. 1027.

I N the late Doctor *Skene's* cabinet.

323

Phalangium Balænarum. The whale-louse, *Lin. syst. 1028, ibid.*

BOTH found near *Aberdeen.*

Oniscus marinus, *Lin. syst.* 1060.

W O R M S.

A T C T Y N I A.

Hydra disciflora. *Ph. Tran.* vol. 4, 11, 83, *tab.* 1, *fig.* 5.

A P H R O D I T A.

Aph. squammata, *Lin. syst.* 1084.

N E R E I S.

N. Pelagica. *Lin. syst.* 1086.

N. cærulea. *Lin. syst.* 1086.

M E D U S A.

M. veilella, *Lin. syst.* 1098.

A S T E R I A S. S T A R.

<i>A. Pectinata</i>	<i>Linckii</i>	xxxvii.	No. 64.
Aculeata		xxxvii.	No. 67.
Rubens		xxxvi.	No. 62.
Dentata		xv.	No. 18.
Ophiura		ii.	No. 4.

PLANTS.

PLANTS.

C L A S S I S I.

M O N A N D R I A

M O N O G Y N I A.

SALICORNIA. Calyx 1-phyllus. Cor. o.

HIPPURIS. Cal. o. Cor. o.

D I G Y N I A

CALLITRICHE. Cal. o. Cor. 2-petala.
Capsula 2-locularis.

CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA

MONOGYNIA

SALICORNIA *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 10.*Calyx* ventriculosus, integer. *Petala* 0. *Semen* unicum.

herbacea 1. SALICORNIA herbacea patula, articulis apice compressis emarginato-bifidis. *Lin. spec. Plant*, pag. 5. (*Oed. Dan. t. 303. optima.*)

Marsh. samfire, jointed glasswort, or salt-wort
Anglis.

Found on the sea coasts, as at *Blackness-Castle*, and
Aberlady-Bay. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. VIII. IX.

In *England* the tender shoots of this plant are used as a pickle, and are sometimes boil'd for the table.

There is a variety of it which puts on a woody appearance, and is often perennial, which some have distinguish'd as a species.

Several persons have observ'd the flowers of this genus to have two stamina. It may therefore belong perhaps more properly to the next class of *Diandria*.

1 2 1 HIPPURIS. *Lin. Gen. pl. 11.**Cal. o. Petala. o. Stigma simplex. Sem. 1.**vulgaris* 1. HIPPURIS. *Lin. Sp. Pl. 6. (Oed. Dan. t. 87, opt.)*
mare's tail. *Anglis.**A* 1 In marshes and stagnant waters, as in the ditches
near *Edinburgh*: I found it also in *Ilay*, by the
sides of the *Locks* in deep muddy places. 4. VI.

DIGYNIA.

CALLITRICHE. *Lin. Gen. Pl. 13.**Cal. o. Petala 2. Sem. 1 ovale, nudum.**verna. 1.* C. foliis superioribus ovalibus, floribus androgynes.
*Lin. Sp. Pl. 6. (Oed. Dan. t. 129, opt.)*Vernal star-headed chickweed. *Anglis.*

Found in ditches and still waters frequently. 5. V.

autumnalis 2. C. foliis omnibus linearibus apice bifidis, floribus
hermaphroditis. *Lin. Sp. Pl. 6. (Loes Fl. Pruss.*
*140. t. 38. Pet. Herb. brit. t. 6. f. 4.)*Autumnal star-headed chickweed. *Anglis.*Found in the same kind of places as the preceding.
5. IX.

CLASSIS II.

DIANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

* *Flores inferi, monopetali, regulares.*

LIGUSTRUM. Cor. 4-fida. Bacca 4-sperma.

** *Flores inferi, monopetali, irregulares. Fructus capsularis.*

VERONICA. Cor. 4-partito limbo; lacinia inferiore angustiore.

PINGUICULA. Cor. ringens, calcarata. Cal. 5-fidus.

UTRICULARIA. Cor. ringens, calcarata. Cal. 2 phyllus.

*** *Flores inferi, monopetali, irregulares. Fructus gymnospermi.*

VERBENA. Cor. subæqualis. Cal. lacinia suprema brevior.

LYCOPUS. Cor. subæqualis. Stam. distantia.

SALVIA. Cor. ringens. Filamenta tranversè pediculata.

**** *Flores superi.*

CIRCÆA. Cal. 2 phyllus. Cor. 2-petala obcordata.

* *Salicornia.*

DIGYNIA.

ANTHOXANTHUM. Cal. Gluma 1-flora, oblongo. Cor. Gluma aristata.

CLASSIS

CLASSIS II.

ADIANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

LIGUSTRUM. *Lin. Gen.* 18.*Cor.* 4-fida. *Bacca* tetrasperma.*vulgare* 1. LIGUSTRUM. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 10. (*Mill. ic. t.* 162)
fig. 2.Privet. *Anglis.*In the hedges about *Hamilton*, but is not common
in *Scotland*. h. VII.VERONICA. *Lin. Gen.* 25.*Cor.* Limbo 4-partito; lacinia infima angustiore.
Capsula bilocularis.* *Spicatae.**officinalis* 1. VERONICA. spicis lateralibus pedunculatis, foliis
oppositis, caule procumbente. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 14.
(*Oed. Dan. t.* 248)Male Speedwell. *Anglis.*

Common in heaths and dry woods. 4. VII.

** *Corymbofo-racemosæ.**alpina* 2. V. corymbo terminali, foliis oppositis, calycibus
hispidis. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 15. (*Fl. Lapp. t.* 9. f. 4.
Hall. Strip Helvet. Pag. 235. t. 15. f. 2. *Oed.*
Dan. t. 16.)Alpine Speedwell. *Anglis.*It is found on the mountains of *Badenoch*, and
Lochaber.

Obs.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

73

Obs. The stalk is about three inches high, unbranch'd, and slightly hairy: the leaves are oval, a little hairy, and sometimes smooth, scarcely crenated on the edges: eight or ten small blue flowers grow in a short spike at the top of the stalk, mix'd with lanceolate stipulæ.

serpyllifolia 3. VERONICA racemo terminali subspicato, foliis ovatis glabris crenatis. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 15. (*Ger. Emac. pag.* 627. *f.* 2. *Oed. Dan.* 492)

Little Smooth Speedwell, or Paul's-Betony. *Anglis.*
Frequent in pastures, and by way-sides. 4. VI.

Obs. The stalk creeps at first, but at flowering grows erect: the flowers arise from the *Axæ* of the leaves, on short footstalks, having the three upper segments of the *Corolla* streak'd with longitudinal lines: the middle segment of these three is generally *blue*, the two side ones of a *paler* colour, and the lowermost *white*.

beccabunga 4. V. racemis lateralibus, foliis ovatis planis, caule repente. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 16. (*Ger. Emac. p.* 620, *f.* 1. *Oed. Dan. t.* 511. *opt.*)

Common Brooklime. *Anglis.*

Frequent in ditches and rivulets. 4. VII.

Obs. It is esteem'd an antiscorbutic; and is eaten by some in the Spring as a sallat, but is more bitter and not so agreeable to the palate as *Water-cresses*. The flowers are of a fine blue, and the leaves are smooth, thick, and succulent.

anagallis 5. V. racemis lateralibus, foliis lanceolatis serratis, caule
aquatica

caule erecto. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 16. (*Ger. Emac.* p. 620, f. 2, *Pet. Herb. Brit.* T. 51, f. 12.)

Long-leav'd Brooklime. *Anglis.*

It grows in like places with the preceding. 4. VIII.

Obs. The flowers are smaller than the *veronica Beccabunga*, and are of a pale flesh colour: the three upper segments streak'd with red veins.

scutellata 6 *VERONICA* racemis lateralibus alternis; pedicellis pendulis, foliis linearibus integerrimis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. 58, *Sp. Pl.* 16. (*Moris Hist. Ox.*

Secl. 3, t. 24, f. 27, *Oed. Dan.* t. 209. opt.)

Narrow-leav'd Water Speedwell. *Anglis.*

Found in marshes and on the sides of lakes. 4. VII.

Obs. The leaves are sometimes slightly serrated, and the flowers generally of a pale colour, almost white, but few in number, and supported by slender weak footstalks.

montana 7. *V.* racemis lateralibus paucifloris, calycibus hirsutis, foliis ovatis rugosis crenatis petiolatis, caule debili. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 17. (*Pet. Her. Br.* t. 51, f. 4, *Moris. Hist. Ox. Secl.* 3, t. 23, f. 15, *melior.*)

Stalked Speedwell. *Anglis.*

Grows in moist shady woods, but not common: in the woods at *Dunglass*, near the river. Dr *Parsons.* 4. VI.

Obs. The leaves are very hairy and reddish underneath: the flowers are of a pale blue, their segments edg'd with white.

chamaedrys 8. *V.* racemis lateralibus, foliis ovatis sessilibus rugosis dentatis, caule debili, bifariam piloso.

Lin.

Lin. Mant. 317, *Sp. Pl.* 17. (*Ger. Em.* 657, f. 3, *Hist. Ox. Sect.* 3, *T.* 23, f. 12, *Oed. Dan.* t. 448, opt.)

Wild Germander. *Anglis.*

Found very common under hedges and in meadows.

4. V. and VI.

Obs. The leaves are hairy, and the flowers of an elegant bright blue, streak'd with veins of a deeper color. It is a great ornament to the hedges.

*** *Pedunculis unifloris.*

agrestis 9. VERONICA floribus solitariis, foliis cordatis incisifis pedunculo brevioribus. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 18. (*Ger. Em.* 616. f. 1. *Oed. Dan.* t. 449. opt.)

Germander-Speedwell, or Chickweed. *Anglis.*

A common weed. ☉. V.

Obs. It has branched trailing stalks, with leaves growing opposite at the base, but alternate at the top: the flowers are very small, generally blue, and grow singly on long footstalks.

arvensis 10. V. floribus solitariis, foliis cordatis incisifis pedunculo longioribus. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 18. (*Ger. Em. Pag.* 613. f. 7. *Mor. Hist. Ox. Sect.* 3. t. 24. f. 21, *Oed. Dan.* t. 515.)

Wall-Speedwell. *Anglis.*

It is common upon old walls. ☉. V.

Obs. The flowers of this are generally of a pale color, almost white, growing on very short or no footstalks, which distinguishes it sufficiently from the preceding.

hederifolia 11.

hederifolia 11. V. floribus solitariis, foliis cordatis planis quinque-lobis. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 19. (*Ger. Em.* 616. f. 3. *Mor. Hist. Ox. Sec.* 3. t. 24. f. 20. *Oed. Dan.* t. 428. opt.)

Ivy-leav'd Speedwell, or Small-Henbit. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and gardens frequent. ☉. V.

Obs. The stalk is branched and trailing: the leaves are rounded, and grow in pairs at the base, but are angular and alternate under the flowers: the footstalks of the flowers are long, hairy, and bend downwards: the segments of the calyx are hairy, and compress the capsule: the flowers are of a pale blue, or white, streak'd with veins of a deeper blue or red color.

PINGUICULA. *Lin. Gen.* 30.

Cor. ringens, calcarata. *Cal.* bilabiatus, 5-fidus.

Caps. unilocularis.

vulgaris 1. PINGUICULA nectario cylindraceo longitudine Petali. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 25. (*Ger. Em.* 788. f. 2. *Mor. Hist. Ox. Sect.* 5. t. 7. f. 13. *Oed. Dan.* t. 93. optima.)

Common Butterwort. *Anglis.*

Brogan-na-cu'aig. *Gaulis.*

This grows very common in moist grounds, and on the sides of the mountains. 4. VI.

The flower is of a deep violet color, hairy within. The inhabitants of *Lapland*, and the North of *Sweden*, give to milk the consistence of cream, by pouring it warm from the cow upon the leaves



Pinguicula
villosa. P. 77

Moses Griffiths del.



Carex
pauciflora. P. 548
Vol. II.

P. Mazell sculp.

leaves of this plant, and then instantly straining it, and laying it aside for two or three days 'till it acquires a degree of acidity. This milk they are extremely fond of; and when once made they need not repeat the use of the leaves as above, for a spoonful, or less of it, will turn another quantity of warm milk, and make it like the first, and so on as often as they please to renew their food.

villosa 2. *P. scapo villoso. Lin. Sp. pl. 25. (Fl. Lap. t. 12. f. 2. et. Vid. Fig. nost.)*

Little flesh-color'd Butterwort. *Anglis.*

I found it in *Strath-Swardle*, in the isle of *Skie*, in a bog just by Mr. *M'Kennon's*, of *Coryattachan*, and on the side of a mountain there call'd *Benna-Caillich*. 4. VII.

Obs. The leaves are reticulated with red veins: the stalk is slightly hairy, and about two inches high: the flower is flesh-color'd; and the whole plant, in all its parts, five times smaller than the preceding.

UTRICULARIA. *Lin. Gen. 31.*

Cor. ringens, calcarata. Cal. 2-phyllus, æqualis.

Caps. unilocularis.

vulgaris 1. *UTRICULARIA nectario conico, scapo pauciflora. Lin. Sp. pl. 26. (Petiver. Her. Brit. T. 36. f. 11. Oed. Dan. t. 138. opt.)*

Common Hooded Milfoil. *Anglis.*

In deep ditches and stagnant waters, as in *Guillon-Loch*. Dr. *Parsons*. 4. VII.

Obs.

Obs. The leaves are capillary, branched, and immers'd under water, having numerous transparent vesicles adhering to them: the stalk is erect, destitute of leaves above water, and bears a loose spike of five or six flowers: the calyx is murry colour'd, the flower yellow, the lower lip vein'd with orange, and gibbous.

minor 2. UTRICULARIA nectario carinato. *Lin. Sp. pl.* 26. (*Pluk. Alm. t. 99. f. 6. Petiv. Herb. Brit. T. 36. f. 12. Oed. Dan. Tab. 128. opt.*)

Lesser Hooded Milfoil. *Anglis.*

Found in like places with the preceding, but more rarely: I gathered it in a bog at *Coryattachan*, in *Skie*, together with the *Pinguicula villosa*. 4. VII.

Obs. This has the habit of the preceding, but is, in all its parts, much less: the flower is of a paler yellow, the spur hardly distinguishable, and the lower lip plane, not gibbous.

VERBENA *Lin. Gen. 32.*

Cor. infundibuliformis, subæqualis, curva.

Calycs unico dente truncato. Semina 2. s. 4. nuda.

(*Stam. 2. s. 4.*)

officinalis 1. VERBENA tetrandra, spicis filiformibus paniculatis, foliis multifido-laciniatis, caule solitario. *Lin. Sp. pl. 29. (Ger. Emac. 718. f. 1. Tournf. Inst. t. 94.)*

Vervain. *Anglis.*

By

By road sides near towns and villages. ☉. VIII.

Without the gates of *Innerkeithing*. Dr. *Parsons*.

LYCOPUS. *Lin. Gen.* 33.

Cor. 4-fida, lacinia unica emarginata. *Stamina*
distantia. *Semina* 4, retusa.

europæus 1 LYCOPUS foliis sinuato ferratis. *Lin. Sp. pl.* 30.
(*Ger. Emac.* 700. f. 1. *Petiv. Herb. Br. t.* 32. f.
5.)

Water Horehound. *Anglis.*

On the banks of rivers and ditches. 4. VII.

Obs. This plant has the habit of those of the *Didy-*
namia class, but the flowers have only two sta-
mina: they grow in thick whirls around the
stalk, small and white, and hairy within: the
lower segment is mark'd with red dots.

SALVIA *Lin. Gen. pl.* 39.

Cor. inæqualis. *Filamenta* transverse pedicello
affixa.

verbenaca 1 SALVIA foliis ferratis sinuatis læviusculis, corollis
calyce angustioribus. *Sp. pl.* 35. (*Ger. Emac.* 771.
f. 1. *Clus. Hist.* xxxi. fig. ad sinistram.)

Common Wild Clary. *Anglis.*

Under *Salisbury* crags, and on a bank at the en-
trance into *Kirkcaldy*, from *Dysart*. 4. VI.

CIRCÆA. *Lin. Gen.* 24.

Cor. dipetala. *Cal.* diphyllus, superus. *Sem.* 1.
biloculare.

lutetiana

lutetiana 1. CIRCÆA caule erecto, racemis pluribus, foliis ovatis. *Syst. Nat.* 56. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 210. *Ger. Emac.* 351. *Park.* 351.)

Enchanters Nightshade. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places. 4. VII.

The stalk is erect, a foot and a half high, and has lateral branches: the leaves are slightly hairy on the margin, and are either entire, undulated, or a little ferrated: the footstalks of the flowers are slightly hairy, the calyx the same, of a greenish colour, a little ting'd with red, and of a much thicker substance than the petals, and a different color.

alpina 1. CIRCÆA caule prostrato, racemo unico foliis cordatis. *Syst. Nat.* 56. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 256. *Moris. Hist. Ox. Sect. 5. t.* 34. *fig. 2. ad imum.*)

Alpine Enchanters Nightshade. *Anglis.*

At the foot of the mountains about *Loch-Broom*, in *Ross-shire*. 4. VII.

This is very nearly related to the preceding, but differs in the following respects: The stalk is about five or six inches high, seldom branching, and reclines on the ground towards the base: the leaves are quite smooth, and deeply cut or ferrated on the edges: the footstalks of the flowers are smooth, the calyx the same, of a more delicate texture than the preceding, and ting'd with nearly the same red colour as the petals.

DIGYNIA.

D I G Y N I A.

ANTHOXANTHUM. *Lin. Gen.* 42.*Cal.* Gluma bivalvis, uniflora. *Cor.* Gluma bivalvis,
acuminata. *Sem.* 1.*odoratum* 1 ANTHOXANTHUM spica oblonga ovata, flos-
culis subpedunculatis arista longioribus. *Syst.*
Nat. 67. (*Stillingf. Miscel. t.* 1.)Vernal Grass. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures frequent. 4. V.

It is one of the earliest grasses that flowers; and
Stillingfleet says it gives a grateful odor to hay.

CLASSIS III.

TRIANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

* *Flores superi.*VALERIANA. *Cor.* 5-fida, basi gibba. *Sem.* 1.IRIS. *Cor.* 6-petaloidea: *Petalis* alternis reflexis.
Stigma petaloideum.** *Flores graminei valvulis Glumæ calycinæ.*SCHOENUS. *Cor.* nulla. *Cal.* paleis fasciculatis.
Sem. subrotundum.SCIRPUS. *Cor.* nulla. *Cal.* paleis imbricatis. *Sem.*
nudum.ERIOPHORUM. *Cor.* nulla. *Cal.* paleis imbricatis. *Sem.* lanigerum.NARDUS. *Cor.* bivalvis. *Cal.* nullus. *Sem.*
tectum.

DIGYNIA.

* *Flores uniflori vagi.*ALOPECURUS. *Cal.* bivalvis. *Cor.* univalvis
apice simplici.PHLEUM. *Cal.* bivalvis truncatus, mucronatus
sessilis.

PHALARIS.

PHALARIS. *Cal.* bivalvis; valvis carinatis æqualibus, corollam includentibus.

MILIUM. *Cal.* bivalvis; valvis ventricosis corolla majoribus.

AGROSTRIS. *Cal.* bivalvis; valvis acutis corolla brevioribus.

DACTYLIS. *Cal.* bivalvis; valva majore longiore compressa carinata.

† *Arundo calamagrostis, arenaria.*

** *Flores biflori vagi.*

AIRA. *Cal.* bivalvis. Flosculi absq; rudimento tertii.

MELICA. *Cal.* bivalvis. Rudimento tertii inter flosculos.

*** *Flores multiflori vagi.*

BRIZA. *Cal.* bivalvis. *Cor.* cordata; valvis ventricosis.

POA. *Cal.* bivalvis. *Cor.* ovata; valvis acutiusculis.

FESTUCA. *Cal.* bivalvis. *Cor.* oblonga; valvis mucronatis.

BROMUS. *Cal.* bivalvis. *Cor.* oblonga; valvis sub apice aristatis.

AVENA. *Cal.* bivalvis. *Cor.* oblonga; valvis dorso arista contorta.

TRIANDRIA.

ARUNDO. *Cal.* bivalvis. *Cor.* basi lanata mutica.

* *Dactylis glomerata.*

**** *Flores multiflori, insidentes receptaculi elongati dentibus.*

TRITICUM. *Cal.* oppositus, multiflorus, bivalvis, solitarius.

HORDEUM. *Cal.* lateralis, uniflorus, bivalvis, ternus.

ELYMUS. *Cal.* lateralis, multiflorus, bivalvis, binus, ternusve.

LOLIUM. *Cal.* lateralis, multiflorus, univalvis, solitarius.

CYNOSURUS. *Cal.* bivalvis, multiflorus. *Recept.* proprium unilaterale, foliaceum.

TRIGYNIA.

MONTIA. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Cal.* diphyllus. *Caps.* 3-valvis, 3-sperma.

CLASSIS

C L A S S I S III.
M O N O G Y N I A.

VALERIANA. *Lin. Gen.* 44.

Cal. nullus. *Cor.* 1-petala, basi hinc gibba, supera.
Sem. unicum.

officinalis 1 Valeriana floribus triandris, foliis omnibus perinatis. *Lin. Sp. pl.* 45. (*Ger. Em.* 1075, f. 2)

Great wild Valerian. *Anglis.*

In ditches and marshy places frequent, and sometimes in dry mountainous pastures. 4. VII.

The roots are esteem'd an excellent nervine: cats are very fond of the smell of it.

dioica 2. V. floribus triandris dioicis, foliis pinnatis integerrimis. *Sp. Pl.* 44. (*Ger. Em.* 1075. f. 3.)

Small wild Valerian. *Anglis.*

In marshy meadows frequent. 4. VII.

The radical leaves of this are oval; of the preceding they are pinnated: the flowers of the male are much larger than the female.

locusta 3. V. floribus triandris, caule dichotomo, foliis linearibus *Sp. Pl.* 47. (*Ger. Em.* 310. f. 1.)

Corn-Sallet. *Anglis.*

In corn fields. 5. V.

The radical leaves in the Spring are well known as sallet.

IRIS. *Lin. Gen.* 59.

Cor. 6-partita; petalis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata*
petaliformia.

pseudacorus 1. IRIS corollis imberbibus, petalis interioribus stig-
mate minoribus, foliis ensiformibus. *Lin. Sp. Pl.*
56. (*Oed. Dan.* 494. *opt. Ger. Em.* 50. *f.* 2.)

Yellow Water Flower-de-luce. *Anglis.*

Seilifdeir. *Gaulis.*

By the sides of ditches, and in marshy places fre-
quent. 4. VII.

In *Arran*, and some other of the Western isles,
the roots are used to dye black; and in *Jura* they
are boil'd with copperas to make ink.

SCHOENUS. *Lin. Gen.* 65.

Glumæ paleaceæ, univalves, congestæ. *Cor.* 0. *Sem.*
1. subrotundum inter glumas.

* *Culmo tereti.*

nigricans 1. SCHOENUS culmo tereti nudo, capitulo ovato,
involucris diphylli valvula altera subulata longa.
Sp. Pl. 64. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. Sect.* 8. *t.* 10. *f.* 28.)

Black-headed Bog-Rush. *Anglis.*

On moors and peat-bogs common. 4. VII.

ferrugineus 2. S. culmo tereti nudo, spica duplici, involucris val-
vula majore spicam æquante. *Sp. pl.* 64. (*Moris.*
Hist. Ox. Sect. 8. *t.* 12. *f.* 40)

Brown-headed Bog-Rush. *Anglis.*

In moorish places, rare: in the island of *Mull.* 4.
VII.

* *Culmo*

* *Culmo triquetro.*

compressus 3 S. culmo subtriquetro nudo, spica disticha, involu-
cro monophyllo. *Sp. Pl.* 65, (*Pluk. Phyt. t.* 34.
f. g.)

Compressed Bog-Rush. *Anglis.*

In marshy places by the sides of lochs in *Ilay*, but
not common.

albus 4. S. culmo subtriquetro folioso, floribus fasciculatis,
foliis setaceis. *Sp. Pl.* 65. (*Oed. Dan.* 320. *Hist.*
Ox. S. 8. t. 9. f. 39)

White-flower'd Bog-Rush. *Anglis.*

On moors and peat bogs common. 4. VII.

SCIRPUS. *Lin. Gen.* 67.

Glumæ paleaceæ, undique imbricatæ. *Cor.* o. *Sem.*
1. imberbe.

* *Spica unica.*

palustris 1. SCIRPUS culmo tereti nudo, spica subovata ter-
minali. *Sp. Pl.* 70. (*Fl. Dan.* 273. *opt. Moris. Hist.*
Ox Sect. 8. t. 10. fig. 32. *Loesel. Pruss. t.* 36.
benè. Ger. Em. 1630.)

Club Rush. *Anglis.*

In ditches and by the sides of lochs frequent. 4.
VII.

cæspitosus 2 S. culmo striato nudo, spica bivalvi terminali lon-
gitudine calycis, radicibus squamula interstinctis.
Sp. Pl. 71. (*Oed. Dan.* 167. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 40.
f. 6.)

Heath

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Heath Club-Rush. *Anglis.*

In heaths and moors frequent. 4. VII.

acicularis 3 *S. culmo tereti nudo setiformi, spica ovata bivalvi, feminibus nudis. Sp. Pl. 71. (Oed. Dan. 287. Pluk. Ph. t. 40. f. 7. Moris. Hist. Ox. 8. t. 10. f. 37.)*

Little upright Club-Rush.

On the sides of lochs immers'd even under the water, and in marshy places, about a mile N. West from *Laswade*. Dr. *Parsons*. 4 ? VIII.

fluitans 4. *S. culmis teretibus nudis alternis, caule folioso flaccido. Sp. Pl. 71. (Moris. Hist. S. 8. t. 10. f. 31. Pluk. Ph. 35. f. 1.)*

Floating Club-Rush. *Anglis.*

I observ'd plenty of it by the sides of the little lochs in the island of *Rum*: without doubt it may be found in many other such-like places. In pits where water has stood for some time is its proper place of growth. 4. VII.

** *Culmo tereti polystachio.*

lacustris 5. SCIRPUS culmo tereti nudo, spicis ovatis pluribus pedunculatis terminalibus. *Sp. Pl. 72. (Moris. Hist. Ox. Sect. 8. t. 10. f. 1. Ger. Em. 35. f. 3.)*

Bull-Rush. *Anglis.*

In clear still waters frequent. 4. VII.

This rush is used to make baskets, mats, and seats for chairs.

setaceus 6. *S. culmo nudo setaceo, spicis lateralibus subsolitariis sessilibus.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

89

sessilibus. *Sp. Pl.* 73. (*Oed. Dan.* t. 311. *Hist. Ox. sect.* 8. t. 10. f. 23.)

The least Rush. *Anglis.*

In wet, sandy, or gravelly places; but not very common. *○. VII. VIII.*

*** *Culmo triquetro, panicula foliacea.*

maritimus 7 *S. culmo triquetro, panicula conglobata foliacea, spicularum squamis trifidis, intermedia subulata. Sp. Pl.* 74. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. f.* 8. t. 11. f. 25. & *fortassè f.* 9.)

Round rooted Bastard Cyperus. *Anglis.*

On the sea coasts not unfrequent. 4. VII.

sylvaticus 8 *S. culmo triquetro folioso, umbella foliacea, pedunculis nudis supradecompositis, spicis confertis. Sp. pl.* 75. (*Oed. Dan.* 307. *Moris. Hist. Ox. f.* 8. t. 11. f. 15. *Læsel. Pruss. t.* 33. *bona.*)

Millet Cyperus-Grafs. *Anglis.*

In moist woods near *Roslin* castle. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII.

ERIOPHORUM. *Lin. Gen.* 68.

Glumæ paleaccæ, undiq; imbricatæ. Cor. o. Sem.

1. *Lana. longissima cinctum.*

polystachion 1. *ERIOPHORUM culmis teretibus, foliis planis, spicis pedunculatis. Sp. pl.* 76. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. f.* 8. t. 9. f. 1. *ad imum. Ger. Em.* 29. f. 1. *Vaill. Botan. Paris t.* 16. f. 1. 2. *bona.*)

Cotton-Grafs. *Anglis.*

On moors and peat-bogs very frequent. 4. VII.

vaginatum

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

vaginatum 2. E. culmis vaginatis teretibus, spica scabiosa. *Sp. pl.* 76. (*Oed. Dan.* 236. *Moris. f.* 8. *t.* 9. *f.* 6. *ad imum.* *Scheuch. Gram.* 302. *t.* 7. *f.* 1. *bené.*)

Hares-Tail-Rush. *Anglis.*

It grows in the same kind of places with the preceding, and nearly as common. 4. IV-VII.

It is readily distinguished from the first sort, as it bears only one single erect oval spike at the top of the stalk.

NARDUS. *Lin. Gen.* 69.

Cal. nullus. *Cor.* bivalvis.

striata 1. NARDUS spica setacea recta secunda. *Syst. Nat.* 84. (*Moris Hist. Ox. f.* 8. *t.* 7. *f.* 8. *bona Schreb. Gram.* 65. *t.* 7.)

Mat-Grass. *Anglis.*

On moors and heaths frequent. 4. VI.

DIGYNIA.

PHALARIS. *Lin. Gen.* 74.

Cal. bivalvis, carinatus, longitudine æqualis, corollam includens.

arundinacea 1. PHALARIS panicula longa ventricosa ampla. *Syst. Nat.* 86. (*Oed. Dan.* 259. *Moris. Hist. sect.* 8. *t.* 6. *f.* 41. *Loes. Pruss. No.* 34.)

Reed Canary-Grass. *Anglis.*

On the sides of lakes and rivers frequent. 4. VII.

PHLEUM. *Gen. Pl.* 77.

Cal. bivalvis, sessilis, linearis, truncatus, apice bicuspidato. *Cor.* inclusa.

pratense

pratense 1. PHLEUM spica cylindrica longissima ciliata, culmo erecto. *Sp. pl.* 87. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. f. 8. t. 4. f. 1. in imo ad sinistram.*)

Meadow Cat's Tail, or Timothy Grass. *Anglis.*

By way-sides and in pastures, but not common.
4. VII.

nodosum 2. P. spica cylindrica, culmo ascendente, foliis obliquis, radice bulbosa. *Syst. Nat.* 88. (*Oed. Dan. t. 380. Moris. Hist. Ox. f. 8, t. 4. f. 3. in imo. Barrel. t. 53.*)

Bulbous Cat's-Tail Grass. *Anglis.*

In pastures and by way-sides. 4. VII. VIII.

The limits between this and the preceding, in some situations of growth, are scarcely discernible: perhaps they are only varieties, but as the best writers have separated them, I was unwilling to conjoin them.

ALOPECURUS. *Gen. Pl.* 78.

Cal. bivalvis. Cor. univalvis.

pratensis 1. ALOPECURUS culmo spicato erecto, glumis villosis, corollis muticis. *Syst. Nat.* 89. (*Stillingsf. Tract. t. 2. bona. Ger. Em. 11. fig. sinist.*)

Meadow Fox Tail Grass. *Anglis.*

In moist meadows frequent. 4. V.

It is esteem'd a good grass for hay.

agrestis 2. A. culmo spicato erecto, glumis lævibus. *Syst. Nat.* 89. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. f. 8. t. 4. f. 8. & 12, Bon. Barrel. Ic. t. 699. f. 1. 2. Schreb. Gram. 140, t. 19. f. 2. Ger. Em. 11. fig. dextera.*)

Field

TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Field Fox Tail Grass. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and by way-sides. 4. VI. VII.

The spike of this is much longer and slenderer than that of the preceding, and is of a reddish color.

geniculatus 3. ALOPECURUS. culmo spicato infracto, corollis muticis. *Syst. Nat.* 89. (*Ger. Em.* 14. f. 2. *Scheuch. Gram.* t. 3. f. 6. C. D, E. *Moris. Hist.* f. 8. t. 4. f. 15. *melior.*)

Flote Fox-Tail Grass. *Anglis.*

In places where water has stood in the Winter. 4. VII. VIII.

MILIUM. *Gen pl.* 79.

Cal. bivalvis, uniflorus. *Corolla* brevissima. *Stigmata* penicilliformia.

effusum 1. MILIUM floribus paniculatis dispersis muticis. *Sp. pl.* 90. (*Moris. Hist. Ox.* f. 8. t. 5. f. 10. *benè.*)

Millet-Grass. *Anglis.*

In shady woods, but not common. Dr. *Parsons.*
O ? VI.

AGROSTIS. *Gen. pl.* 80.

Cal. 2-valvis, uniflorus, corolla paulo minor.

Stigmata longitudinaliter hispida.

* *Aristatae.*

canina 1. AGROSTIS calycibus elongatis, petalorum arista dorsali recurva, culmis prostratis subramosis. *Syst. Nat.* 90. (*Scheuch. Gram.* p. 141. t. 3. f. 9. C.)

Brown

Brown Bent-Grass. *Anglis.*

Upon peat-bogs frequent. 4. VII.

** *Muticæ.*

stolonifera 2 A. paniculæ ramulis patentibus muticis, culmo repente, calycibus æqualibus. *Syst. Nat.* 90. *Sp. pl.* 93. (*Ger. Em. p.* 26. *f.* 1.)

Creeping Bent-Grass. *Anglis.*

In sandy or gravelly places that have lain under water in the Winter. 4. VIII.

The stalk reclines on the ground towards it's base, and throws out young shoots at the joints.

alba 3. AGROSTIS panicula laxa, calycibus muticis æqualibus. *Sp. pl.* 93. (*Moris. Hist. f.* 8. *t.* 6. *f.* 27.)

Marsh Bent-Grass. *Anglis.*

In ditches and moist meadows. 4. VII.

This is a much larger grass than the preceding, and grows erect; but in other respects differs so little from it, that perhaps it would be no error to consider it only as a variety.

capillaris 4 A. panicula capillari patente, calycibus subulatis æqualibus trispidiusculis coloratis, flosculis muticis. *Sp. pl.* 93. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 163. *opt. Stillingf. Miscel. t.* 3.)

Fine Bent-Grass. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures frequent. 4. VIII.

The flowers of these three last have all a slight roughness, and are extremely related to each other: this last however is the finest and most delicate

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delicate grafs of the three, and grows erect, without any shoots at the joints.

A I R A. *Gen. pl.* 81.

Cal. bivalvis, biflorus. Flosculi absque interjecto rudimento.

* *Muticæ.*

aquatica 1. A I R A panicula patente, floribus muticis lævibus calyce longioribus, foliis planis. *Syst. Nat.* 91. *Sp. pl.* 95. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 381. *Vail. Paris. t.* 17. f. 7.)

Water Hair-Grafs. *Anglis.*

On the banks of rivulets and ponds, but not very common. 4. VI.

It varies, sometimes with five or six flowers in a calyx, when it happens to get in a dry soil, and then puts on the appearance of a *Poa*.

** *Aristatæ.*

caespitosa 2. A I R A foliis planis, panicula patente, petalis basi villosis aristatisq; arista recta brevi. *Sp. pl.* 96. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. f.* 8. *t.* 5. *f.* 17. *Ger. Em. p.* 5. f. 2. *quodè paniculam sed non folia*)

Turfy Hair Grafs. *Anglis.*

In wet pastures and moist woods. 4. VII. VIII.

The stalk is a yard high: the panicle often a foot long, and when not in flower leans all one way: the leaves grow in a thick turf, are plain, rigid, and rough to the touch: the panicle consists of a vast number of small flowers, which have a grey-purple silvery appearance.

flexuosa

- flexuosa* 3. A. foliis setaceis, culmis subnudis, panicula divaricata, pedunculis flexuosis. *Sp. pl.* 96. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 157. *opt. Moris. Hist. f.* 8. *t.* 7. *f.* 9. *in imo ad dextram. Stillingf. Miscel. t.* 4. *Scheuch. Gram. 218. t.* 6. *f.* 1. & *t.* 4. *f.* 4.)

Mountain Hair-Grass. *Anglis.*

In heaths and mountainous pastures. 4. VII.

The stalk is about a foot high, bearing a loose open panicle of silvery purple flowers. On rocks and in woods it frequently varies with white flowers, which has been distinguished by some as a species.

- præcox* 4. A. foliis setaceis; vaginis angulatis, floribus paniculato-spicatis, flosculis basi aristatis. *Sp. pl.* 97. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 383. *opt. Raj. Ang. 3. p.* 408. *t.* 22. *f.* 2.)

Early Hair-Grass. *Anglis.*

In sandy barren pastures. *Dr. Parsons. O. V.*

This is not above three or four inches high, and bears a short close panicle of whitish green flowers.

- caryophylla* 5. A. foliis setaceis, panicula divaricata, floribus aristatis distantibus. *Sp. pl.* (*Oed. Dan. t.* 382. *Stillingf. Miscel. t.* 5. *Moris. Hist. Ox. f.* 8. *t.* 5. *f.* 11.)

Silver Hair-Grass. *Anglis.*

In sandy and barren pastures. *Dr. Parsons. O. V.*

MELICA. *Gen. pl.* 82.

Cal. bivalvis, biflorus. Rudimentum floris inter flosculos.

- nutans* 1. MELICA petalis imberbibus, panicula nutante simplici. *Sp. pl.* 98. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. f.* 8. *t.* 7. *f.* 48. & *ejus Varietas f.* 49.)

Melic

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Melic-Grass. *Anglis.*

In shady woods not uncommon: it's variety with flowers nearly sessile, growing in a spike instead of a panicle. I observ'd in Lord Breadalbane's woods at *Ardmaddy*, in *Nether-Lorn*. The calyces of both are of an auburn color, and the flowers within them green. 4. VI-VIII.

cærulea 2. *M. panicula coarctata, floribus cylindricis. Lin. Mantiss. p. 325. Aira cærulea Sp. pl. 95. (Oed. Dan. t. 239. Moris. Hist. Ox. f. 8: t. 5. f. 22.)*
Purple Melic-Grass. *Anglis.* Pund-Glass. *Gaulis.*
In wet, moorish, and barren ground frequent. 4. VIII.

This grass is readily distinguished by it's black purple panicle: it has a bulbose root, blue antheræ, and a purple pistil, with two or three flowers in a calyx.

The fishermen in the isle of *Skie* make ropes for their nets of this grass, which they find by experience will bear the water well without rotting.

P O A. *Gen. pl. 83.*

Cal. bivalvis, multiflorus. Spicula ovata; valvulis margine scabiosis acutiusculis.

alpina 1. POA panicula diffusa ramosissima, spiculis sexfloris cordatis. *Sp. pl. 99. (ejus. varitas vivipara Scheuch. Iter Alp. p. 38. t. 4. f. 2. & Agrostograph. p. 22. t. 4. f. 14.)*

Alpine Meadow-Grass. *Anglis.*

On the sides of *Craig-challeach*, above *Finlarig*, in *Breadalbane*. Mr. Stuart. 4. VI.

The

The specimen I saw was the *viviparous* kind: the leaves are smooth, compressed, and a little recurv'd: the stalk is five inches high, slender, and purple: the panicle open, and thinly set with flowers: the calyces of a purple color: the germina viviparous.

trivialis 2. P. panicula diffusa, spiculis trifloris basi pubescentibus, culmo erecto tereti. *Sp. pl.* 99. (*Ger. Em.* p. 2. f. 2.)

Common Meadow-Grass. *Anglis.*

In meadows almost every where. 4. VI.

angustifolia 3. P. panicula diffusa, spiculis quadrifloris pubescentibus, culmo erecto tereti. *Sp. pl.* 99. (*Moris. Hist. f. 8. t. 5. f. 19.*)

Narrow-leav'd Meadow-Grass. *Anglis.*

In woods and hedges. 4. VII.

pratensis 4. P. panicula diffusa, spiculis quinque floris glabris, culmo erecto tereti. *Sp. pl.* 99. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. f. 8. t. 5. f. 18. Ger. Em. P. 2. f. 1.*)

Great Meadow-Grass. *Anglis.*

In rich meadows. 4. VI.

These three last are esteem'd amongst our best grasses for hay.

annua 5. P. panicula diffusa angulis rectis, spiculis obtusis, culmo oblique compresso. *Sp. pl.* 99. (*Stillingf. Miscel. t. 7. bona Ger. Em. p. 3. f. 2.*)

Annual Meadow-Grass. *Anglis.*

In meadows and by way sides. 6. IV-IX.

compressa 6. P. panicula coarctata secunda, culmo obliquo compresso.

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presso. *Sp. pl.* 101. (*Vaill. Paris. t.* 18. *f.* 5.)

Flat stalk'd Meadow-Grass. *Anglis.*

On walls at *Mellross-Abbey*, &c. ☉ ? VI.

When growing upon walls it has commonly about three flowers in each spicula; when it descends into pastures or moist ground it has six or more.

nemorialis 7. *P. panicula attenuata, spiculis sub-bifloris mucronatis scabris, culmo incurvo. Sp. pl.* 102. (*Scheuch Agrost.* 164. *t.* 2. *fig. dextra. Iter.* 2. *p.* 135. *t.* 18. *f.* 3.)

Wood Meadow-Grass. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places not unfrequent. ♀ ? VII.

It has a weak stalk above a yard high: a slender nodding panicle of pale green flowers: the glumes of the calyx are streak'd with fine lines.

maritima 8. *P. panicula subspicata, spiculis secundis coarctatis, foliis convolutis. Hudf. Fl. Ang.* 35. (*Oed. Dan.* *t.* 251.)

Sea Meadow-Grass. *Anglis.*

On the sea coasts in many places: I observ'd it in the island of *Oranfa*, and in *Skye* at *Dunvegan* castle, and at *Loch-Broom* in *Ross-shire* ♀. VII.

The stalks are about six inches high, bent at the joints: the calyces are edg'd with purple: the spiculee nearly cylindrical, each consisting of six or eight flowers. It is very nearly related to the *festuca fluitans*; perhaps the sea water may occasion the difference.

cristata 9. *P. panicula spicata, calycibus subpilosis subquadri-*
floris

floris pedunculo longioribus, petalis aristatis.
Syst. Nat. 94. *Aira cristata*. *Sp. pl.* 94. (*Moris.*
Hist. f. 8. *t.* 4. *f.* 7. *Loef. Prus. p.* 110. *n.* 22.
bon.)

Cristed Poa Grass. *Anglis.*

In dry and mountainous pastures frequent. 4. VII.

This grass is about five or six inches high: the
 leaves and stalk downy: the panicle close like a
 spike, of a white or greyish color, with purple
 antheræ.

BRIZA. *Gen. Pl.* 84.

Cal. bivalvis multiflorus. *Spicula* disticha, valvulis
 cordatis, obtusis; interiore minuta.

medica 1. BRIZA spiculis ovatis, calyce flosculis (7) brevior.
Sp. pl. 103. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 258. *Moris. Hist. f.* 8.
t. 6. *f.* 45. *benè.*)

Cow-quakes, Quaking-Grass. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures, but rare in the highlands.

DACTYLIS. *Gen. Pl.* 86.

Cal. bivalvis, compressus; altera valvula majore
 carinata.

glomeratus 1. DACTYLIS panicula secunda glomerata. *Lin. Sp.*
pl. 105. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. f.* 8. *t.* 6. *f.* 38. *Bauh.*
Prod. 9. *fig. sinistra.*)

Rough Cock's-Foot-Grass. *Anglis.*

By way-sides and under hedges frequent. 4. VII.

It is a very troublesome creeping grass in a garden,
 and difficult to be destroy'd. The gardeners call

this, and several other creeping kinds, *Couch-Grass*.

CYNOSURUS. *Gen. Pl.* 87.

Cal. bivalvis, multiflorus, *Recept.* proprium unilaterale, foliaceum.

cristatus 1. CYNOSURUS bracteis pinnatifidis. *Sp. pl.* 105. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 238. *opt. Earel. ic.* 27. *Schreber. t.* 8.)

Crested Dog's-Tail Grass. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures frequent. 4. VII.

This is esteem'd an excellent grass to feed sheep and deer.

caeruleus 2. CYNOSURUS bracteis integris. *Sp. pl.* 106. (*Arduin. Spec.* 2. *p.* 18. *t.* 6. *fig.* 3. 4. 5. *Scheuch. Gram.* *p.* 83. *t.* 2. *f.* 9. *A. B. Baub. Prod.* *p.* 21. *n.* 73. *cum Icone. sed malè.*)

Blue Dog-Tail Grass. *Anglis.*

In wet places on the sides of the mountains about *Little-Loch-Broom*, in *Ross-shire*, &c. 4. VI. VII.

The root is thick and white : the stalks from twelve to eighteen inches high : the leaves plain, sheathing the stalks at the base : the flowers grow in a close imbricated spike, three-fourths of an inch long, and nearly oval, of a blue or grey color : the involucre of each spicula consists of two oval acuminate glumes, of equal size, and silvery color, subtending one, two or three flowers, of a blue or grey color : the exterior valve of the flower is truncated, and terminated with

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with three equal points, or short beards; the interior with only two.

FESTUCA. *Gen. Pl.* 88.

Cal. bivalvis. *Spicula* oblonga teretiuscula, glumis acuminatis.

* *Panicula secunda.*

ovina 1. **FESTUCA** panicula secunda coarctata aristata culmo tetragono nudiusculo, foliis setaceis. *Sp. pl.* 108. (*Loef. Pruss.* 110. n. 24. *Moris. Hist. f.* 8. t. 3. f. 13. *Pluk. Phyt.* t. 34. f. 2. *Stillingf. Miscel.* t. 8.)

Sheeps Fescue Grass. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures frequent. 4. VI.

The flowers vary with and without aristæ. It is an excellent grass for sheep pastures.

vivipara 2. **F.** spiculis viviparis. *Sp. pl.* 108. (*Raj. Syn.* 408. t. 22. f. 1. *Scheuch. Gram.* 213. t. 1. bon.)

Viviparous-Fescue-Grass. *Anglis.*

Upon rocks and mountains frequent. 4. VII.

This is only a variety of the preceding, the germina shooting before the seeds are ripe.

duriuscula 3. **F.** panicula secunda oblonga, spiculis 6-floris oblongis lævibus, foliis setaceis. *Sp. pl.* 108. (*Raj. Syn.* p. 379. t. 19. f. 1.)

Hard Fescue-Grass. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures, and upon rocks in the craig of *Ailsa* abundantly. 4. VI.

The radical leaves are filiforme and channelled, those on the stalk plain.

rubra 3. F. panicula secunda seabra, spiculis 6-floris aristatis; flosculo ultimo mutico, culmo semiteriti. *Sp. pl.* 109. (*Stillingf. Miscel. t. 9?*)

Purple Fescue-Grass. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous pastures. The isle of *Canay* abounds with this and the *F. ovina*. 4. VII.

bromoides 4 F. panicula secunda, spiculis erectis lævibus, calycis altera valvula integra, altera aristata. *Sp. pl.* 110 (*Pluk. Phyt. t. 33. f. 10.*)

In dry pastures, but not common. ☉. VI.

The stalks frequently decline towards the ground.

elatior 5. F. panicula secunda erecta, spiculis subaristatis exterioribus teretibus. *Sp. pl.* 111. (*Moris. Hist. Ox. f. 8. t. 2. f. 15.*)

In moist rich meadows, but not common. Dr. *Parsons*. 4. VII.

It is a grass that makes most excellent fodder for cattle.

** *Panicula æquali.*

decumbent 6. FESTUCA panicula erecta, spiculis subovatis muticis, calyce flosculis majore, culmo decumbente. *Sp. pl.* 110. (*Oed. Dan. t. 162. opt. Moris. Hist. f. 8. t. 1. f. 6. Pluk. Phyt. t. 34. f. 1.*)

Decumbent Fescue-Grass. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous pastures. I saw no where such

such plenty of it as in the island of *Canay*. 4.
VII.

fluitans 7. *F. panicula ramosa erecta, spiculis subsessilibus teretibus muticis. Sp. pl. 111. (Moris. Hist. f. 8. t. 3. f. 16. Stillingf. Miscel. t. 10.)*

Flote Fescue-Grafs. *Anglis.*

In ditches and watery places frequent. 4. VII.

This grafs is of a succulent nourishing quality, and cattle are very fond of it. It would doubtless be a good kind to sow in wet meadows.

The seeds of this grafs are in *Poland* and *Germany* brought to the tables of the great, as an agreeable and nourishing food, under the name of *Manna Seeds*.

sylvatica 8. *F. spicata, spiculis alternis subdistichis sessilibus aristatis. Huds. Fl. Ang. p. 38. Bromus pinnatus. Lin. Sp. pl. (Oed. Dan. t. 164)*

Wood Fescue-Grafs. *Anglis.*

In woods and hedges not uncommon. 4. VIII.

The beards arise from the extremity of the glumes : it is therefore properly a *festuca*, tho' it has the habit of a *bromus*, the leaves being hairy, the spiculæ rough, and the beards long.

BROMUS. *Gen. Pl. 89.*

Cal. bivalvis. Spicula oblonga, teres, disticha ; arista infra apicem.

mollis 1. BROMUS *panicula erectiuscula, spicis ovatis pubescentibus ; aristis rectis, foliis mollissimè villosis.*

villosis. Sp. pl. 112. (Moris. Hist. Ox. f. 8. t. 7. f. 18. & ejus varietas. f. 19.)

Soft Brome-Grass. *Anglis.*

In meadows and on dry banks. ☉. VI.

crvencis 2. **BROMUS** panicula nutante, spiculis ovato oblongis. *Sp. pl. 113. (Oed. Dan. 293.)*

Corn Brome Grass. *Anglis.*

I found what I take to be a very singular variety of this upon the sandy shore in the island of *Oransay*. The stalks were about five inches high: the radical leaves smooth, stiff, channelled and subulated; those on the stalks broader, sheathing it like *Spathæ*: the close panicle, or rather spike, consisted of eight or ten spiculæ, nearly sessile, and growing on one side of the stalk: these spiculæ were smooth, without beards, exactly like those in the figure refer'd to, consisting each of about five flowers. I apprehend the sea-water occasions the convolution of the leaves, and the poverty of the soil the other differences. ☉. VII.

sterilis 3. **B.** panicula patula spiculis oblongis distichis, glumis subulato aristatis. *Sp. pl. 113. (Moris. Hist. Ox. Sect. 8. t. 7. f. 11. Ger. Em. 76. f. 1. benè.)*

Barren Brome-Grass. *Anglis.*

In hedges and on walls and dry banks. ☉. VI.

giganteus 4 **BROMUS** panicula nutante, spiculis quadrifloris aristis brevioribus. *Sp. pl. 114. (Vaill. Botan. Paris. t. 18 f. 3.)*

Tall

Tall Brome-Grass. *Anglis.*

In shady woods, as at *Armaddy*, in *Nether-Lorn*,
&c. 4. VIII.

AVENA. *Gen. Pl.* 91.

Cal. bivalvis, multiflorus; arista dorsali contorta.

elatio 1. AVENA paniculata, calycibus bifloris flosculo
hermaphrodito submutico, masculo aristato. *Sp.*
pl. 117. (*Oed. Dan.* 165. *Moris Hist.* f. 8 t. 7.
f. 37 & 38. *Baub. Prod.* p. 3. fig. ad dext.)

Tall Oat-Grass. *Anglis.*

Swines Ar-Nuts, or Earth-Nuts. *Scotis.*

In hedges and pastures frequent. 4. VII.

It varies with fibrous roots, or with several tuber-
cles laid upon one another.

fatua 2. A. paniculata calycibus trifloris, flosculis omnibus
basi pilosis; aristis totis lævibus. *Sp. pl.* 118.
(*Moris Hist.* f. 8. t. 7. f. 5. *Barrel. ic.* 75. n. 2.)

Bearded Oat-Grass. *Anglis.*

In corn fields. *Sibbald.* ☉. VII.

The beard of this is well known to make a very
sensible hygrometer. The seeds have a hairy
kind.

pubescens 3. A. subspicata, calycibus subtrifloris basi pilosis,
foliis planis pubescentibus. *Syst. Nat.* 99. (*Raj.*
Syn. 406. t. 21. f. 2.)

Soft Oat-Grass. *Anglis.*

On dry mountainous pastures. 4. VI. VII.

pratensis 4. AVENA subspicata, calycibus 5-floris. *Sp. pl.* 119.
Raj.

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(*Raj. Syn.* 406. *t.* 21. *f.* 1. *bona. Moris. Hist. f.* 8. *t.* 7. *f.* 21. *Vaill. Par. t.* 18. *f.* 1.)

Meadow Oat-Grass. *Anglis.*

On dry mountainous pastures about *Blair, &c.* 4. VII.

The leaves are smooth, narrow, stiff, their edges frequently turning inwards: the spiculæ grow parallel to the stalk, and close to it, generally but one on a peduncle.

flavesceus 5 A. panicula laxa, calycibus trifloris brevibus, flosculis omnibus aristatis. *Sp. pl.* 118. (*Moris. Hist. f.* 8. *t.* 7. *f.* 42. *Schreb. Gram.* 72. *t.* 9)

Yellow Oat-Grass. *Anglis.*

In dry meadows and pastures. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII.

The panicle is composed of numerous spiculæ, much smaller than in any of the other species, and of a yellowish color.

ARUNDO. *Gen. Pl.* 93.

Cal. bivalvis. Flosculi congesti, lana cincti.

phragmites 1. ARUNDO calycibus quinquefloris, panicula laxa. *Sp. pl.* 120. (*Moris. Hist. f.* 8. *t.* 8. *f.* 1. *Ger. Em.* 36. *f.* 1.)

Common Reed-Grass. *Anglis.*

On the sides of lochs and in ditches frequent. 4. VII.

calamagrostis 2. ARUNDO calycibus unifloris, culmo ramoso. *Sp. pl.* 121. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 280. *Moris. Hist. f.* 8. *t.* 8. *f.* 2. *Scheuch. Gram.* 122. *t.* 5. *benè*).

Branched

Branched Reed-Grass. *Anglis.*

In shady moist places, but not common. 4. VII.

arenaria 3. A. calycibus unifloris, foliis involutis mucronato-pungentibus. *Sp. pl.* 121. (*Moris. Hist. f. 8. t. 4. f. 16.*)

Sea Reed-Grass. *Anglis.* Bent. *Scotis.* Muran. *Gaulis.*

On the sea shore in sandy places not unfrequent as on the coast of *Cantire*, between *Machbrianist* bay and *Barr*, and near *Aberbrothick*, in *Angus*, &c. 4. VII.

LOLIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 95.

Cal. monophyllus, fixus, multiflorus.

perenne 1. LOLIUM spica mutica, spiculis compressis multifloris. *Sp. pl.* 122. (*Moris. Hist. f. 8. t. 2. f. 2. Ger. Em. 78. f. 2.*)

Perennial Darnel-Grass. *Anglis.*

By way-sides and in pastures common. 4. VI.

temulentum 2. L. spica aristata, spiculis distantibus compressis multifloris. *Syst. Nat.* 100. (*Oed. Dan. t. 160.*)

Annual Darnel-Grass. *Anglis.*

In corn fields, but not common. Dr. *Parsons.* 0. VIII.

The seeds of this grass will intoxicate man, birds, and beasts; and taken in any considerable quantity will bring on convulsions and death. *Haller. Helvet.* 205, 206.

ELYMUS.

ELYMUS. *Gen. Pl.* 96.

Cal. lateralis, bivalvis, aggregatus, multiflorus.

arenarius 1. ELYMUS spica erecta arcta, calycibus fomentosis flosculo longioribus. *Sp. pl.* 122. (*Fig. nulla, quam scio, credenda. Fig. 14. f. 8. t. 4. Moris. Hist. Ox. appropinquat, sed spica nimis parva & brevis, nuda tomentosa.*)

Sea Lime-Grass. *Anglis.*

On the sea coast in sandy places, but not common.

4. VI, VII.

The leaves are channeled, rigid and pungent: the spike linear, downy, and about eight or nine inches long. The creeping roots of this grass, and the *arundo arenaria*, confine the sea sands from being blown about by the winds, and by that means prevent often very destructive inundations.

caninus 2. ELYMUS spica nutante arcta spiculis rectis involucri destitutis, infimis geminis. *Sp. pl.* 124. *Triticum caninum. Hudf. Fl. Ang. 45. (Moris. Hist. f. 8. t. 1. f. 2.)*

Dog's Lyme-Grass. *Anglis.*

In dry shady upland woods. *Dr. Parsons.*

In the den of *Bethaick*, near *Perth*, &c.

HORDEUM. *Gen. Pl.* 98.

Cal. lateralis, bivalvis, uniflorus, ternus.

murinum 1. HORDEUM flosculis lateralibus masculis aristatis, involucri intermediis ciliatis. *Sp. pl.* 126. (*Scheuch. Gram.*

Gram. p. 14. bene. Moris. Hist. f. 8. t. 6. f. 4. in imo dextram. ♂ ejus var. β. Vaill. Paris. t. 17. f. 6. benè.)

Wall Barley. *Anglis.*

On walls and by way sides. ☉. VI-VIII.

TRITICUM. *Gen. Pl. 99.*

Cal. bivalvis, solitarius, subtriflorus. Flos obtusifolius, acutus.

junceum 1. TRITICUM calycibus quinquefloris truncatis, foliis involutis. *Sp. pl. 128. (Pluk. Phyt. t. 33. f. 4. a.)*

Sea Wheat-Grass. *Anglis.*

On the sea coasts in sandy places frequent, as in the isle of *Bute*, on the Western coast of *Cantire*, and in the islands of *Oransay*, and *Icolumb-kill* abundantly. 4. VII.

repens 2. T. calycibus quadrifloris subulatis acuminatis, foliis planis. *Syst. Nat. p. 102. Sp. pl. 128. (Moris. Hist. Ox. f. 8. t. 1. f. 8. in imo.)*

Dog's-Grass, or Couch-Grass. *Anglis.*

In hedges and corn-fields. 4. VII.

The roots of this grass are esteem'd to be diuretic and resolvent; and have been recommended by the great *Boerhave* in scirrhosities of the liver.

maritimum 3. TRITICUM calycibus sexfloris, flosculis secundis apice aristatis. *Lin. Mantiss. p. 325. Sp. pl. 128. Poa loliacea. Hudsf. Fl. Ang. 35. (Pluk. phyt. t. 32. f. 7. Moris. f. 8. t. 2. f. 6. ordine 2. do.)*

Sea Wheat-Grass. *Anglis.*

On

On the sandy sea shore upon the Western coast of
Cantire. ☉. VI.

The stalks are about four or five inches high, firm and stiff: the spiculæ grow sessile and alternate, and in all the specimens I have ever seen, without beards, exactly agreeable to *Plukenet's* figure. I strongly suspect it to be only a variety of the *Poa rigida* Lin. Sp. pl. 101. *Moris. Hist. f. 8. t. 2. f. 9.* & *Vail. Paris. t. 18. f. 4.* occasioned by the sea water.

TRIGYNIA.

MONTIA. Gen. Pl. 101.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* 1. petala, irregularis. *Caps.*
1. locularis, 3-valvis.

fontana 1. MONTIA. Sp. pl. 119. (*Qed. Dan. t. 131. Mich. Gen. 18. t. 13. f. 2. Pluk. phyt. t. 7. f. 5. Vail. Paris. t. 3. f. 4. opt. Pet. herb. t. 10. f. 12.*)

Blinking Chickweed. *Anglis.*

By the sides of springs and rivulets frequent. ☉. V.

CLASSIS IV.

TETRANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

* *Flores monopetali, monospermi, superi aggregati.*

DIPSACUS. *Cal. communis foliaceus. Recept. conicum, paleaceum. Sem. columnaria.*

SCABIOSA. *Cal. communis. Recept. elevatum subpaleaceum. Sem. coronata, involuta.*

** *Fl. monopetali, monocarpi, inferi.*

CENTUNCULUS. *Cor. rotata. Cal. 4. partitus. Caps. 1. locularis, circumscissa.*

PLANTAGO. *Cor. refracta. Cal. 4. partitus. Caps. 2. locularis, circumscissa.*

* *Gentiana campestris.*

Fl. monopetali, monocarpi, superi.

SANGUISORBA. *Cor. plana. Cal. 2. phyllus. Caps. 4-gona, inter calycem & corollam.*

Fl. monopetali, dicocei, superi. Stellatae.

GALIUM. *Cor. plana. Fructus subglobosi.*

ASPERULA. *Cor. tubulosa. Fructus subglobosi.*

SHERARDIA. *Cor. tubulosa. Fructus coronatus. Sem. 3-dentatis.*

TETRANDRIA.

*Fl. tetrapetali, superi.*CORNUS. *Cal.* 4-dentatus, deciduus. *Drupa* nucleo 2-loculari.*Fl. incompleti, inferi.*ALCHEMILLA. *Cal.* 8-fidus. *Sem.* 1. calyce inclusum.

DIGYNIA.

APHANES. *Cor.* nulla. *Cal.* 8-fidus. *Sem.* 2.* *Gentiana campestris.*

TETRAGYNIA.

ILEX. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Cal.* 4-dentatus. *Bacea* 4-sperma.SAGINA. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Caps.* 4-locularis polysperma.POTAMOGETON. *Cor.* 0. *Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Sem.* 4, sessilia.RUPPIA. *Cor.* 0. *Cal.* 0. *Sem.* 4, pedicellata.* *Linum catharticum.*

CLASSIS IV.

TETRANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

DIPSACUS. Gen. Pl. 114.

Cal. communis polyphyllus; proprius superus. Recept. paleaceum.

fullonum 1: DIPSACUS foliis sessilibus serratis, paleis fructibus erectis. Lin. Mantiss. 328. Sp. pl. 140. Dipsacus sylvestris. Hudsf. Fl. Ang. (Ger. Em. 1167. f. 2. Moris. Hist. f. 7. t. 36. f. 3.)

Wild Teasel. *Anglis.*

In rude uncultivated places, as at Lord Elgin's lime-works near Dunfermling, &c. ♂. VII. VIII.

pilosus 2: D. foliis petiolatis appendiculatis. Sp. pl. 141. (Ger. Em. 1168. f. 3. malè, quia sine appendiculis.)

Small Wild Teasel, or Shepherd's-Rod. *Anglis.*

In moist hedges and ditches, but not common.

The heads of flowers in this species are spherical and white, in the preceding oval, and the flowers purple. ♂. VIII.

SCABIOSA. Gen. Pl. 115.

Cal. communis polyphyllus; proprius duplex superus. Recept. paleaceum seu nudum.

* *Corollulis quadrifidis.*

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- succisa* 1. SCABIOSA corollulis quadrifidis æqualibus, caule simplici, ramis approximatis, foliis lanceolato-ovatis integerrimis. *Sp. pl.* 142. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 279. *opt. Morist. Hist. f.* 6. *f.* 13. *f.* 7. *Ger. Em.* 726. *sed. fol. ferratis.*)

Devil's-Bit. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures. 4. VIII.

- arvensis* 2. SCABIOSA corollulis quadrifidis radiantibus, caule hispido, foliis pinnatifidis, lobis distantibus. *Sp. pl.* 143. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 447. *opt. Moris. Hist. f.* 6. *t.* 13. *f.* 1. *Ger. Em.* 719. *f.* 1.)

Corn-Scabious. *Anglis.* Gille-guirmein. *Gaulis.*

In corn-fields frequent. 4. VIII.

** *Corollulis 5-fidis.*

- columbaria* 3. S. corollulis quinquefidis radiantibus, foliis radicalibus ovatis crenatis, caulinis pinnatis setaceis. *Sp. pl.* 143. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 314. *opt. Ger. Em.* 719. *f.* 2.)

Little Field Scabious. *Anglis.*

Upon dry mountainous pastures, but rare. *Sibbald.*

SHERARDIA. *Gen. Pl.* 120.

Cor. monopetala, infundibuliformis. *Sem.* 2, tridentata.

- arvensis* 1. SHERARDIA foliis omnibus verticillatis, floribus terminalibus. *Sp. pl.* 149. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 439. *opt. Barrel. ic.* 541. *n.* 1.)

Little Field-Madder. *Anglis.*

In corn fields of sandy or gravelly soil not unfrequent. 0. VI-VIII. The flowers are purple.

ASPERULA.

ASPERULA. *Gen. Pl.* 121.

Cor. monopetala, infundibuliformis. *Sem.* 2, globosa.

odorata 1. ASPERULA foliis octonis lanceolatis, florum fasciculis pedunculatis. *Sp. pl.* 150. (*Miller. t.* 55. *f.* 2. *Ger. Em.* 1124. *f.* 1. *Moris. Hist. f.* 9. *t.* 22. *sub eodem nomine.*)

Woodruff. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places. *u.* V.

GALIUM. *Gen. pl.* 125.

Cor. monopetala, plana. *Sem.* 2, subrotunda.

* *Fructu glabro.*

palustre 1. GALIUM foliis quaternis obovatis inæqualibus, caulibus diffusis. *Sp. pl.* 153. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 423, *opt. Pet. herb. t.* 30, *f.* 5.)

White Ladies Bedstraw. *Anglis.*

On the sides of lochs and rivulets. *Dr. Parsons.*

u. VII.

uliginosum 2. G. foliis senis lanceolatis retrorsum ferrato-aculeatis mucronatis, corollis fructu majoribus. *Sp. pl.* 153. (*Pet. herb. t.* 30, *f.* 6.)

Marsh Bedstraw. *Anglis.*

By river-sides and in moist meadows. *u.* VII.

Galium montanum *Huds. Fl. Ang.* 56, seems to be only a variety of this, growing in dry and mountainous pastures.

verum 3. G. foliis octonis linearibus fulcatis, ramis floriferis

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brevibus. *Sp. pl.* 155. (*Miller. ic.* 139. f. 1. *Ger. Em.* 1126. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. t. 21. f. 1. *secondo ordine ad sinistram.*)

Yellow Ladies Bedstraw. *Anglis.* *Rù. Gaulis.*

On dry banks and sandy sea shores abundantly. 4.

VIII.

In *Arran*, and some of the Western islands, the inhabitants make a strong decoction of this herb, and use it as a runnet to curdle milk: and in *Jura*, *Uist*, and *Lewis*, &c. I was inform'd they used the roots to dye a very fine red, not inferior to that from *madder* itself, but the roots are small.

mollugo 4. **GALIUM** foliis octonis ovato-linearibus subserratis patentissimis mucronatis, caule flaccido, ramis patentibus. *Sp. pl.* 155. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 455. *opt. Ger. Em.* 1127. f. 4. *Moris. hist. f.* 9, t. 22. f. 1. *ordine primo.*)

Great Bastard Madder. *Anglis.*

In hedges, and on shaded rocks by the sides of rivers, but not common. In *Cartland* rocks near *Lanerk*, &c. 4. VII.

** *Fructu trispido.*

boreale 5. **G.** foliis quaternis lanceolatis trinerviis glabris, caule erecto, seminibus trispidis. *Sp. pl.* 156. (*Moris. hist. f.* 9. t. 22. f. 7. *Pet. herb. t.* 30. f. 7. *sed ambæ fig. malæ.*)

Crosswort, or Northern-Madder. *Anglis.*

Upon rocks by the sides of rivers and lakes not unfrequent. 4. VII.

The

The roots of this and the preceding have the quality of dying red as well as the *galium verum*, but are not to be found in sufficient quantity for use.

aparine 6. *G. foliis octonis lanceolatis carinatis scabris retrorsum aculeatis, geniculis villosis, fructu hispido. Sp. pl. 157. (Oed. Dan. t. 495. opt. Ger. Em. 1122. f. 1. Moris. hist. f. 9. t. 22. f. 1. ordinis secundi ad sinistram.)*

Cleavers or Goose-grass. *Anglis.*

In hedges and cultivated ground frequent. ☉. VI. VII.

Linnaeus tells us that the *Swedes* filtrate their milk through a quantity of the stalks of this herb: an observation that may possibly be of use to such who are destitute of proper strainers for that purpose.

PLANTAGO. *Gen. Pl. 142.*

Cal. 4-fidus. Cor. 4-fida; limbo reflexo. Stamina longissima. Caps. bilocularis, circumscissa.

major 1 *PLANTAGO foliis ovatis glabris, scapo tereti, spica flosculis imbricatis. Sp. pl. 163. (Oed. Dan. t. 461. opt. Ger. Em. 419. f. 1.)*

Great Plantain. *Anglis. Cuach-Phàdruic. Gaulis.*
In pastures and by way-sides. ♄. VI. VII.

media 2. *P. foliis ovato-lanceolatis pubescentibus, spica cylindrica, scapo tereti. Sp. pl. 163. (Ger. Em. 419. f. 2. Moris. hist. f. 8. t. 15. f. 6.)*

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Hoary Plantain. *Anglis.*

In pastures of a gravelly soil, but not common.

Sibbald. 4. VI. VII.

lanceolata 3 *P. foliis lanceolatis, spica subovata nuda, scapo angulato. Sp. pl. 164. (Oed. Dan. t. 437. Ger. Em. 422. f. 1.)*

Ribwort Plantain. *Anglis. Slan-lus. Gaulis.*

In meadows and pastures common. 4. VII.

There is a dwarfish variety of this, with a globular spike, growing sometimes in barren and rocky places, which seems to be the *Plantago montana* *Huds. Fl. Angl. 53.*

maritima 4 *P. foliis semicylindratis integerrimis, basi lanatis; scapo tereti. Sp. pl. 165. (Oed. Dan. t. 243. opt.)*

Sea Plantain. *Anglis.*

It grows not only by the sea shores, but even to the summits of the highest mountains in the highlands: the antheræ are constantly yellow. 4. VII.

coronopus 5 **PLANTAGO** foliis linearibus dentatis, scapo tereti. *Sp. pl. 166. (Oed. Dan. t. 272. opt. Ger. Emac. 427. f. 1. Morist. hist. f. 8. t. 17. f. 31.)*

Buckhorn Plantain. *Anglis.*

In gravelly soils not unfrequent, and often upon the sea coast. 5. VII.

CENTUNCULUS. *Gen. Pl. 145.*

Cal. 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-fida, patens. *Stam.* brevia.

Caps. 1-locularis, circumscissa.

minimus

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minimus 1. CENTUNCULUS. *Sp. pl.* 169. (*Oed. Dan. t.*
177. *opt. Vail. Paris. t. 4. f. 2.*)

Bastard Pimpernel. *Anglis.*

In gravelly places that are a little moist, but not
common. *Dr. Parsons. O. VII.*

SANGUISORBA. *Gen. Pl.* 146.

Cal. 2-phyllus. *Germen* inter calycem corollamque.

officinalis 1. SANGUISORBA spicis ovatis. *Sp. pl.* 169. (*Oed.*
Dan. f. 97. opt. Moris. hist. f. 8. t. 18. f. 7. Ger.
Em. 1045. f. 2.)

Great Wild Burnet. *Anglis.*

In low moist meadows near *Dumfries*, &c. but not
common. 4. VI. VII.

CORNUS. *Gen. Pl.* 149.

Involucrum 4-phyllum sæpius. *Petala* supera qua-
tuor. *Drupa* nucleo biloculari.

Juccica 1. CORNUS herbacea ramis binis. *Sp. pl.* 171. (*Oed.*
Dan. t. 5. opt. Flor. Lap. t. 5. f. 3. & fig. nost.

Dwarf Honeyfuckle. *Anglis.*

Lus-a-chraois. *Gaulis.* i. e. Plant-of-Gluttony.

In moorish places by rivulets on the sides of the
highland mountains not unfrequent, in *Atbol*,
about *Loch-Rannoch*, on *Ben-mor* and *Cbealleach*
in *Breadalbane*, and in *Ross-shire* on the moun-
tains about *Loch-Broom*, &c. 4. VI. VII.

This elegant plant is about six inches high: the
leaves grow opposite to each other, oval, smooth,
sessile, and ribb'd with five nerves: the involu-
crum of the flower consists of four white leaves
resembling

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resembling the petals of a corolla, in the centre of which grow twenty or more small blackish tetrapetalous flowers, supported by short peduncles: these are succeeded by a cluster of red berries when ripe; in each of which is a heart-shap'd kernel, having two cells. The berries have a sweet waterish taste, and are supposed by the highlanders to create a great appetite, whence the Erse name of the plant. Mr. Stuart.

ALCHEMILLA. *Gen. Pl.* 165.

Cal. 8-fidus. *Cor.* 6. *Semen* unicum.

vulgaris 1. ALCHEMILLA foliis lobatis. *Sp. pl.* 178. (*Moris, hist. f. 2. t. 20. f. 1. in imo. Miller. icon. p. 18. & Var. minor. foliis pubescentibus. Pluk. t. 240. f. 2*)
Ladies Mantle. *Anglis.* Copan-an-driuc, Cota-preasach-nion-an Ri. *Gaulis.*
In dry pastures and on the sides of mountains abundantly. 4. V-VIII.

alpina 2. ALCHEMILLA foliis digitatis ferratis. *Sp. pl.* 179. (*Oed. Dan. t. 49. opt. Pet. herb. t. 9. f. 11. Moris. hist. f. 2. t. 20. f. 3. sed malè quippè folia non apice ferrata.*)

Cinquefoil Ladies-Mantle. *Anglis.*

Upon all the mountains in the highlands abundantly, even on their very summits: one of the most aerial plants of *N. Britain.* The leaves are generally divided into seven lobes, ferrated at the extremities, and of a beautiful white fawn color underneath.

DIGYNIA.

D I G Y N I A.

APHANES. *Gen. Pl.* 166.*Cal.* 8-fidus. *Cor.* o. *Sem.* 2, nuda.

arvensis 1. APHANES. *Sp. pl.* 179. (*Moris, hist. f. 2. t. 20. f. 4. in imo. Pet. herb. t. 9. f. 12. Col. Ecphras. t. 146, bené. Ger. Em. p. 1594. f. 1.*)

Parsley-Piert. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and gravelly soils frequent. ☉. V.

T E T R A G Y N I A.

ILEX. *Gen. Pl.* 172.*Cal.* 4-dentatus. *Cor.* rotata. *Stylus.* o. *Bacca* 4-sperma.

aquifolium ILEX foliis ovatis acutis spinosis. *Sp. pl.* 181. (*Oed. Dan. 508. Miller. icon. 46. bené. Ger. Em. 1338*)

Holly-Tree. *Anglis.* An cuil-fhionn. *Gaulis.*

In woods and hedges. ♀.

POTOMOGETON. *Gen. Pl.* 174.*Cal.* o. *Petala* 4. *Stylus* o. *Sem.* 4.

natans 1. POTOMOGETON foliis oblongo-ovatis petiolatis natantibus. *Sp. pl.* 182. (*Ger. Em. 821. f. 1*)

Broad-leav'd Pondweed. *Anglis.*

In lakes and still waters frequent. ♀. VII.

perfoliatum P. foliis cordatis amplexicaulibus. *Sp. pl.* 182. (*Oed. Dan. t. 126. opt. Ger. Em. 822. f. 3.*)

Perfoliated Pondweed. *Anglis.*

In rivers and lakes. ♀. VII.

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The leaves are of a thin delicate texture, a fine green color, and transparent like a piece of oil'd paper.

densum 3. POTOMOGETON foliis ovatis acuminatis oppositis confertis, caulibus dichotomis, spica quadriflora. *Sp. pl.* 182. (*Ger. Em.* 823, f. 3)

Lesser Water Caltrops, or Frog's-Lettuce. *Anglis.*
In ditches and rivulets: in the ditch on the right hand of the walk going down the meadows near *Edinburgh*. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VI.

The leaves at the tops of the branches are crowded close together, and not serrated on the edges: the footstalks of the flowers rise out at the division of the stalks, and are very short and reflex'd.

lucens 4. P. foliis lanceolatis planis in petiolos desinentibus. *Sp. pl.* 183. (*Oed. Dan.* 195. *opt. Pet. herb. t.* 5. f. 5.)

Long-leav'd Pondweed. *Anglis.*

In rivers and lakes frequent, as in *Dudiston-Loch*, near *Edinburgh*, &c. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII.

crispum 5. P. foliis lanceolatis alternis undulatis serratis. *Sp. pl.* 183. (*Ger. Em.* 824. f. 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 5. f. 9)

Curled Pondweed, or Greater Water Caltrops. *Anglis.*

In ditches and ponds frequent. 4. VI.

The stalk of this kind is greatly compress'd, and varies with alternate and opposite leaves, so that
the

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the *P. serratum*. Lin. Sp. pl. is probably only a variety of this species.

compressum 6. *P. foliis linearibus obtusis, caule compresso. Sp. pl. 183. (Oed. Dan. t. 203. opt. Pet. herb. t. 5. f. 10)*

Flat-stalked Pondweed. *Anglis.*

In ditches and stagnant waters, but not common.

4. VII.

The leaves are four or five times longer than the *Stipulæ*. The spike produces about six small flowers.

gramineum 7. **POTOMOGETON** foliis lineari-lanceolatis alternis sessilibus stipula latioribus. *Sp. pl. 184. (Oed. Dan. t. 222. opt. Raj. syn. p. 150. t. 4. f. 3. sed non benè quoniam sine Stipulis; quadrat melius ad P. compressum in multis. Loef. Pruss. p. 206. No. 66.)*

Grass-leav'd Pondweed. *Anglis.*

In ditches and ponds not very common. 4. VIII.

The stalks of this are round and slender, the leaves sessile and pointed, and about twice the length of the *stipulæ*, which are much larger in this than the preceding: the spike has fifteen or twenty flowers.

pectinatum 8. *P. foliis fetaceis parallelis approximatis distichis. Sp. pl. 183. (Ger. Em. 828. f. 4. pet. herb. t. 5. f. 13.)*

Fennel-leav'd Pondweed. *Anglis.*

In rivers and lakes. Dr. *Parsons*. 4. VII.

pusillum

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pusillum 9. P. foliis linearibus oppositis alternisq; distinctis
 basi patentibus, caule tereti. *Sp. pl.* 184. (*Loes.*
Pruss. 206. t. 67. *Pet. herb.* t. 5. f. 11.)

Small Grass-leav'd Pondweed. *Anglis.*

In ditches and stagnant waters. 4. VIII.

marinum 10 P. foliis linearibus alternis distinctis, infernè vagi-
 nantibus. *Sp. pl.* 184. (*Oed. Dan.* t. 186. opt.
Vail. Paris. t. 32. f. 5?)

Sea Pondweed. *Anglis.*

In ditches and stagnant waters by the sea-side not
 uncommon. 4. VIII.

The stipulæ in this species are a little bifid at top,
 and the leaves rise from the ends of them: in
 the other kinds the stipulæ are distinct from the
 leaves.

RUPPIA. *Gen. pl.* 175.

Cal. o. *Cor.* o. *Sem.* 4-pedicellata.

maritima 1. RUPPIA. *Sp. pl.* 184. (*Oed. Dan.* t. 364. opt. *Mi-*
chel. Gen. 72. t. 35. *Pluk. phyt.* 248. f. 4. *Pet.*
herb. t. 6. f. 1.)

Sea Ruppia. *Anglis.*

In stagnant waters by the sea side not uncommon,
 as at Glen-Elg, in *Invernessshire*, &c. 4. VIII.

It has the habit of *potamogeton*, but may readily
 be distinguished by it's little umbel of oval seeds
 standing singly on footstalks.

SAGINA. *Gen. pl.* 176.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 4-valvis,
 polysperma.

procumbens

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procumbens 1. **SAGINA** ramis procumbentibus. *Sp. pl.* 185. (*Pet. herb. t.* 59, *f.* 10. *Sequier Veronens.* 421. *t.* 5. *f.* 3. *melir. Pluk. phyt. t.* 74. *f.* 2.)

Pearlwort. *Anglis.*

In sandy and gravelly soils frequent. ☉. VI.

It varies, sometimes without petals, and sometimes with a fifth part added to the whole fructification.

erecta 2. **S.** caule erecto subunifloro. *Syst. Nat. p.* 131. *Sp. pl.* 185. (*Raj. syn. p.* 348. *t.* 15. *f.* 4. *Vail. Paris. t.* 3. *f.* 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 59. *f.* 9. *malè.*)

Little Upright Stichwort. *Anglis.*

In pastures of a gravelly soil. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. V.

CLASSIS

C L A S S I S V.

P E N T A N D R I A
M O N O G Y N I A.

* *Flores monopetali, inferi, tetraspermi. Asperifoliæ.*

ECHIUM. *Cor.* fauce nuda, irregularis! campanulata.

PULMONARIA. *Cor.* fauce nuda, infundibuliformis; *Cal.* prismaticus.

LITHOSPERMUM. *Cor.* fauce nuda, infundibuliformis. *Cal.* quinquepartitus.

SYMPHYTUM. *Cor.* fauce dentata, ventricosa,

LYCOPSIS. *Cor.* fauce fornicata, infundibuliform. tubo curvato.

ASPERUGO. *Cor.* fauce fornicata, infundibulif. *Fruetus* compressus.

CYNOGLOSSUM. *Cor.* fauce fornicata, infundibulif. *Sem.* depressa, latere affixa.

ANCHUSA. *Cor.* fauce fornicata, infundibulif. tubo basi prismatico.

MYOSOTIS. *Cor.* fauce fornicata, hypocrateriform. lobis emarginatis.

* *Flores monopetali, inferi, angiospermi.*

ANAGALLIS. *Caps.* 1-locularis, circumscissa.

Cor. rotata. *Stigm.* capitatum.

LYSIMACHIA.

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LYSIMACHIA. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 10-valvis. *Cor.* rotata. *Stigma* obtusum.

PRIMULA. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, fauce pervia. *Stigm.* globosum.

MENYANTHES. *Cops.* 1-locularis. *Cor.* villosa !
Stigma bifidum.

CONVOLVULUS. *Caps.* bilocularis, 2-sperma.
Cor. campanulata. *Stigm.* bifidum.

HYOSCYAMUS. *Caps.* bilocularis, operculata !
Cor. infundibulif. *Stigm.* capitatum.

VERBASCUM. *Caps.* bilocularis. *Cor.* rotata.
Stigma obtusum. *Stam* declinata.

AZALEA. *Caps.* 5. locularis. *Cor.* campanulata.
Stigma obtusum.

VINCA. *Folliculi* duo erecti. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis. *Sem.* simplicia.

SOLANUM. *Bacca* bilocularis. *Antheræ* biperforatæ !

ATROPA. *Bacca* bilocularis. *Stam.* distantia, incurvata,

* *Flores* monopetali, superi.

SAMOLUS. *Caps.* 1-locularis apice 5-valvis. *Cor.* hypocrater. *Stigma* capitatum.

CAMPANULA. *Caps.* 3-s. 5-locularis perforata.
Cor. campanulata *Stigma* trifidum.

LONICERA. *Bacca* bilocularis subrotunda. *Cor.* inæqualis. *Stigm.* capitatum.

* *Flores*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

* *Flores pentapetali, inferi.*EVONYMUS. *Bacca capsularis, lobata. Cal. patens. Sem. baccato-arillata.** *Flores pentapetali, superi.*RIBES. *Bacca polysperma. Cal. corollifer. Stylus bifidus.*HEDERA. *Bacca 5-sperma. Cal. cingens fructum. Stigma simplex.** *Flores incompleti, inferi.*GLAUX. *Caps. 5-sperma 5-valvis. Cal. simplex, rudior, campanulatus.** *Polygonum amphibium.*

D I G Y N I A.

* *Flores monopetali, inferi.*GENTIANA. *Caps. 1-locularis, bivalvis. Cor. tubulosa, indeterminata.** *Flores incompleti.*SALSOLA. *Sem. 1. cochleatum, tectum. Cal. 5-phyllus.*CHENOPODIUM. *Sem. 1. orbiculare. Cal. 5-phyllus, foliolis concavis.*BETA. *Sem. 1. reniforme. Cal. 5-phyllus, basi semen fovens.*ULMUS. *Bacca exsucca, compressa. Cal. 1-phyllus, emarcescens.** *Flores*

* *Flores pentapetali, superi, dispermi. Umbellatæ.*

A. Involucro universali partialiq;

ERYNGIUM. *Flores capitati. Receptac. paleaceum.*

HYDROCOTILE, *Flor. subumbellati, fertiles. Sem. compressa.*

SANICULA. *Flor. subumbellati, abortivi. Sem. muricata.*

HERACLEUM. *Flor. radiati, abortivi. Involucrum deciduum. Sem. membranacea.*

OENANTHE. *Flor. radiati, abortivi radio. Invol. simplex. Sem. coronata, sessilia.*

CAUCALIS. *Flor. radiati, abortivi. Involucr. simplex. Sem. muricata.*

DAUCUS. *Flores radiati, abortivi. Invol. pinnatum. Sem. trispida.*

TORDYLIUM. *Flor. radiati, fertiles. Invol. simplex. Sem. margine crenata.*

CONIUM. *Flor. flosculosi, fertiles. Pet. cordata. Sem. gibba, costato-sulcata. Involucella dimidiata.*

BUNIUM. *Flor. floscul. fertiles. Pet. cordata. Involucella fetacea.*

ATHAMANTA. *Flor. floscul. fertiles. Pet. cordata. Sem. convexa, striata.*

SIUM. *Flor. floscul. fertiles. Pet. cordata. Sem. subovata, striata.*

CRITHMUM. *Flor. floscul. fertiles. Pet. planiuscula. Involucrum horizontale.*

K

LIGUSTICUM.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

LIGUSTICUM. *Flor.* flosculos. fertiles. *Pet.* involuta. *Invol.* membranacea.

ANGELICA. *Flor.* flosculos. fertiles. *Pet.* planiuscula. *Umbellulæ* globosæ.

SISON. *Flor.* floscul. fertiles. *Pet.* planiuscula. *Umbel.* depauperata.

B. *Involucris partialibus*; universali nullo.

ÆTHUSA. *Flor.* subradiati fertiles. *Involucella* dimidiata.

SCANDIX. *Flor.* radiati abortivi. *Fructus* oblongi.

CHÆROPHYLLUM. *Flor.* floscul. abortivi. *Invol.* 5-phylla.

PELLANDRIUM. *Flor.* floscul. fertiles. *Fructus* coronati.

IMPERATORIA. *Flor.* flosculosi fertiles. *Umbel.* expanso plana.

CICUTA. *Flor.* flosculosi, fertiles. *Pet.* planiuscula.

C. *Involucro nullo*; nec universali, nec partialibus.

SMYRNIUM. *Flor.* flosculi abortivi. *Sem.* reniformia angulata.

CARUM. *Flor.* floscul. abortivi. *Sem.* gibba, striata.

ÆGOPODIUM. *Flor.* floscul. fertiles. *Sem.* gibba, striata. *Pet.* cordata.

APIUM. *Flor.* flosculos. fertiles. *Sem.* minuta, striata. *Pet.* inflexa.

PIMPINELLA. *Flor.* flosculos. fertiles. (*Umbellæ ante florescentiam nutantes*) *Pet.* cordata.

TRIGYNIA.

T R I G Y N I A.

* *Flores superi.*VIBURNUM. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Bacca* 1-sperma.SAMBUCUS. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Bacca* 3-sperma.* *Flores inferi.*ALSINE. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Pet.* bifida.

T E T R A G Y N I A.

PARNASSIA. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 4-valvis. *Nectar*, 5, ciliato-glandulosa.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

LINUM. *Cor.* 5 petala. *Caps.* 10-locularis, 2-sperma.DROSER. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 1-locularis, apice dehiscens.SIBBALDIA. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Sem.* 5. *Cal.* 10-fidus.STATICE. *Cor.* 5-partita. *Sem.* 1, calyce infundibuliformi vestitum.

P O L Y G Y N I A.

MYOSURUS. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Nectar*. 5, lingulata. *Sem.* numerosa.*Ranunculus hederaceus.*

M O N O G Y N I A.

MYOSOTIS. *Gen. pl.* 180.

Cor. hypocrateriformis, 5-fida, emarginata; fauce clausa fornicibus.

scorpioides
1.

MYOSOTIS feminibus nudis, foliorum apicibus callofis. *Sp. pl.* 188. (*Ger. Em.* 337. f. 4. *Morist. hist. Ox.* f. 11. t. 31. f. 1. *ordine secundo.* & ejus var. latioribus foliis *Raj. Syn* p. 229 t. 9. f. 2. & altera varietas *palustris* foliis glabris. *Ger. Em.* 337. f. 3. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 31. f. 4. *ordine secundo.*)

Mouse ear Scorpion-Grass. *Anglis.*

The hairy kind is frequent in dry corn fields; and a lesser variety, with small yellow flowers, I observ'd upon walls near *Drumlanrig*. The smooth-leav'd marsh kind is common on the sides of rivulets and lakes. 4. V-VIII.

LITHOSPERMUM. *Gen. pl.* 181.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce perforata, nuda.

Cal. 5-partitus.

officinale

1. LITHOSPERMUM feminibus lævibus, corollis vix calycem superantibus, foliis lanceolatis. *Sp. pl.* 189. (*Morist. hist. f.* 11. t. 31. f. 1. *ordine primo.* *Ger. Em.* 609. f. 2.)

Gromill, Gromwell, or Graymill. *Anglis.*

In waste uncultivated places, as near the monastery of *Beaulieu*, at *Inverness*, and under the West side of *Salisbury-Craigs*, and at *Roslin*. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VI.

arvense

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arvense 2. L. feminibus rugosis, corolla vix calycem superantibus. *Sp. pl.* 190. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 456. *opt. Ger. Em.* 610. *f.* 4.)

Bastard Alkanet. *Anglis.*

In corn fields not uncommon. *Dr. Parsons. O. VI. Linnæus* informs us that the country girls in *Sweden* paint their faces with the roots.

ANCHUSA. *Gen. Pl.* 182.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce clausa fornicibus.

Sem. basi insculpta.

sempervirens 1. ANCHUSA pedunculis diphyllis capitatis. *Sp. pl.* 192. (*Moris. hist. Ox. f.* 11. *t.* 26. *f.* 2.)

Evergreen Alkanet. *Anglis.*

In the Glen at *Dunglass.* *Dr. Parsons. 4. V. VI.*

CYNOGLOSSUM. *Gen. pl.* 183.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce clausa fornicibus. *Semina* depressa, interiore tantum latere Stylo affixa.

officinale 1. CYNOGLOSSUM staminibus corolla brevioribus, foliis lato-lanceolatis tomentosis sessilibus. *Sp. pl.* 192. (*Ger. Em.* 804. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. *t.* 30. *f.* 1.)

Hound's-Tongue. *Anglis.*

In waste places near towns and villages, as about *Burntisland* and *Kinghorn*, and at the foot of the hill of *Kinnoul*, near *Perth*, &c. *8. VI. VII.*

No quadruped except the goat will eat it.

PULMONARIA. *Gen. pl.* 184.

Cor. infundibuliformis fauce pervia. *Cal.* prismatico-pentagonus.

K 3

maritima

maritima 1. **PULMONARIA** calycibus abbreviatis, foliis ovatis, caule ramoso procumbente. *Sp. pl.* 195. (*Oed. Dan. t. 25. Dillen. Host. Eltham. t. 65. f. 75. benè. Moris. hist. f. 11. t. 28. f. 12. ordine secundo.*) *Tour Sectl. 1772. qto. tab.*
Sea Bugloss. Anglis.

Upon the sea coast not unfrequent, growing out of stony beaches which seem incapable of affording vegetation; as on the coast of *Fife*, near *St. Andrew's*, &c. in the isle of *Bute*, upon a sandy shore, in *Arran* at *Loch-Ransa*, and at *Lamlash*, at *Icolumb-kill*, and at *Glen-Elg*, in *Inverness-shire*, &c. 4. VII. VIII.

It is one of the most beautiful indigenous plants of *Great-Britain*. Its undulated glaucous leaves contrasted with red and blue flowers, are extremely ornamental to the barren shores where it grows, and readily discover the plant to any curious observer.

SYMPHYTUM. *Gen. Pl.* 185.

Cor. limbus tubulato-ventricosus; fauce clausa radiis subulatis.

officinale 1. **SYMPHYTUM** foliis ovato-lanceolatis decurrentibus. *Sp. pl.* 195. (*Ger. Em. 806. f. 1. Moris. hist. f. 11. t. 29. f. 1. ordine superiore.*)

Comfrey. Anglis.

By the sides of rivers and ditches, as on the banks of the water of *Leith*, opposite *St. Bernard's-Well*, and in *Coryton* woods, &c. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. V.



Pulmonaria maritima . P. 134 .

Griffiths del.

P. Marshall sculp.

8

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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It varies with purple or yellow flowers, with thick branched roots, and sometimes with tuberous or knobbed ones.

ASPERUGO. *Gen. Pl.* 189.

Cal. fructus compressus; lamellis plano parallelis, sinuatis.

procumbens ASPERUGO calycibus fructus compressis. *Sp. pl.*
1. 198. (*Ger. Em.* 1122. *f.* 2. *Morist. hist. f.* 11. *t.* 26. *f.* 13.)

Small Wild Bugloss, or German Madwort. *Anglis.*
In waste places, but not common. By the church at *Dunbar*. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. V.

The leaves are oval and alternate at the base, but two or four together at the top, and so rough that they adhere to the cloaths more readily than *Goose-grass*: the flowers are violet-color'd, and scarcely larger than the calyx.

LYCOPSIS. *Gen. Pl.* 190.

Corolla tubo incurvato.

arvensis 1. LYCOPSIS foliis lanceolatis hispidis, calycibus
florescentibus erectis. *Sp. pl.* 199. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 435. *opt.* *Moris. hist. f.* 11. *t.* 26. *f.* 8. *Ger. Em.* 799. *f.* 3.)

Small Wild Bugloss. *Anglis.*

In corn fields common. ☉. VII.

The plant is covered all over with bulbous hairs.

ECHIUM. *Gen. pl.* 191.

Cor. irregularis, fauce nuda.

vulgare

vulgaris 1.

ECHIUM caule tuberculato-hispido, foliis caulinis lanceolatis hispidis, floribus spicatis lateralibus. *Sp. pl.* 200. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 445. *opt. Ger. Em.* 802. *f.* 2.)

Vipers-Bugloss. *Anglis.*

In corn-fields and by way-sides not unfrequent, as about *Kirkcaldy* and *Kinghorn*, and at *Charles-Town*, Lord *Elgin's* lime-works, and under *Arthur's-Seat*, &c. δ . VII. VIII.

About *Mellrofs-Abbey*, and some other places, I observ'd what I apprehend to be only a variety of this; it differs chiefly in having the branches more divaricated, and the stamina nearly twice as long as the flower. Perhaps this is the *Echium anglicum* *Huds. Fl. Ang. p.* 70.

PRIMULA. *Gen. Pl.* 197.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus, ore patulo.

veris 1.

PRIMULA foliis dentatis rugosis. *Sp. pl.* 204.

1. var. *a. officinalis.* (*Oed. Dan. t.* 433. *Ger. Em.* 780. *f.* 1.)

2. var. *β. elatior.* (*Oed. Dan. t.* 434. *Ger. Em.* 780. *f.* 2.)

3. var. *γ. acaulis.* (*Oed. Dan. t.* 194. *Ger. Em.* 781. *f.* 5.)

a. Cowslips. *β.* Oxlips. *γ.* Primrose. *Anglis.* So-grach. *Gaulis.*

In meadows, pastures and woods frequent. 4. V.

The segments of the flowers within, near the base, are mark'd with red or saffron-color'd spots, which

which our poet *Shakespeare* prettily supposes to be the gifts of the fairy-queens, and to be the source of their sweet odors. He thus introduces a fairy speaking :

And I serve the fairy-queen,
To dew her orbs upon the green ;
The cowslips tall her pensioners be,
In their gold coats spots you see ;
Those be rubies, *Fairy* favours,
In those freckles live their favours :
I must go seek some dew-drops here and there,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.

Midsummer Night's Dream, Act 2, Sc. 1.

farinosa 2. PRIMULA foliis crenatis glabris, florum limbo plano. *Sp. pl.* 205. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 125. *opt. Ger. Em.* 783. *f.* 1. 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 24. *f.* 7.)

Bird's-Eye. *Anglis.*

In wet mountainous pastures, but not very common. 4. VI.

The leaves and calyces are cover'd with a mealiness like our garden auricula : the flowers are of a bright red. It is a very elegant little plant, and worthy of a place in the flower garden.

MENYANTHES. *Gen. Pl.* 202.

Corolla hirsuta. *Stigma* bifidum. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

trifoliata 1. MENYANTHES foliis ternatis. *Sp. pl.* 208. (*Moris. hist. f.* 15. *t.* 2. *f. prima ad sinistram ordine secundo. Ger. Em.* 1194. *absq; floribus.*)

Marsh Trefoil or Bog-bean. *Anglis.*

In

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

In marshes and lakes frequent. 4. V. VI.

An tri-bhileach, lui'-nan-tri-beann. *Gaulis.*

The flowers of this plant are so extremely beautiful, that nothing but its native soil could exclude it from a place in every garden. They grow in an elegant spike; are white, dash'd with pink, and fring'd internally with hairs.

LYSIMACHIA. *Gen. Pl.* 205.

Cor. rotata. *Caps.* globosa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

* *Pedunculis multifloris.*

vulgaris 1. LYSIMACHIA paniculata, racemis terminalibus.

Sp. pl. 209. (*Ger. Em.* 474. f. 1.)

Yellow Willow-herb, or Loosetrife. *Anglis.*

On the sides of rivers and lakes, but not very common. I observ'd it by the sides of lochs in the island of *Mull*, &c. 4. VII.

** *Pedunculis unifloris.*

nummorum 2. L. foliis ovatis acutis, floribus solitariis, caule procumbente. *Sp. pl.* 211. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 174. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 26. *f.* 5. *ordine secundo. Ger. Em.* 618. *f.* 4.)

Yellow Pimpernell of the Woods. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places frequent. 4. VI.

nummularia 3. L. foliis subcordatis, floribus solitariis, caule repente. *Sp. pl.* 211. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 493. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 26. *f.* 1. *ordine primo. Ger. Em.* 630. *f.* 1.)

Moneywort. *Anglis.*

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In low wet meadows by the sides of ditches, but not common. 4. VI.

ANAGALLIS. *Gen. Pl.* 206.

Cor. rotata. *Caps.* circumscissa.

arvensis 1. ANAGALLIS foliis indivisis, caule procumbente. *Sp. pl.* 211. (*Oed. Dan.* 88. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 26. f. 1 & 2. *ordine secundo. Ger. Em.* 617. f. 1 & 2.)

Common Pimpernel. *Anglis.*

In corn-fields common. ☉. V-VIII.

It varies with scarlet and blue flowers, which open at eight o'clock in the morning, and close about noon. Small birds are very fond of the seeds of this plant.

tenella 2. ANAGALLIS foliis ovatis acutiusculis, caule repente. vid. *Lin. Mantiss.* p. 335. *Lyfimachia tenella. Sp. pl.* 211. (*Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 26 f. 2. *ordine primo. Ger. Em.* 630. f. 3.)

Creeping Pimpernel, or Purple Moneywort. *Anglis.*

In bogs not uncommon. 4. VII. VIII.

The filaments are hairy, and the capsule splits horizontally into two hemispheres; it therefore properly belongs to this genus.

AZALEA. *Gen. Pl.* 212.

Cor. campanulata. *Stam.* receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

procumbens 1. AZALEA ramis diffuso-procumbentibus. *Sp. pl.* 215. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 9. *Flor. Lap. t.* 6. f. 2.)

Trailing Thyme leav'd Azalea. *Anglis.*

Upon

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Upon dry barren ground near the summits of the highland mountains in many places, as on *Ben-mor*, in *Breadalbane*, *Ben-Croachan*, in *Argyleshire*, *Ben-na Scree*, and other high mountains about *Loch-Urn* in *Inverness-shire*, and sparingly upon *Ben-Lomond*, &c.

The flowers are of a bright red color. *h. VI.*

CONVOLVULUS. *Gen. Pl.* 215.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigm.* 2. *Caps.* bilocularis, loculis dispermis.

* *Caule volubili.*

arvensis 1. CONVOLVULUS foliis sagittatis utrinq; acutis, pedunculis subunifloris. *Sp. pl.* 218. (*Oed. Dan.* t. 459. opt. *Mor. hist.* f. 1. t. 3. f. 9. *Ger. Em.* 861. f. 2.)

Small Bindweed. *Anglis.*

In corn-fields frequent. *4. VII.*

sepium 2. C. foliis sagittatis postice truncatis, pedunculis tetragonis unifloris. *Sp. pl.* 218. (*Oed. Dan.* 458. opt. *Moris. hist.* f. 1. t. 3. f. 6. *Ger. Em.* 861. 1.)

Great Bindweed. *Anglis.*

In wet hedges, but not common: observ'd by Dr. *Parsons* near *Dumbarton*.

** *Caule protrato.*

soldanella 3 CONVOLVULUS foliis reniformibus pedunculis unifloris. *Sp. pl.* 226. (*Moris. hist.* f. 1. t. 3. f. 2. *Ger. Em.* 838. f. 1.)

Sea Bindweed. Scottish Scurvy-Grass. *Anglis.*

On

On the sea shores in sandy places frequent, as on the Western coast of *Cantire*, between *Machbrianish* and *Bar*, and in the island of *Oransa* plentifully, &c. *Sibbald* says it grows near the *Elg*.

CAMPANULA. *Gen. Pl.* 218.

Cor. campanulata fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

* *Foliis levioribus angustioribus.*

rotundifolia 1. CAMPANULA foliis radicalibus reniformibus, caulinis linearibus. *Sp. pl.* 232. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 189. *Ger. Em.* 452. *f.* 3. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 2. *f.* 17.)

Round-leav'd Bell-flower. *Anglis.*

Curachd-na-cu'aig. *Gaulis.*

In dry mountainous pastures frequent. 4. VIII.

Upon the hill of *Moncrief*, near *Perth*, I observ'd a variety about two inches high, bearing a single flower, and having numerous linear leaves on the stalk.

** *Foliis scabris latioribus.*

latifolia 2. C. foliis ovato-lanceolatis, caule simplicissimo tereti, floribus solitariis pedunculatis, fructibus cernuis. *Sp. pl.* 233. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 85. *optimè.* *Ger. Em.* 448. *f.* 3. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 3. *f.* 27.)

Giant Throatwort. *Anglis.*

By the sides of rivulets at the foot of mountains, in shady places, not unfrequent; as at *Cartland-Rocks*, near *Lanerk*, at *Taymouth-Hermitage*, and
by

by the side of the beautiful cascades at *Moneys*, near *Taymouth*, &c. 4. VII.

The leaves are ferrated, and of an oval-lanceolate form: the calyces smooth.

trachelium 3. CAMPANULA caule angulato, foliis petiolatis, calycibus ciliatis, pedunculis trifidis. *Sp. pl.* 235.

(*Ger. Em.* 448. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 3. f. 28.)

Nettle-leav'd Throatwort, or Canterbury-Bells.

Anglis.

In the same kind of places as the preceding, but not common. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII.

The leaves are nearly heart-shap'd, and indented on the edges.

glomerata 4 C. caule angulato simplici, floribus sessilibus, capitulo terminali. *Sp. pl.* 235. (*Ger. Em.* 449. f. 4. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 4. f. 43.)

Clustered Throatwort, or small Canterbury-Bells.

Anglis.

In dry mountainous pastures, but not very common. 4. VII.

SAMOLUS. *Gen. Pl.* 222.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Stamina* munita squamulis corollæ. *Caps.* 1-locularis, infera.

valerandi 1 SAMOLUS. *Sp. pl.* 243. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 198. *opt.* *Ger. Em.* 620. f. 3.)

Round-leav'd Water Pimpernel. *Anglis.*

In marshy places, but not very frequent. I observ'd it in the island of *Gigha*, &c. 4. VII.

LONICERA

LONICERA. *Gen. Pl.* 233.

Cor. monopetala, irregularis. *Bacca* polysperma, 2-locularis, infera.

periclymenum 1.

LONICERA capitulis ovatis imbricatis terminalibus, foliis omnibus distinctis. *Sp. pl.* 247. (*Ger. Em.* 891. f. 1.)

Common Honeyfuckle, or Woodbine. *Anglis.*

An iadh-shlait. *Gaulis.*

In woods and hedges, as in *Coryton* woods, &c. δ . VII.

VERBASCUM. *Gen. Pl.* 245.

Cor. rotata, subinaequalis. *Caps.* bilocularis, 2-valvis.

thapsus 1.

VERBASCUM foliis decurrentibus utrinque tomentosis, caule simplici. *Sp. pl.* 252. (*Ger. Em.* 773. f. 1.)

Great Woolly Mullein, Hag-taper, or Cow's-Lungwort. *Anglis.*

In dry sandy soils, between North and South *Weems*, on the coast of *Fife*, &c. δ . VII.

lychnitis 2.

V. foliis cuneiformi-oblongis. *Sp. pl.* 253. (*Ger. Em.* 775. f. 3.)

White-flower'd Mullein. *Anglis.*

In the *Back-Walk* at *Sterling*, call'd *Edmonston's-Walk*. δ . VII.

It was out of flower when I found it; but should the flowers be of a pale yellow, it is then the *var. β* of *Huds. Fl. Ang.* p. 76.

HYOSCIAMUS.

HYOSCYAMUS. *Gen. Pl.* 247.*Cor.* infundibuliformis obtusa. *Stamina* inclinata.*Caps.* operculata, 2-locularis.*niger* 1.HYOSCYAMUS foliis amplexicaulibus sinuatis, floribus sessilibus. *Sp. pl.* 257. (*Ger. Em. t.* 353. f. 1.)Common Henbane. *Anglis.*

In waste places near towns and villages. ☉. VI.

The whole plant is cover'd with unctuous foetid hairs: the flowers are yellow, reticulated with violet-color'd veins. The root, leaves and seed are a most powerful narcotic: a few of the seeds have been known to deprive a man of his reason and limbs.

ATROPA. *Gen. Pl.* 249.*Cor.* campanulata. *Stam.* distantia. *Bacca* globosa, 2-locularis.*belladonna*

1.

ATROPA caule herbaceo, foliis ovatis integris. *Sp. pl.* 260. (*Miller. ic.* 62. *benè.* *Ger. Em.* 340. *Moris. hist. f.* 13. *t.* 3. *f.* 4.)Deadly Nightshade. *Anglis.*

In the King's park at *Sterling*, and at *Icolumbkill*.
4. VII.

The berries of this plant are of a malignant poisonous nature, and, being of a sweet taste, have frequently been destructive to children. A large glass of warm vinegar, taken as soon as possible after eating the berries, will prevent their bad effects.

SOLANUM.

SOLANUM. *Gen. Pl.* 251.

Cor. rotata. *Antheræ* subcoalitæ, apice poro gemino
dehiscentes. *Bacca* 2-locularis.

dulcamara 1. SOLANUM caule inermi frutescente flexuoso,
foliis superioribus hastatis, racemis cymosis. *Sp.*
pl. 264. (*Ger. Em.* 350.)

Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet. *Anglis.*

In moist hedges, but not common. At that end of
Dalkeith nearest to *Edinburgh*. *Dr. Parsons.* 4.
VII.

nigrum 2. SOLANUM caule inermi herbaceo, foliis ovatis
dentato-angulatis, umbellis nutantibus. *Sp. pl.*
266. *Oed. Dan.* 1. 460. *opt.* *Ger. Em.* 339. f. 1.
(*Moris. hist. f.* 13. t. 1. f. 1. *ordine primo.*)

Garden or Common Nightshade. *Anglis.*

In waste places near towns and villages frequent.
O. VII. & VIII.

EUONYMUS. *Gen. Pl.* 271.

Cor. 5-petala. *Caps.* 5-gona, 5-locularis, 5-valvis,
colorata. *Sem.* calyptrata.

europæus 1. EUONYMUS floribus plerisque quadrifidis, foliis
sessilibus. *Sp. pl.* 286. & *Mantiss.* 342. (*Ger. Em.*
1468. f. 1.)

Spindle-Tree or Prickwood.

In woods and hedges, in many places according to
Sibbald, but I found it not myself. h. V.

RIBES. *Gen. Pl.* 281.

Petala quinque & *stamina* calyci inserta. *Stylus* bifidus. *Bacca* polysperma, infera.

- rubrum* 1. RIBES inerme racemis glabris pendulis, floribus planiusculis. *Sp. pl.* 290. (*Ger. Em.* 1593. f. 1.)
Red Currants. *Anglis.*

In the island of *Isla*, amongst the brush-wood on the bank of the *Sound*. h. V.

- alpinum* 2. R. inerme, racemis erectis; bracteis flore longioribus. *Sp. pl.* 291. (*Figura non exstat.*)

Sweet Mountain Currants. *Anglis.*

In woods and out of the fissures of rocks. Dr. *Parsons*. h. V.

- nigrum* 3. RIBES inerme, racemis pilosis floribus oblongis. *Sp. pl.* 291. (*Figuram non invenio.*)

Black Currants or Squinancy-Berries. *Anglis.*

In the wood on the bank of the *Sound* of *Isla*, together with the Red-Currants. h. V.

HEDERA. *Gen. Pl.* 283.

Petala 5-oblonga. *Bacca* 5-sperma, calyce cincta.

- helix* 1. HEDERA foliis ovatis lobatisque. *Sp. pl.* 292.
(*Ger. Em.* 857. f. 1. & 2.)

Ivy. *Anglis.* Eidhionn-na-craige. *Gaulis.*

Upon rocks and trunks of trees. h. X.

GLAUX. *Gen. Pl.* 291.

Cal. 1-phyllus. *Cor.* nulla. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 5-valvis, 5-sperma.

GLAUX.

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maritima 1. GLAUX. *Sp. pl.* 301. (*Ger. Em.* 562. *Loef. Pruss.* p. 13. t. 3. *melior.*)

Sea Milkwort, or Black Saltwort. *Anglis.*

Upon the sea shores frequently, both of the continent and Western isles. 4. VII.

VINCA. *Gen. Pl.* 295.

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2, erecti. *Semina* nuda.

minor 1. VINCA caulibus procumbentibus, foliis lanceolato-ovatis, floribus pedunculatis. *Sp. pl.* 304. (*Ger. Em.* 894. f. 1.)

The Lesser-Periwinckle. *Anglis.*

In *Coryton* woods. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. V.

D I G Y N I A.

CHENOPODIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 309.

Cal. 5-phyllus, 5-gonus. *Cor.* 0. *Sem.* 1, lenticulare, superum.

* *Foliis* angulosis.

bonus ben-ricus 1. CHENOPODIUM foliis triangulari-sagittatis integerrimis, spicis compositis aphyllis axillaribus. *Sp. pl.* 318. (*Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 30. f. 1. *ad dextram ordine secundo.* *Ger. Em.* 329. *Petiv. herb. t.* 7. f. 12.)

English Mercury, Wild Spinage, or Allgood. *Anglis.*

In waste places and by way-sides frequent. 4. VIII.

The young leaves in the Spring are often eaten as greens, and are very good tasted.

urbicum 2. *C. foliis triangularibus subdentatis, racemis confertis strictissimis. Sp. pl. 318. (Buxb. Hallens. 69. t. 1. Pet. herb. t. 8. f. 8. malè.)*

Upright Goosefoot. *Anglis.*

In waste places, and under walls in towns and villages. *Sibbald. ☉. VIII.*

rubrum 3. *C. foliis cordato-triangularibus obtusiusculis dentatis, racemis erectis compositis subfoliosis caule brevioribus. Sp. pl. 318. (Ger. Em. 328. f. 2. Dalechamp. bist. 542. t. 542.)*

Sharp-leav'd Goosefoot. *Anglis.*

On dunghills and under walls in towns and villages. *Sibbald. ☉. VIII.*

The stalks spread on the ground: the leaves are thick and shining, and turn red before they die: the spikes consist of sessile clusters of flowers, intermix'd with linear leaves.

murale 4. **CHENOPODIUM** *foliis ovatis nitidis dentatis acutis, racemis ramosis nudis. Sp. pl. 318. (Ger. Em. 328. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 8. f. 5.)*

Common Goosefoot, or Sowbane. *Anglis.*

In waste places and under walls. *Sibbald. ☉. VIII.*

The leaves are more sharply indented than in the *CHE rubrum*, and the flowers grow in branching clusters, or *Corymbi*, and not in spikes.

album 5. *C. foliis rhomboideo-triangularibus erosis posticè integris, summis oblongis, racemis erectis. Sp. pl. 319. (Pet. herb. t. 8. f. 2.)*

Common White or Frost-Blite. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and gardens very common. ☉. Vil.

The spikes grow erect, with thick, oval, sessile farinaceous clusters of flowers: the leaves wither away early in the Autumn, the stalk and spikes remaining. In *Isla* I observ'd the people boil'd and eat it as greens.

viride 6. C. foliis rhomboideis dentato-sinuatis, racemis ramosis subfoliatis. *Sp. pl.* 319. (*Vail. Paris. t.* 7. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 8. f. 4.)

Green Blite. *Anglis.*

It grows as a common weed in almost every garden. ☉. VII.

The stalk is green, and much branched, with red angles at the base of the ramifications: the upper leaves are nearly entire, or at most have not above one or two dents. This is eaten as well as the preceding.

hybridum 7. CHENOPODIUM foliis cordatis angulato acuminatis, racemis ramosis nudis. *Sp. pl.* 319. (*Vail. Paris. t.* 7. f. 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 8. f. 7.)

Maple-leav'd Blite. *Anglis.*

In gardens and waste places, but not common. ☉. VIII.

** *Foliis integris.*

vulvaria 8. C. foliis integerrimis rhomboideo-ovatis, floribus conglomeratis axillaribus. *Sp. pl.* 321. (*Ger. Em.* 327. *Pet. herb. t.* 7. f. 11. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 31. f. 6.)

Stinking Blite. *Anglis.*

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In waste places, and under walls in or near towns,
but not common. *Sibbald.* ☉, VIII.

It grows flat on the ground, and may readily be
known by it's strong disagreeable smell of de-
cay'd salt-fish.

polysper-
mum 9.

C. foliis integerrimis ovatis, caule decumbente,
cymis dichotomis aphyllis axillaribus. Sp. pl.
321. (Ger. Em. 325. f. 3. Moris. hist. f. 5. t. 30,
f. 6. ordine inferiore.)

Oval-leav'd Blite or Allseed. *Anglis.*

This plant often grows erect, as well as reclining:
the leaves have frequently a reddish cast. It is
said that fish are fond of it.

maritimum
10.

C. foliis subulatis semicylindricis. Sp. pl. 321. (Oed.
Dan. t. 489. opt. Pet. herb. t. 9. f. 1.)

Sea Blite or White-Glasswort. *Anglis.*

I found it on the sea coast in many places, as on
the shore near *M'Kennon's* castle, in the isle of
Skie, and at *Glen-beg*, on the continent opposite,
and at *Loch-Broom*, in *Ross-shire*, &c. ☉, VIII,

BETA. *Gen. Pl. 310.*

Cal. 5-phyllus. Cor. o. Sem. reniforme, intra sub-
stantiam baseos calycis.

maritima 1. BETA caulibus decumbentibus, floribus geminis.
Sp. pl. 322. & Syst. Nat. 195. (Figuram non in-
venio, sed. f. 2. Ger. Em. 318. similis est.)

Sea Beet. *Anglis.*

In the *Basse* island. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉, VIII.

The young leaves boil'd are wholesome and good
greens;

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greens ; those on the stalk grow oblique or vertical : the foliola of the calyx are without dent, whereas in the *B. vulgaris* there is one at the base of the *carina*.

SALSOLA. *Gen. Pl.* 311.

Cal. pentaphyllus. *Cor.* 6. *Caps.* 1 sperma. *Sem.* cochleatum.

kali 1.

SALSOLA herbacea decumbens, foliis subulatis spinosis scabris, calycibus marginatis axillaribus. pistillo trifido. *Sp. pl.* 322. (*Pet. herb. t.* 9. *f.* 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *f.* 33. *f.* 11. *melior.*)

Prickly Glasswort. *Anglis.*

Upon the sea coast in sandy places frequent, as on *Leith* sands, &c. ☉. VII.

The ashes of this plant abound with alkaline salts. One species of the genus (the *S. soda*) is much used upon the coasts of the *Mediterranean* in making pot-ash, soap and glass. The term alkali originally took its rise from the salts extracted from the ashes of this last-mentioned herb, which was called by the *Arabic* chymists and physicians, KALI.

ULMUS. *Gen. Pl.* 316.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* nulla. *Bacca* exsucca, compresso-membranacea.

campestris 1 ULMUS foliis duplicato-ferratis, basi inæqualibus.

Sp. pl. 327. (*Ger. Em.* 1478. *f.* 1.)

The Common or English Elm. *Anglis.*

An-leamhan. *Gaulis.*

In

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

In hedges and plantations about *Edinburgh*, &c.
but in all probability not indigenous.

The variety with a smooth bark and leaf, commonly called the *Wych-Elm*, (*Ger. Em.* 1481. f. 4.) is much more common in *Scotland*. I observ'd it growing wild in the woods as far North as *Ross-shire* and *Sutherland*. h. IV.

GENTIANA. *Gen. Pl.* 322.

Cor. monopetala. *Caps.* bivalvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

* *Corollis quinquefidis infundibuliformibus.*

centaurium
1.

GENTIANA corollis quinquefidis infundibuliformibus, caule dichotomo, pistillo simplici. *Syst. Nat.* 200. *Sp. pl.* 332. (*Ger. Em.* 547. f. 1.)

Lesser Centory. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures not unfrequent, especially near the sea. ☉. VII.

amarella 2.

GENTIANA corollis quinquefidis hypocrateriformibus fauce barbatis. *Sp. pl.* 334. (*Oed. Dan.* 328. opt.)

Autumnal Gentian or Fellwort. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous pastures, but not common.

☉. VIII.

** *Corolli quadrifidis.*

campestris 3

G. corollis quadrifidis fauce barbatis. *Sp. pl.* 334. (*Oed. Dan.* t. 367. opt. *Moris. hist.* f. 12. t. 5. f. 9. *Barrel. Icon.* 97. f. 2.)

Quadrified Bearded Gentian. *Anglis.*

Lus-

Lus-a'-chrùbain. *Gaulis*.

In dry upland pastures, especially in the highlands frequent. ☉. VIII. IX.

It varies with purple and with white flowers.

All these three gentians are esteem'd to be good stomachic bitters, and are recommended in the ague, and to strengthen the stomach.

Linnaeus informs us that the poor people in *Sweden* use this last species instead of hops to brew their ale with.

* UMBELLATÆ.

ERYNGIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 324.

Flores capitati. Receptaculo paleaceo.

maritimum

I.

ERYNGIUM foliis radicalibus subrotundis plicatis spinosis, capitulis pedunculatis, paleis tricuspidatis. *Sp. pl.* 337. *Syst. Nat.* 202. (*Ger. Em.* 1162. f. 1. *Moris. hist. s.* 7. t. 36. f. 6.)

Sea Holly or Eryngo. *Anglis*.

On the sea coast in sandy places frequent, as on the shore near *Musselburgh*, at *Dunbar*, at *Largo* on the coast of *Fife*, at *Machbrianish-Bay* in *Can-tire* abundantly, and in the island of *Jona*, &c.

The young tender shoots, when blanched, may be eaten like asparagus. *Lin. Fl. Suec.*

HYDROCOTYLE. *Gen. Pl.* 325.

Umbella simplex; Involucro 4-phyllo. Petala integra.

Sem. semiorbiculato-compressa.

vulgaris I.

HYDROCOTYLE foliis peltatis, umbellis quinquefloris.

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quefloris. *Sp. pl.* 338. (*Oed. Dan.* 90. *opt. Ger.*
Em. 529. *f.* 5. *Pet. herb.* t. 6. *f.* 12.)

Marsh Pennywort or White-rot. *Anglis.*

In bogs, and on the banks of lakes frequent. 4,
VII.

SANICULA. *Gen. Pl.* 326.

Umbellæ confertæ, subcapitatae. *Fruetus* scaber.
Flores disci abortientes.

europæa 1. SANICULA foliis radicalibus simplicibus, floscu-
lis omnibus sessilibus. *Sp. pl.* 339. (*Oed. Dan.* t.
283. *opt. Ger. Em.* 948. *Moris. hist.* f. 5. t. 34.
f. 1. *ad sinistram in ordine inferiore.*)

Sanicle. *Anglis.*

In woods frequent, as in *Coryton* woods, &c. 4.
V. VI.

It has long been esteem'd as an astringent and vul-
nerary, both in external and internal applica-
tions.

TORDYLIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 330.

Cor. radiatæ, omnes hermaphroditæ. *Fruetus* su-
borbiculatus, margine crenatus. *Involucra* longa,
indivisa.

nodesum 1. TORDYLIUM umbellis simplicibus sessilibus, fe-
minibus exterioribus hispidis. *Sp. pl.* 346. (*Ger.*
Em. 1022. *f.* 6. *Moris. hist.* f. 9. t. 14. *f.* 10. *Pet.*
herb. t. 27. *f.* 11.)

Knotted Parsley. *Anglis.*

On the borders of corn fields, and in dry stoney
places.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

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places. *Sibbald.* Under the East wall in the King's park. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. VI.

CAUCALIS. *Gen. Pl.* 331.

Cor radiatæ: disci masculæ. *Petala* inflexo-marginata. *Fruetus* setis hispidis. *Involucra* integra.

anthriscus 1 CAUCALIS umbellis confertis, foliolis ovato lanceolatis pinnatifidis. TORDYLIUM *anthriscus* *Sp. pl.* 346. (*Ger. Em.* 1022. f. 5, *Moris. hist. f.* 9. t. 14. f. 8. *Pet. herb. t.* 27. f. 9.)

Hedge-Parsley. *Anglis.*

In hedges and waste places. *Sibbald.* ♂. VIII.

As the flowers in the disk of the umbels are male, I thought with Mr. *Hudson* and *Haller* it would be more methodical to place this plant under the genus of CAUCALIS than that of TORDYLIUM, in which last all the flowers are hermaphrodite.

arvensis 2. C. umbella conferta, involucro universali monophyllo, feminibus oblongis, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis pinnatifidis. *Huds. Fl. Ang.* 98. (*Rivin. t.* 32. & 33. *Pet. herb. t.* 27. f. 10.)

Small Corn Parsley. *Anglis.*

In corn fields. I observ'd it in the island of *Lismore*, near *Upper-Lorn*, &c. ☉. VIII.

Linnaeus comprehends this under the preceding species, but its diffuse and constantly dwarfish growth seem to entitle it to the name of a distinct species. The flowers of this are always white, in the preceding they are generally reddish.

DAUCUS.

DAUCUS. *Gen. Pl.* 333.

Corollæ subradiatæ, omnes hermaphroditæ. *Fructus* pilis hispidus.

carota 1. DAUCUS feminibus hispidis, petiolis subtus nervosis. *Sp. pl.* 348. (*Ger. Em.* 1028. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. t. 13. f. 2. *melior.* & *Moris. Umbelif. t.* 2. p. 31. *opt. tamen sine foliis.*)

Wild Carrot or Bird's-Nest. *Anglis.*

In pastures and borders of fields common. ♂. VII.

The seeds are a powerful diuretic: an infusion of them in ale or in water as a tea have been found to give relief in the gravel. The garden carrot differs from this only by culture.

BUNIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 335.

Corolla uniformis. *Umbella* conferta. *Fructus* ovati.

bulbocastanum 1. BUNIUM. *Sp. pl.* 349 (*Oed. Dan. t.* 220. *opt. Ger. Em.* 1064. f. 1 & 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. t. 2. f. 1. *in medio ordinis secundi.*)

Earth-Nut or Pig-Nut. *Anglis.* Braonan-backuill. *Gaulis.*

In woods and pastures frequent. ♀. V. VI.

The roots are bulbous, and taste like a chesnut, whence the trivial name of *Bulbocastanum*. Many persons are fond of them, and in some parts of *England* they boil them in broth, and serve them up to table.

CONIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 336.

Involucella dimidiata, subtriphylla. *Fructus* subglobosus, 5-striatus, utrinque crenatus.

maculatum

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maculatum 1. CONIUM feminibus striatis. *Sp. pl.* 349. (*Ger. Em.* 1061. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 6. *f.* 1. *ordine inferiora.*)

Hemlock. *Anglis.*

In waste places frequent. ☉. VI. VII.

This plant has certainly narcotic and poisonous qualities, but notwithstanding this it has lately been introduced into the *Materia Medica* as an excellent medicine to remove almost every complaint arising from obstructions in the glands. The celebrated STORK first brought it into its present reputation: that gentleman, by many repeated experiments, found, that an extract, prepared from the fresh roots in the Spring, was a very powerful and efficacious remedy in almost all kinds of ulcerous, scrophulous, and even cancerous disorders.

ATHAMANTA. *Gen. Pl.* 338.

Fruetus ovato-oblongus, striatus. *Petala* inflexa emarginata.

meum 1. ATHAMANTA foliolis capillaribus, feminibus glabris striatis. *Sp. pl.* 353. (*Ger. Em.* 1052. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 2. *fig. media ordinis superioris.*)

Common Spignel, Meu, or Bawd-Money. *Anglis.*
Muilcionn. *Gaulis.*

In mountainous pastures in many places, as about Crawford John Castle, in Lanerksshire; in the mountains above Dunkeld, and in the pastures about Loch-Rannoch, in Perthshire, &c. and Sibbald

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

bald says it grows upon the banks of *Breich-Water*, in *West-Lothian*. 4. V.

The root has a warm spicy taste, and is sometimes used in medicine as a carminative and diuretic.

CRITHMUM. *Gen. Pl.* 340.

Fructus ovalis, compressus. *Flosculi* cequales.

maritimum CRITHMUM foliolis lanceolatis carnosiss. *Sp. pl.* 354. (*Ger. Em.* 533. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. t. 7. f. 1. *ordinis superioris*.)

Sampire. *Anglis*.

Upon the rocks by the sea-side in *Galloway*. *Sibbald*. 4. VIII.

The common involucre consists of five leaves, the partial ones each of seven.

The leaves of this plant are used in *England* as a well-known pickle, of a warm aromatic flavor.

HERACLEUM. *Gen. Pl.* 345.

Fructus ellipticus, emarginatus, compressus, striatus, marginatus. *Cor.* difformis, inflexo-emarginata. *Involucr.* caducum.

sphondylium HERAGLEUM foliolis pinnatifidis lævibus, floribus radiatis. *Syst. Nat.* 210. *Sp. pl.* 358. (*Ger. Em.* 1009. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. t. 16. fig. media *ordinis superioris* *Pet. herb. t.* 24. f. 1.)

Cow Parsnep. *Anglis*.

In meadows and borders of fields frequent. ♂.

Gmelin, in his *Flor. Sibirica*, p. 214, tells us, that the inhabitants of *Camtschatca*, about the beginning of *July*, collect the footstalks of the radical

dical leaves of this plant, and after peeling off the rind, dry them separately in the Sun, and then tying them in bundles they lay them up carefully in the shade: in a short time afterwards these dry'd stalks are cover'd over with a yellow saccharine efflorescence, tasting like liquorice, and in this state they are eaten as a great delicacy.

The *Russians*, not content with eating the stalks thus prepar'd, contrive to get a very intoxicating spirit from them, by first fermenting them in water with the greater *Billberries*, (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) and then distilling the liquor to what degree of strength they please, which *Gmelin* says is more agreeable to the taste than spirits made from corn. This may therefore prove a good succedaneum for *Whisky*, and prevent the consumption of much barley, which ought to be apply'd to better purposes. Swine and rabbits are very fond of this plant. In the county of *Norfolk* it is called *Hog-weed*.

LIGUSTICUM. *Gen. Pl.* 346.

Fruetus oblongus 5-fulcatus utrinque. *Corollæ* æquales. *Petalis* involutis, integris.

Scoticum 1. LIGUSTICUM foliis biternatis, subtus lucidis.
Lin. Mantiss. 354. *Sp. pl.* 359. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 207. *opt. Herm. par. t.* 227. *Pluk. Alm. t.* 96. f. 2.) *Tour in Scotl.* 1772, qto. ed.

Scotch Parsley or Lovage. *Anglis.* Siunas or Shunis. *Gaulis Insulæ Skiæ.*

On

On the rocks by the sea-side in many places, as on the coast of *Fife*, between North and South *Weems*, and below *Kingborne*, and frequent in the Western islands of *Jura*, *Isla*, *Jona* and *Skie*, in which last it is call'd by the name of *Shunis*, and is sometimes eaten raw as a sallad, or boil'd as greens. The root is reckoned a good carminative. An infusion of the leaves in whey they give their calves to purge them. 4. VII.

ANGELICA. *Gen. Pl.* 347.

Fruetus subrotundus, angulatus, solidus, stylis reflexis. *Corollæ* æquales; *petalis* incurvis.

Sylvestris 1. ANGELICA foliis æqualibus ovato-lanceolatis ferratis. *Sp. pl.* 361. (*Ger. Em.* 999. f. 2. *Moris. hist.* f. 9. t. 3. f. 2. *ordinis secundi.*)

Wild Angelica. *Anglis.*

In moist woods and marshy places frequent. 4. VII.
It renders hay ungrateful to cattle.

SIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 348.

Fruetus subovatus, striatus. *Involucrum* polyphyllum. *Petala* cordata.

angustifolium 1. SIUM foliis pinnatis, umbellis axillaribus pedunculatis, involucro universali pinnatifido. *Syst. Nat.* 211. (*Ger. Em.* 256. f. 2. *Moris. hist.* f. 9. t. 5. f. 2. *ordinis secundi.* *Pet. herb.* t. 26. f. 2.)

Narrow-leav'd Water Parsnep. *Anglis.*

In ditches and rivulets, but not common. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII.

The second pair of pinnæ on the leaves are so distant

distant from the first that there seems to be pair wanting: the pinnæ are deeply serrated.

nodiflorum 2. S. foliis pinnatis, umbellis axillaribus sessilibus. *Sp. pl.* 361. (*Moris. hist. f. 9. t. 5. f. 3. benè Pet. herb. t. 26. f. 3. Oed. Dan. t. 247.*)

Reclining Water Parsnep. *Anglis.*

By the sides of rivulets. 4. VII.

SISON. *Gen. Pl.* 349.

Fructus ovatus, striatus. *Involucra* subtetraphylla.

inundatum 1. SISON repens, umbellis bifidis. *Sp. pl.* 363. (*Oed. Dan. t. 89. opt. Moris. hist. f. 9. t. 9. f. 5. Pluk. phyt. t. 61. f. 3. Pet. herb. t. 26. f. 4.*)

The left Water Parsnep. *Anglis.*

In lakes and ponds that are dry'd up in the Summer not uncommon. ☉. VII.

It is one of the smallest plants of all the umbelliferous tribe.

OENANTHE. *Gen. Pl.* 352.

Flosculi diffformes; in disco sessiles steriles. *Fructus* calyce coronatus.

fistulosa 1. OENANTHE stolonifera, foliis caulinis pinnatis filiformibus fistulosis. *Sp. pl.* 365. (*Ger. Em. 1060. f. 5. Moris. hist. f. 9. t. 7. f. 8. Pet. herb. t. 25. f. 5 & 6.*)

Water-Dropwort. *Anglis.*

In ditches and rivulets, as between *Inverkeithing* and the *North-Ferry*, &c. 4. VIII.

The umbels have no universal involucre; when ripe they resemble small prickly spheres.

crocata 2. OE. foliis omnibus multifidis obtusis subœqualibus. *Sp. pl.* 365. (*Ger. Em.* 1059. f. 4. *Moris. hist. f. t.* 7. f. 2. *ordinis secundi. Pet. herb. t.* 25. f. 7.)

Hemlock Dropwort. *Anglis.*

Upon the banks of ditches, rivers and lakes frequently. 4. VII.

The rays of the universal umbel are longitudinally furrow'd, and has no universal involucre: the leaves are singly and doubly pinnated: each foliolum is wedge-shap'd, smooth, streak'd with lines, and notch'd on the edges.

The roots and leaves of this plant are a terrible poison; several persons have perished by eating it thro' mistake, either for water-parsneps or for celeri, which last it resembles pretty much in its leaves. So extremely deleterious is its nature, that I remember to have heard the late Mr. *Christopher D. Ekret*, that celebrated botanic painter, say, that while he was drawing this plant, the smell or effluvia only rendered him so giddy that he was several times oblig'd to quit the room, and walk out in the fresh air to recover himself; but recollecting at last what might probably be the cause of his repeated illness, he opened the door and windows of the room, and the free air then enabled him to finish his

his work without any more returns of his giddiness.

I have seen a large spoonful of the juice of this plant given to a dog, which made him very sick and stupid, but in about an hour he recover'd: and I have seen a goat eat it with impunity.

To those of the human kind, who have been so unfortunate as to eat any part of this plant, a vomit is the most approved remedy.

PHELLANDRIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 353.

Flosculi disci minores. *Fructus* ovatus, lævis, coronatus perianthio & pistillo.

aquaticum
1.

PHELLANDRIUM foliorum ramificationibus divaricatis. *Sp. pl.* 366. (*Ger. Em.* 1063. f. 2. *Moris. hist.* f. 9. t. 7. f. 7. *ordinis superioris. Pet. herb.* t. 28. f. 4.)

Water Hemlock. *Anglis.*

In ditches and ponds, but not common. ♂. VIII.

The stalk is remarkably thick and dichotomous, and grows in the water: the leaves are triply pinnated, the pinnulæ sessile and ferrated.

Linnaeus informs us that the horses in *Sweden*, by eating of this plant are seiz'd with a kind of palsy, which he supposes is brought upon them not so much by any noxious qualities in the plant itself, as by a certain insect which breeds in the stalks, call'd by him, for that reason, *Curculio paraplecticus. Syst. Nat.* 610. The *Swedes* give swine's dung for the cure.

CICUTA. *Gen. Pl.* 354.

Fructus subovatus, fulcatus.

virosa I.

CICUTA umbellis oppositifoliis, petiolis marginatis obtusis. *Sp. pl.* 366. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 208. *Ger. Em.* 256. *f.* 4. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 5. *f.* 4. *Pet. herb. t.* 28. *f.* 1. *Moris. Umbel. t.* 5. *Folium egregium Webfer in libello de bicuta aquatica. t.* 1. *p.* 4.)

Long-leav'd Water Hemlock. *Anglis.*

It grows by the sides of lakes, but happily for us very rare. Dr. *Parsons* discovered it on the side of *Lock-End.* 4. VII.

The roots are large and hollow, divided into cells by transverse diaphragms: the stalk round and fistular: the leaves pinnated with single, double and triple foliola, each foliolum spear-shap'd, and finely ferrated; the ferratures white at the tips: the umbel grows open, and is red at the base: the partial involucra consist each of many short setaceous leaves: the flowers are white, all hermaphrodite, and uniform: the petals heart-shap'd and inflex'd: the seeds oval, and furrow'd with three prominent meridians.

Of the few vegetable poisons in *Great-Britain* this is one of the principal. It is destructive not only to man, but, according to most writers on the subject, to almost every beast, except perhaps the goat, which is said to devour it as a grateful food.

---- videre licet pinguescere sæpe cicuta.

Barbigeras

Barbigeras pecudes, homini-que est acre venenum.

Lucret.

Linnaeus assures us that he has known cattle to die by eating the roots; and *Webfer* informs us, that one ounce of it threw a dog into convulsions, and two ounces kill'd it: he mentions also its direful effects upon several other animals. And *Schwenke*, a German writer, gives an account of four boys, who had the misfortune to eat of it; three of whom died in convulsions. Strong emetics, administer'd as soon as possible, are the most approv'd antidote.

ÆTHUSA. *Gen. Pl.* 355.

Involucella dimidiata, triphylla, pendula. *Fructus* striatus.

cynapium 1. ÆTHUSA. *Sp. pl.* 367. (*Ger. Em.* 1063. f. 1. *Moris. bist.* f. 9. t. 7. f. 2. *ordinis superioris ad sinistram.*)

Lesser Hemlock, or Fool's Parsley. *Anglis.*

It is a common weed in gardens. ☉. VIII.

The stalk is channel'd: the leaves doubly and triply pinnated: the lacinæ acute, and deeply ferrated: of a shining dark-green color.

The plant, when bruised, has a strong virulent smell, something like garlick. Its qualities correspond to the smell, for it is of a poisonous nature, producing stupors, vomitings and convulsions. Cooks therefore cannot be too careful that they mistake it not for parsley, which it a good deal resembles.

SCANDIX. *Gen. Pl.* 357.

Cor. radiata. *Fruetus* subulatus. *Petala* emarginata.
Flosculi disci sæpe masculi.

odorata 1.* SCANDIX feminibus sulcatis angulatis. *Sp. pl.* 368.
 (Ger. *Em.* 1039, f. 3. *Moris. hist.* f. 9. t. 10. f. 1.)

Great Sweet Chervil, or Myrrhe. *Anglis.*

It is frequent in the low-lands, in orchards, and
 waste places, but always near houses, so that it
 is probably not indigenous, but naturalized.

4. V.

The leaves are hairy, triply pinnated, and of a
 sweet agreeable scent: the stalks channel'd and
 fistular: the flowers white.

pecten vene- SCANDIX feminibus lævibus rostro longissimo.
ris. 2. *Sp. pl.* 368. (Ger. *Em.* 1040. f. 1. *Moris. hist.* f.
 9. t. 11. f. 1. *ordinis secundi.*)

Shepherd's-Needle, or Venus comb. *Anglis.*

In corn fields. Dr. *Parsons.* O. VI.

anthriscus 3 S. feminibus ovatis hispidis, corollis uniformibus,
 caule lævi. *Sp. pl.* 368. (*Moris. hist.* f. 9. t. 10.
 f. 2. *ordinis superioris.* *Pet. herb.* t. 27. f. 12. *Co-*
lumn. ecph. 1. p. 110. t. 112.)

Small Hemlock Chervil, with rough seeds. *Anglis.*

In waste places, and on dry banks near towns and
 villages. O. VI.

CHÆROPHYLLUM. *Gen. pl.* 358

Involutrum reflexum, concavum. *Petala* inflexo-
 cordata. *Fruetus* oblongus, lævis.

sylvestre

sylvestre 1. CHÆROPHYLLUM caule lævi striato, geniculis tumidiusculis. *Syst. Nat.* 214. *Sp. pl.* 369. (*Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 11. *f.* 5. *Pet. herb. t.* 25. *f.* 2.)

Wild Cicely or Cow-weed. *Anglis.*

Under hedges frequent 4. V.

The stalk is thick, channelled and fistular, not always smooth, but frequently hairy: the leaves are triply pinnated: the pinnulæ sharply serrated, generally smooth, except the nerves, which are always hairy: the petals are unequal, the external ones of the umbel being the largest. The seeds, when ripe, are blackish, smooth, and shining.

The cows are very fond of this plant in the Spring.

The leaves will dye wool of a green and yellow color.

temulum 2. CHÆROPHYLLUM caule scabro, geniculis tumidis. *Sp. pl.* 370. (*Ger. Em.* 1038. *f.* 2. *Pet. herb t.* 25. *f.* 3. *Morist. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 10. *f.* 7.)

Wild Chervil. *Anglis.*

In hedges. *Dr. Parsons.* 8. VIII.

The stalk is hairy, tumid under the joints, and mark'd with red spots: the leaves are hairy, doubly pinnated: the pinnulæ obtuse and slightly serrated: the young umbels hang down their heads: the petals are unequal, the exterior ones being largest: the central flowers are abortive: the seeds smooth and furrow'd.

IMPERATORIA. *Gen. Pl.* 359.

Fruſtus ſubrotundus, compreſſus, medio gibbus,
margine cinctus. *Petala* inflexo-marginata.

ſtruthium IMPERATORIA. *Sp. pl.* 371. (*Ger. Em.* 1001.
1. *f. 1. Moris. hiſt. ſ. 9. t. 4. f. 1.*)

Maſterwort. *Anglis.*

I obſerv'd it upon the banks of the *Clyde* in ſeveral
places, particularly about *Ardencaple*, and in the
iſle of *Bute*, near *Mountſtewart*; but whether in-
digenous or not is uncertain. 4. VI.

The leaves are pinnated with about five pinnæ,
the extreme one always divided into three lobes,
and all ſharply ferrated.

The root is warm and aromatic, and is eſteem'd a
good ſudorific. There are recorded inſtances of
it's curing the ague, when the bark has fail'd.

It ſhould be dug up in the Winter, and a ſtrong
infuſion made in wine.

SMYRNIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 363.

Fruſtus oblongus, ſtriatus. *Petala* acuminata cari-
nata.

oleſatrum SMYRNIUM foliis caulinis ternatis petiolatis fer-
ratis. *Sp. pl.* 376. (*Ger. Em.* 1019. *Moris. hiſt. ſ.*
9. t. 4. f. 1. ordinis ſecundi. Pet. herb. t. 24. f. 12)

Alexanders. *Anglis.*

Upon the ſea coaſt at *Dun glaſs*, on the edge of
Berwickſhire. *Dr. Parſons. 3. VI.*

CARUM.

CARUM. *Gen. pl.* 365.

Fruetus ovato-oblongus, striatus. *Involucrum* monophyllum. *Petala* carinata, inflexo-emarginata.

carui 1. *. CARUM. *Sp. pl.* 378. (*Ger. Em.* 1034. *Pet. herb.* t. 26. f. 10.)

Caraways. *Anglis.*

Under the rocks of *Edinburgh* castle, towards the West. Dr. *Parsons*. I observ'd it also growing in the island of *Oransa*, but most probably from seeds accidentally scattered. ♂. VI.

The seeds are a well-known carminative. The young leaves are good in soups, and the roots are by some esteem'd a delicate food.

PIMPINELLA. *Gen. pl.* 366.

Fruetus ovato-oblongus. *Petala* inflexa. *Stigma* subglobosa.

saxifraga 1. PIMPINELLA foliis pinnatis, foliolis radicalibus subrotundis; summis linearibus. *Sp. pl.* 378. (*Ger. Em.* 1044. f. 2. *Moris. hist.* f. 9. t. 5. f. 6. *ordinis superioris.*)

Small Burnet Saxifrage. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous pastures frequent. ♀. VIII.

There is a variety of it with the radical leaves laciniated. γ. *Pet. herb.* t. 26. f. 8.

APIUM. *Gen. pl.* 367.

Fruetus ovatus, striatus. *Involucr.* monophyllum. *Petala* æqualia.

graveolens 2. APIUM foliis caulinis cuneiformibus, umbellis sessilibus.

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sessilibus. *Sp. pl.* 379. (*Ger. Em.* 1014. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 9. *f.* 8. *Pet. herb. t.* 26. *f.* 12.)

Smallage or Celeri. *Anglis.*

In marshy places by the sea side: in the ditches behind *Musselburgh.* *Dr. Parsons.* 3. VIII.

ÆGOPODIUM. *Gen. pl.* 368.

Fructus ovato-oblongus, striatus.

podagraria ÆGOPODIUM foliis caulinis summis ternatis.

^{1.} *Sp. pl.* 379. (*Ger. Em.* 1011. *f.* 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 4. *f.* 11. *Pet. herb. t.* 25. *f.* 10.)

Gout-Weed, Ash-Weed, or Herb-Gerard. *Anglis.*

Under hedges and in gardens. 4. VI.

The young leaves in the Spring are eaten in *Sweden* and *Switzerland* as greens.

TRIGYNIA.

VIBURNUM. *Gen. pl.* 370.

Cal. 5-partitus, superus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Bacca* monosperma.

lantana 1. VIBURNUM foliis cordatis ferratis venosis, subtus tomentosis. *Sp. pl.* 384. (*Ger. Em.* 1490.)

The Way-faring-Tree. *Anglis.*

At Sir *John Hall's*, in *Dunglass-Glen.* *Dr. Parsons.* 2. VI.

opulus 2. V. foliis lobatis, petiolis glandulosis. *Sp. pl.* 384. (*Ger. Em.* 1424. *f.* 1.)

Water Elder. *Anglis.*

In moist woods and hedges, but not common. *Dr. Parsons.* 2. VI.

SAMBUCUS.

SAMBUCUS. *Gen. pl.* 372.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5 fida. *Bacca* 3-sperma.

ebulus 1. SAMBUCUS cymis tripartitis, stipulis foliaceis, caule herbaceo. *Sp. pl.* 385. *Syst. Nat.* 219. (*Miller. icon.* 226. *opt. Ger. Em.* 1426.)

Dwarf-Elder or Dane-wort. *Anglis.*

By way-fides, but not common. I observ'd it near *Dumfries*, in the road from thence towards *Caer-lavrock* castle, and at *Duplin*, the seat of Lord *Kinnoul*, near *Pertb*, &c. 4. VII.

The leaves have three or four pair of pinnæ, much longer than those of the common elder: the tips of the petals are red and inflex'd.

The roots are a powerful diuretic: a decoction of them has been found serviceable in the dropfy.

nigra 2. SAMBUCUS cymis quinquepartitis, caule arborco. *Sp. pl.* 385. (*Ger. Em.* 1422. f. 1.)

Common Elder. *Anglis.* An druman. *Gaulis.*

In woods and hedges frequent, 1. VI.

An infusion of the inner green bark of this shrub in white wine, or it's express'd juice to the quantity of half an ounce, or an ounce, is said to prove a moderate cathartic, and in small doses to be an efficacious deobstruent. The bruised leaves in a cataplasm are sometimes applied outwardly in erysipelas and pleurisies, and are reckoned to be very relaxing. The dried flowers are a sudorific, and the juice of the berries, inspissated to the consistence of a rob, proves a safe
and

PENT ANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

and useful aperient medicine, good in obstructions of the viscera, and to promote the natural evacuations. The berries are also used to make a wine, which has something of the flavor of frontiniac; and in some countries they dye cloth of a brown color with them. The young umbels before the flowers expand are by some esteem'd for pickling.

ALSINE. *Gen. Pl.* 380.

Cal. pentaphyllus. *Petala* 5, æqualia. *Capsula* unilocularis, trivalvis.

media 1. ALSINE petalis bipartitis, foliis ovato-cordatis. *Sp. pl.* 389. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 525. *floribus* 5-andris, & *t.* 438. *floribus* 10-andris. *Meris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 23. *f.* 4. *Ger. Em.* 611. *f.* 2.)

Common Chickweed. *Anglis.*

In shady places and in gardens frequent. ☉. V-IX. It varies in its number of stamina from three to ten. Chickens and many kinds of small birds are very fond of this plant.

TETRAGYNIA.

PARNASSIA. *Gen. pl.* 834.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5, cordata, ciliata apicibus globosis. *Capsula* quadrivalvis.

palustris 1. PARNASSIA. *Sp. pl.* 391. (*Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 10. *f.* 3. *Ger. Emac.* 840. *f.* 1.)

Grass of Parnassus. *Anglis.*

In bogs and wet pastures frequent. ♄. VIII.

The

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

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The stalk is about a foot high, angular, and often a little twisted, bearing a single white flower at top: the leaves are heart-shap'd, those on the stalk sessile: the flower is white, with five striated petals: the nectaria are of a yellowish green color, heart-shap'd and ciliated: the cilia terminated each with little yellow pellucid spheres; a very distinguishing character of this plant.

PENTAGYNIA.

STATICE. *Gen. pl.* 388.

Cal. 14-phyllus, integer, plicatus, scariosus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* 1, superum.

armeria 1. STATICE scapo simplici capitato, foliis linearibus.

Sp. pl. 394. (*Moris. hist. f.* 15. *t.* 1. *f.* 29. *Ger. Em.* 602. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 72. *f.* 8.)

Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower. *Anglis.* Bàr-dearg. *Gaulis.*

The most humble and most lofty of plants. It grows frequently upon the sea-shores, and upon the summits of the highest mountains. 4. VII.

LINUM. *Gen. pl.* 389.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capsula* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

* *Foliis alternis.*

usitatissi-
mum 1.

LINUM calycibus capsulisq; mucronatis, petalis crenatis, foliis lanceolatis alternis, caule subsolitario. *Sp. pl.* 397. (*Ger. Em.* 556. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 26. *f.* 1. *ad dextram ordinis secundi.*)

Flax

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Flax. *Anglis.* Liòn. *Gaulis.*

In corn fields. ☉. VI.

Not to mention the great œconomical use of this plant in making of linen, the seeds are esteem'd an excellent emollient and anodyne: they are used externally in cataplasms, to assuage the pain of inflam'd tumors: internally, a slight infusion of linseed, by way of tea, is recommended in coughs as an excellent pectoral, and of great service in pleurifies, nephritic complaints, and suppressions of urine.

* *Foliis oppositis.*

catbarticum 2. L. foliis oppositis ovato-lanceolatis, caule dichotomo, corollis acutis. *Sp. pl.* 401. (*Ger. Em.* 560. f. 5. *Pet. herb. t.* 55. f. 12.)

Purging Flax. *Anglis.* An caol-miòfachan. *Gaulis.*
In dry pastures common. ☉. VI.

A drachm of the dry'd plant pulveriz'd, or an infusion of a handful of it in whey or water, is a safe purge.

radiola 3. L. foliis oppositis, caule dichotomo, floribus tetrandris tetragynis. *Sp. pl.* 402. (*Oed. Dan.* 178. opt. *Raj. Syn. p.* 348. t. 15. f. 3. *Vail. paris. t.* 4. f. 6. *Ger Em.* 569. f. 2. *pet. herb. t.* 59. f. 12.)

The left Rupture-wort, or All-seed. *Anglis.*

In moist gravelly soils, and where water has stood in the Winter; observ'd at *X-columb-kill* by *Jos. Banks*, Esquire. ☉. VIII.

DROSERA;

DROSER A. *Gen. pl.* 391.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 1-locularis, apice 5-valvis. *Sem.* plurima.

rotundifolia 1. DROSER A scapis radicatis, foliis orbiculatis. *Sp. pl.* 402. (*Ger. Em.* 1556. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 63. f. 10.).

Round-leav'd Sundew, *Anglis.* Lus-na-fearnaich. *Gaulis.*

On bogs and heathy grounds frequent. 4. VII.

longifolia 2. D. scapis radicatis, foliis oblongis. *Sp. pl.* 403. (*Ger. Em.* 1556. f. 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 15. t. 4. f. 2. & var. fig. altera ad dextram ordinis superioris, *Pet. herb. t.* 63. f. 11 & 12.)

Long-leav'd Sundew. *Anglis.*

In the same places as the preceding, and equally common. 4. VII,

These plants are readily distinguished by their leaves, which are cover'd on the upper side with purple tubular hairs, tipp'd with drops of a viscid liquor: the stalk is destitute of leaves, and bears a spike of white flowers, all for the most part on the same side of the stalk.

SIBBALDIA. *Gen. pl.* 393.

Cal. 10-fidus. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta. *Styli* e latere germinis. *Sem.* 5.

procumbens 1. SIBBALDIA foliolis tridentatis. *Sp. pl.* 406. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 32. *Pluk. Alm. t.* 312. f. 3.)

Reclining Sibbaldia. *Anglis.*

Upon

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Upon many of the highland mountains, as on *Ben-Lomond* in *Dumbartonshire*, *Ben-mor* in *Breadalbane*, &c. It begins to grow about a mile from the tops, and continues to be found quite to the summits. It has never been discover'd in any other part of *Great-Britain*, except *Scotland*.

P O L Y G Y N I A.

MYOSURUS. *Gen. Pl.* 394.

Cal. 5-phyllus, basi adnatus. *Nectaria* 5, subulata, petaliformia. *Sem.* numerosa.

minimus I. MYOSURUS. *Sp. pl.* 407. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 406.

Ger. Em. 426. f. 4. *Pet. herb. t.* 39. f. 7.)

Moufetail. Anglis.

In corn-fields of a gravelly soil. *Sibbald. O. V.*

CLASSIS

CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

* *Flores calyculati calyce corollaque instructi.*

BERBERIS. Cor. 6-petala. Cal. 6-phyllus; inferus.
Bacca 2-sperma.

* *Flores spathacei, seu glumacei.*

ALLIUM. Cor. infera, 6-petala. Pet. ovata, sessilia.

* *Flores nudi.*

CONVALLARIA. Cor. infera, 6-fida. Bacca 3-sperma.

HYACINTHUS. Cor. infera, 6-fida. Germinis ad apicem pori 3 melliferi.

ANTHERICUM. Cor. infera, 6-petala, plana.

ORNITHOGALUM. Cor. infera, 6-petala. Filam. alternis basi dilatatis.

SCILLA. Cor. infera, 6-petala, decidua. Filam. filiformia.

* *Flores incompleti.*

JUNCUS. Cal. 6-phyllus. Caps. 1-locularis.

PEPLIS. Cal. 12-fidus. Caps. 2-locularis.

DIGYNIA. *Polygona varia.*

N

TRIGYNIA.

H E X A N D R I A.

T R I G Y N I A.

COLCHICUM. *Cal.* spatha. *Cor.* 6-petaloidea.

TRIGLOCHIN. *Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala.
Caps. basi dehiscens.

RUMEX. *Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Sem.* 1,
triquetrum.

Anthericum calyculatum.

P O L Y G Y N I A.

ALSIMA. *Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Pericarp.*
plura.

M O N O G Y N I A.

BERBERIS. *Gen. Pl.* 442.

Cal. 6-phyllus. *Petala* 6, ad ungues glandulis 2.
Stylus 0. *Bacca* 2-sperma.

valgaris 1. BERBERIS pedunculis racemosis. *Lin. Sp.* 471.
(*Miller. icon. t.* 63. *Ger. Em.* 1325.)

The Barberry-bush. *Anglis.*

In the hedges about *Hamilton*. *Dr. Parsons. h.* VI.

The fruit is cooling, and good to quench thirst in
fevers, for which purpose it is generally made
into a conserve.

The inner bark, steep'd in white wine, is purgative,
and has been found often to be very serviceable
in the jaundice.

ALLIUM. *Gen. Pl.* 409.

Cor. 6-partita, patens. *Spatha* multiflora. *Umbella*
congesta. *Caps.* supera.

• *Foliis*

• *Foliis caulinis planis, umbella bulbifera.*

arenarium 1. **ALLIUM** caule planifolio bulbifero, vaginis teretibus, spatha mutica, staminibus tricuspидatis. *Sp. pl.* 426. (*Haller. opuscul. de Allio. t. 2. f. 2. Moris. hist. f. 4. t. 14. f. 5. Oed. Dan. t. 290. secundum Hallerum.*)

Broad-leav'd Mountain Garlick. *Anglis.*

At the foot of mountains in sandy soils, but not common. 4. VII.

The flowers and bulbs of the umbel are of a purplish color.

** *Foliis caulinis teretibus.*

vineale 2. **ALLIUM** caule teretifolio bulbifero, staminibus tricuspидatis. *Sp. pl.* 428. (*Ger. Em. 179. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 66. f. 1.*)

Crow-Garlick. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures, but not very common. Under Salisbury-Craigs, &c. 4. VI.

*** *Foliis radicalibus, scapo nudo.*

ursinum 3. **A.** scapo nudo triquetro, foliis lanceolatis petiolatis, umbella fastigiata. *Sp. pl.* 431. (*Ger. Em. 179. f. 2. Moris. hist. f. 4. t. 15. f. 15. Pet. herb. t. 66. f. 8.*)

Ramsons. *Anglis.*

In moist woods, and on the sides of rivulets not unfrequent, as at Drumlanrig in Nithsdale, in the woods by Roslin-Castle, at Loch-Ransa in the isle of Arran, &c. 4. VI.

If cows happen to feed upon it the garlick odor

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

will be communicated to the milk, butter and cheese.

The inhabitants of *Arran* take an infusion of the leaves for the gravel with good success.

schoenoprasum 4. A. scapo nudo adæquante folia teretia subulato filiformia. *Syst. Nat.* 240. *Sp. pl.* 432. (*Moris. hist. f.* 4. *t.* 14. *f.* 4. *ordinis superioris. Ger. Em.* 176. *f.* 1.)

Cives or Chives. *Anglis.*

By *Fast-Caste*, on the borders of *Berwickshire*. Dr. *Parsons*. I was inform'd that it had been found also in *Nether-Lorn*, in *Argyleshire*. 4. VII.

ORNITHOGALUM. *Gen. Pl.* 418.

Cor. 6-petala, erecta, persistens, supra medium patens. *Filamenta* alterna basi dilatata.

luteum 1. ORNITHOGALUM scapo anguloso diphylo, pedunculis umbellatis simplicibus. *Sp. pl.* 439. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 378. *opt. Ger. Em.* 165. *f.* 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 13. *t.* 4. *f.* 12. *Pet. herb. t.* 66. *f.* 12.)

Yellow Star of Bethlehem. *Anglis.*

In woods. It flowers at the same time with the ranunculus *Ficaria*. 4. III & IV.

I have inserted this as a native of *Scotland*, on the authority of *Sibbald*, and the certainty of it's growing in *Northumberland*.

The petals are green on the outside, and yellow within.

SCILLA. *Gen. Pl.* 419.

Cor. 6-petala, patens, decidua. *Filamenta* filiformia. *bifolia*



Ruppia
maritima. P. 124.
 Moses Griffiths del.



Anthericum
calyculatum. P. 181.
 P. Marshall sculp.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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bifolia 1. **SCILLA** floribus erectiusculis paucioribus. *Sp. pl.* 443. (*Ger. Em.* 106. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 4. *t.* 12. *f.* 15. *Pet. herb. t.* 67. *f.* 5.)

Vernal Star Hyacinth. *Anglis.*

Upon rocks cover'd with a shallow soil, in the islands of *Jona* and *Staffa* abundantly, &c. 4. V.

The root is bulbous, consisting of several coats like an onion: the radical leaves are two or three: the stalk naked, about four inches high: the flowers erect, blue, in number from two to ten.

ANTHERICUM. *Gen. Pl.* 422.

Cor. 6-petala, patens. *Caps.* ovata.

offisfragum 1 **ANTHERICUM** foliis ensiformibus, filamentis lanatis. *Sp. pl.* 446. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 42. *opt. Ger. Em.* 95. *f.* 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 4. *t.* 1. *f.* 7. *Pet. herb. t.* 66. *f.* 9.)

Lancashire-Asphodel, or Yellow Marsh Anthericum. *Anglis.* Am bliocan. *Gaulis.*

Very common in moorish grounds all over *Scotland*, and the Western isles. 4. VII. VIII.

calyculatum 2. **A.** foliis ensiformibus, perianthiis trilobis filamentis glabris, floribus trigynis. *Syst. Nat.* 244. *Sp. pl.* 447. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 36. *opt. Flor. Lapp. t.* 10. *f.* 3. & fig. nost.)

Scotch Asphodel, or White Mountain Anthericum. *Anglis.*

Upon several of the highland mountains, as about *Loch Rannoch*, in *Pertshire*, &c. I observ'd it

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

also in the island of *Rum*, upon a mountain call'd *Baikevall*.

The flowers grow in a close spike: the peduncles single, with a small trifid kind of bractea at their base, resembling a calyx; whence the trivial name of *calyculatum*.

CONVALLARIA. *Gen. Pl.* 425.

Cor. 6-fida. *Bacca* maculosa, 3-locularis,

* *Corollis* campanulatis.

majalis 1.

CONVALLARIA scapo nudo. *Sp. pl.* 451. (*Ger. Em.* 410. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 13. *t.* 4. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 46. *f.* 7.)

Lilly of the Valley, or May-Lilly. *Anglis.*

At *Scotland-Wald*, and at *Methven-Wood*. *Sibbald.*

4. V.

** *Corollis* infundibuliformibus.

multiflora 2

CONVALLARIA foliis alternis amplexicaulibus, caule tereti, pedunculis axillaribus multifloris. *Sp. pl.* 452. (*Miller. icon.* 101. *f.* 1. *Oed. Dan. t.* 152. *Ger. Em.* 903. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 44. *f.* 5.)

Solomon's Seal. *Anglis.*

In woods but not common. I observ'd it in the woods about *Tibber-Castle*, near *Drumlanrig*, in *Ni.bfdale*. 4. V. VI.

HYACINTHUS. *Gen. pl.* 427.

Cor. campanulata; pori tres melliferi germinis.

non scriptus
1.

HYACINTHUS corollis campanulatis sexpartitis apice



Juncus
trifidus P. 183.

Moses Griffiths del.



Juncus
triglumis P. 186.

P. Mazell sculp.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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apice revolutis. *Sp. pl.* 453. (*Ger. Em.* 111. f. 1.
Pet. herb. t. 67. f. 4.)

English Hyacinth, or Harebells. *Anglis.*

Am fuath-muc. *Gaulis.*

In woods not unfrequent, as in *Coryton* woods, and
on the South side of the river opposite *Logton*
wood, by *Dalkeith*, &c. 4. V.

JUNCUS. *Gen. pl.* 437.

Cal. 6-phyllus. *Cor.* 6. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

* *Culmis nudis.*

conglomeratus 1. JUNCUS culmo nudo stricto, capitulo laterali.
Sp. pl. 464. (*Moris. hist. f.* 8. *t.* 10. *f.* 7.)

Cluster-flower'd Rush. *Anglis.*

In wet and marshy grounds. 4. VII.

This rush is used to make wicks for candles, and
the pith of it to make toy-baskets.

effusus 2. JUNCUS culmo nudo stricto, panicula laterali.
Sp. pl. 464. (*Moris. hist. f.* 8. *t.* 10. *f.* 4.)

Common Soft-Rush. *Anglis.*

In marshy grounds. 4. VII.

This is likewise used for making candle-wicks, and
in some places for ropes and baskets.

inflexus 3. J. culmo nudo, apice membranaceo incurvo, pani-
cula laterali. *Sp. pl.* 464. (*Moris. hist. f.* 8. *t.* 10.
f. 25. & ejus var. γ ? *f.* 8. *t.* 10. *f.* 13.)

Hard-Rush. *Anglis.*

Upon the shores on the coast of *Fife*. *Dr. Parsons*,
4. VII.

trifidus 4. J. culmo nudo, foliis floribusq; tribus terminalibus.
Sp.

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Sp. pl. 465. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 107. *Baub. Prod. p.* 22. *t.* 22. *fig. ad dextram.* Exempla nostra monantha sunt. vid. *fig.*)

Trifid Rush. *Anglis.*

I found it upon the summits of the highland mountains to the South of *Little-Loch-Broom*, in *Ross-shire*, and on *Ben-na-scee*, above *Arnesdale*, on the side of *Loch-Urn*, in *Invernessshire*, &c. 4. VII.

It varies with one, two and three axillary, and almost sessile flowers. The specimens I found had all single flowers.

squarrosus
5.

J. culmo nudo, foliis setaceis, capitulis glomeratis aphyllis. Sp. pl. 465. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 430. *Loef. Pruss. p.* 115. *t.* 29. *Moris. hist. f.* 8. *t.* 9. *f.* 13. *benè.*)

Moss Rush. *Anglis.*

In moorish heathy ground common. 4. VII.

The leaves are rigid, and spread open from one another: the stalk is erect and stiff: the glumes at the base of the calyx, and the edges of the leaves of it white: the capsule of a dark red, and shining.

** *Culmis foliosis.*

articulatus
6.

JUNCUS foliis nodoso-articulatis, petalis obtusis. *Sp. pl.* 465. (*Moris. hist. f.* 8. *t.* 9. *f.* 1. *ad dextram. Baub. Prod. f. ad p.* 12. *sinistram. Ger. Em. p.* 22. *f.* 9.)

Jointed-leav'd Rush. *Anglis.*

In

In woods and moist meadows frequent. 4. VIII.

A variety of this, producing bunches of reddish leaves, instead of umbels of flowers, is frequent in bogs and ditches in the Autumn. (*see fig. Baub. Prod. p. 12. ad dextram. & Moris. hist. f. 8. t. 9. f. 2.*) These leaves seem to put on this appearance from some obstruction in the growth of the plant, occasion'd by an insect of the *Coccus* tribe.

The flowers also in the Autumn are frequently *viviparous*, the germina shooting young leaves before the seeds are ripe, as in the following.

bulbosus 7. J. foliis linearibus canaliculatis, capsulis obtusis. *Sp. pl.* 466. (*Oed. Dan. t. 431. Moris. hist. f. 8. t. 9. f. 11.*)

Bulbous Rush. *Anglis.*

Frequently upon the sea-coast, and in moist meadows. 4. VIII.

The capsules are obtuse, and of a dark-brown shining color; sometimes *viviparous*. See *Pluk. t. 32. f. 3. & Scheuck. Agrost. p. 330. t. 7. f. 10. Moris. hist. f. 8. t. 9. f. 4. ordinis secundi.*

bufonius 8. J. culmo dichotomo, foliis angulatis, floribus solitariis sessilibus. *Sp. pl.* 466. (*Moris. hist. f. 8. t. 9. f. 14. Barrel. icon. 263 & 264. Ger. Em. p. 4. f. 4.*)

Toad-Rush. *Anglis.*

In places that have been overflow'd in the Winter. ©. VIII.

This

This is likewise found sometimes *viviparous*.

- triglumis* 9. JUNCUS foliis planis, gluma triflora terminali.
Sp. pl. (*Oed. Dan. t. 132. Flor. Lap. t. 10. f. 5. & fig nost.*)

Three-flower'd Rush. *Anglis.*

Upon the highland mountains, but not common ;
 on the East side of *Craig-Chealleach*, above *Fin-*
larig, in *Breadalbane*, &c. *Mr. Stuart.*

The glume and capsules are chocolate-color'd.

- pilosus* 10. J. foliis planis pilosis, corymbo ramoso. *Sp. pl.* 468.
 (*Oed. Dan. t. 441. Moris. hist. f. 8. t. 9. f. 1. or-*
dinis superioris ad sinistram.)

Hairy Wood-Rush. *Anglis.*

In woods frequent. 4. V.

- sylvaticus* 11 J. foliis planis pilosis, umbella supradecomposita
 floribus subsessilibus. *Huds. Flor. Angl.* 132. J.
pilosus var. δ. Lin. Sp. pl. 468. (*Moris. hist. f. 8.*
t. 9. f. 2 ordinis superioris ad sinistram.)

Great hairy Wood-Rush. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places ; on the banks of the
 river at *Roslin*, near *Edinburgh*. *Dr. Parsons.*

4. V.

- sampestris* 12. J. foliis planis pilosis, spicis sessilibus pedunculatif-
 que. *Sp. pl.* 468. (*Moris. hist. f. 8. t. 9. f. 4. or-*
dinis superioris. Ger. Em. p. 17. f. 2.)

Hairy Pasture-Rush. *Anglis.*

Frequent in dry pastures. 4. IV.

A variety of this, with an erect stalk, and compact
 globular

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globular heads of flowers, often occurs in moorish grounds, flow'ring a month later. (*Moris. hist. f. 8. t. 9. f. prima ordinis superioris.*)

Spicatus 13. J. foliis planis, spica racemosa nutante. *Sp. pl.* 469. (*Oed. Dan. t. 270. Fl. Lapp. t. 10. f. 4.*)

Alpine Nodding-Rush. *Anglis.*

Upon the sides of the highland mountains, near their summits: upon *Ben-na-scee*, on the North side of *Loch-Urn*, on the Western coast of *Invernessshire*, &c. 4. VII.

The stalk bends in an arc towards the top, bearing at the extremity a close oblong spike of flowers: the leaves are sometimes a little hairy at the base. It is very nearly related to the preceding species.

PEPLIS. *Gen. pl.* 446.

Perianth, campanulatum, ore 12-fido. *Petala* 6, calyci inserta. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

portula 1. PEPLIS floribus apetalis. *Sp. pl.* 474. (*Oed. Dan. t. 64. opt. Loesel. Pruss. t. 20. Michel. gen. t. 18. fig. superior. Vail. Paris. t. 15. f. 5. Ger. Em. 614. f. 11.*)

Water Purslane. *Anglis.*

In places that have been overflow'd in the Winter not uncommon. ☉. VIII.

The stalks are angular, and creep upon the ground: the leaves grow in pairs, smooth, with long foot-stalks, but rounded at the extremity: the flowers are sessile in the axæ of the leaves, and frequently without any petals.

TRIGYNIA.

T R I G Y N I A.

RUMEX. *Gen. pl.* 451.*Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Petala* tria, conniventia. *Sem.* unicum triquetrum.* *Hermaphroditis. valvulis granulo notatis.**crispus* 1. RUMEX floribus hermaphroditis, valvulis integris graniferis, foliis lanceolatis undulatis acutis. *Sp. pl.* 476. (*Pet. herb. t. 2. f. 2.*)Curled Dock. *Anglis.*

By way-fides and near houses frequent. 4. VI. VII.

The lower leaves are oval and obtuse, the upper ones lanceolate, all of them curl'd, or wav'd on the edges: from the alæ of the leaves, and at the top of the plant, grow loose spikes, the younger ones thick, and not intermix'd with leaves: the valves of the seeds are entire on the edges, very large, and mark'd on their sides with glands or yellow warts.

maritimus 2. RUMEX floribus hermaphroditis, valvulis dentatis graniferis, foliis linearibus. *Sp. pl.* 478. (*Pet. herb. t. 2. f. 8. Bocc. mus. 2. p. 142. t. 104.*)Golden Dock. *Anglis.*

On the sea-coast in low wet places, but not common. 4. VIII.

acutus 3. R. floribus hermaphroditis, valvulis dentatis graniferis, foliis cordato-oblongis acuminatis. *Sp. pl.* 478. (*Ger. Em. 388. f. 1.*)Sharp-pointed Dock. *Anglis.* Copagach. *Gaulis.*

In

In moist deep soils under hedges and in pastures frequent. 4. VII.

The root is woody, thick, of a dark-brown color without, and yellow within: the stalk four or five feet high: the leaves lanceolate, and indented on the edges: the flowers grow in loose, naked spikes, hermaphrodite and female often intermix'd.

A decoction of the root, taken internally, is recommended against the scurvy, and other cutaneous disorders.

obtusifolius 4. R. floribus hermaphroditis, valvulis dentatis graniferis, foliis cordato-oblongis obtusiusculis crenulatis. *Sp. pl.* 478. (*Ger. Em.* 388. f. 3. *Pet. herb.* t. 2. f. 9.)

Broad-leav'd Dock. *Anglis.*

By way-sides and waste places frequent. 4. VII.

Dr. Parsons.

The leaves are of an oblong, oval figure, a little crisp'd on the edges, and emarginated about the footstalks: the flowers grow in thick spikes, uninterrupted with leaves: the dents on the edges of the valves are numerous, and nearly as long as the diameter of the valves.

pulcher 5. RUMEX floribus hermaphroditis, valvulis dentatis, subunica granifera, foliis radicalibus panduriformibus. *Sp. pl.* 477. (*Pet. herb.* t. 2. f. 10. *Moris hist.* f. 5. t. 27. f. 13.)

Fiddle-Dock. *Anglis.*

By way-sides in dry places. *Sibbald.* 4. VI.

The

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The radical leaves have a deep sinus in their edges on each side, and are besides a little crisp'd: the stalk ones are lanceolate: the branches are angular and divaricated: the flowers grow in distant sessile whirls: the valves are dentated, with an obtuse apex; the exterior one has a large wart or grain, the other scarcely any.

**** *Hermaphroditi, valvulis granulo destitutis, f. nudis.***

aquaticus 6 R. floribus hermaphroditis, valvulis integerrimis nudis, foliis cordatis glabris acutis. *Syst. Nat.* 255. *Sp. pl.* 479. (*Pet. herb. t. 2. f. 1. Ger. Em.* 389. f. 1.)

Great Water Dock. *Anglis.*

In ditches and by river-sides. *Sibbald. 4. VII.*

This may be readily known from the other species by the size of the leaves, which are a foot and a half long, or more, of a lanceolate elliptic form, cordated at the base.

The root in decoction or essence is esteem'd an excellent antiscorbutic, and pulveriz'd is reckon'd a good dentifrice.

digynus 7. RUMEX floribus hermaphroditis digynis. *Sp. pl.* pl. 480. (*Oed. Dan. t. 14. opt. Moris. hist. f. 5. t. 36. f. penultim. Pluk. t. 252. f. 2. Pet. herb. t. 3. f. 4.*)

Round-leav'd Mountain Sorrel. *Anglis.*

Sealbhadh-nam-fiadh. *Gaulis.*

Upon rocks by the sides of rivulets, which run down from the highland mountains, very frequent: I observ'd it likewise in the islands of *Rum* and *Skye* in the same kind of places.

The

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

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The leaves are kidney-shap'd: the calyx has only two leaves: the flower two petals, with six stamina, and two styles: the germen compress'd.

*** *Floribus declinis.*

acetosa 8. R. floribus dioicis, foliis oblongis sagittatis. *Sp. pl.* 481. (*Ger. Em.* 396. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 28. f. 1. *ordinis superioris.*)

Common Sorrel. *Anglis.* Sealbhag. *Gaulis.*

In meadows and pastures. 4. VI.

The leaves of the calyx in the *male* flowers are obtuse; in the *female* acuminate and reflex'd, and wav'd on the margins.

The *Laplanders* boil a large quantity of the leaves in water, and mix the juice, when cold, in the milk of their rein-deers, which they esteem an agreeable and wholesome food, and which will keep in a cool place for a long while.

The leaves are an agreeable acid, and are reckon'd a good antiscorbutic.

acetosella 9. R. floribus dioicis, foliis lanceolato-hastatis. *Sp. pl.* 481. (*Ger. Em.* 397. f. 3. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 28. f. 11 & 12. *Pet. herb. t.* 3. f. 2 & 3.)

Sheep's-Sorrel. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures frequent. 4. V-VII.

TRIGLOCHIN. *Gen. pl.* 453.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 3-calyciformia. *Stylus* o.
Caps. basi dehiscens.

palustre 1. TRIGLOCHIN capsulis trilocularibus sublinearibus.

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bus. *Sp. pl.* 482. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 490. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 8. *t.* 2. *f.* 18.)

Arrow-headed Grass. *Anglis*

In wet meadows and by the sides of ditches. 24. VIII.

Linnaeus says that cattle are very fond of this and the following species.

maritimum 2. T. capsulis sexlocularibus ovatis. *Sp. pl.* 483. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 306. *opt.*)

Sea-spiked Grass. *Anglis.*

Upon the sea-coasts frequent. 24. VII.

COLCHICUM. *Gen. pl.* 457.

Spatha. Cor. 6-partita, tubo radicato. *Caps.* 3-connexæ, inflatæ.

autumnale 1. COLCHICUM foliis planis lanceolatis erectis. *Sp. pl.* 485. (*Ger. Em.* 157. *f.* 1 & 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 4. *t.* 3. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 67. *f.* 2.)

Meadow Saffron. *Anglis.*

In low meadows, but not common. I observ'd it at *Alloa*, about the seat of Mr. *Erskine*. 24. IX.

The naked purple flowers appear in Autumn; the leaves and seed vessels do not succeed 'till the following Spring.

The root is a solid bulb, cover'd with a yellow skin; on one side of it is a furrow, from which arises the tube of the flower.

An oxymel, prepar'd from the roots, gathered in the beginning of the Summer, and administer'd in the quantity of six drachms to a boy, and an ounce

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ounce and half to a man, by a drachm at a dose, three or four times a day, has, in several instances, been found to cure the dropsy, but in more has fail'd.

P O L Y G Y N I A.

ALISMA. *Gen. Pl.* 460.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 3. *Sem.* plura.

plantago a-
quatica 1.

ALISMA foliis ovatis acutis, fructibus obtuse tri-
gonis. *Sp. pl.* 486. (*Ger. Em.* 417. f. 1.)

Great Water Plantain, *Anglis.*

On the banks of lakes frequent, as at *Dudiston-*
Loch, &c. 4. VII. *Dr. Parsons.*

The leaves are large, smooth, oval and pointed :
the stalk erect and naked : the flowers white,
and small in proportion to the plant, growing in
a large open panicle : the branches verticillate.

ranunculoi-
des 2.

A. foliis lineari-lanceolatis, fructibus globoso-squar-
rosis. *Sp. pl.* 487. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 122. *opt.* *Ger.*
Em. 417. f. 3. *Pet. herb. t.* 43. f. 8.)

Lesser Water Plantain.

In ditches and bogs, but not common. I observ'd
it in ditches and by the sides of lochs in the
island of *Isla*. 4. VII.

C L A S S I S VII.

H E P T A N D R I A

M O N O G Y N I A.

TRIENTALIS. *Cal.* 7-phyllus. *Cor.* 7-partita,
plana. *Bacca* 1-locularis, ficca.

M O N O G Y N I A.

TRIENTALIS. *Gen. pl.* 461.

Cal. 7-phyllus. *Cor.* 7-partita, æqualis, plana.
Bacca exfucca.

europæa 1. TRIENTALIS foliis lanceolatis integerrimis. *Sp.*
pl. 488. (*Oed. Dan.* 1. 84. *opt. Baub. Prod.* 99.
Moris. hist. f. 12. *t.* 10. *f.* 6. *ordinis inferioris.*
Pet. herb. t. 62. *f.* 3.)

Chickweed Winter-Green. *Anglis.*

On the sides of the highland mountains in moorish
ground, as on *Ben-Lomond*, about a mile of the
way up, &c. and in the Duke of *Athol's* woods
at *Blair* abundantly, &c. 4. VI.

The stalk is single, and about five inches high,
terminated with five, six or seven oval pointed
leaves, from the centre of which arise on long
footstalks commonly two white starry flowers,
each consisting generally of seven oval and equal
petals,

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petals, succeeded by a globular dry berry, covered with a thin white rind, having one cell, containing several angular seeds.

OCTANDRIA.

CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

* *Flores completi.*EPILOBIUM. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Cal.* 4-phyllus, superus. *Caps.* 4-locularis. *Sem.* papposa!CHLORA. *Cor.* 8-fida. *Cal.* 8-phyllus, inferus. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 2-valvis, polysperma.VACCINIUM. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Cal.* 4-dentatus, superus. *Filament.* receptaculi. *Bacca.*ERICA. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Cal.* 4-phyllus, inferus. *Filam.* receptaculi. *Capsula.**Menotropa Hypopithys.*** *Flores incompleti.*DAPHNE. *Cal.* 4-fidus, corollinus, æqualis. *Stam.* inclusa. *Bacca* pulpofa.

DIGYNIA.

** *Chlora perfoliata. Chrysosplenium.*

TRIGYNIA.

POLYGONUM. *Cor.* 0. *Cal.* 5-partitus. *Sem.* 1. nudum.

TETRAGYNIA.

ADOXA. *Cor.* 4-s. 5-fida, supera. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Bacca* 4-s. 5-sperma.

PARIS.

PARIS. Cor. 4-petala, subulata. Cal. 4-phyllus.
Bacca 4-locularis.

M O N O G Y N I A.

EPILOBIUM, Gen. pl. 471.

Cal. 4-fidus. Petala 4. Caps. oblonga, infera. Sem.
 papposa.

** *Staminibus declinatis.*

angustifoli- EPILOBIUM foliis sparsis lineari-lanceolatis, flo-
um 1. ribus inæqualibus. Sp. pl. 493. (Oed. Dan. t.
 289. opt. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 11. f. 1. ordinis su-
 perioris ad dextram. Ger. Em. 477. f. 7. Pet. herb.
 t. 52. f. 10.)

Rosebay Willow-herb. *Anglis.*

In woods and on rocks by the sides of mountains,
 as in *Coryton* woods, and among the rocks to
 the East of the *Kirk* of *Shots*, near *Hamilton*.
Dr. Parsons. And twenty miles West of *Sterling*,
 near *Loch-Lutnaig*, by the road from *Tiendrum*.
Mr. Stuart. 4. VII.

An infusion of the leaves of this plant has an in-
 toxicating quality, as the inhabitants of *Camt-*
schatfca have learnt, who likewise eat the white
 young shoots, which creep under the ground,
 and brew a sort of ale from the dry'd pith of it.
 The down of the seeds has lately been manufac-
 tured by mixing it with cotton or beavers hair.

** *Staminibus erectis regularibus, petalis bifidis.*

birsutum 2. E. foliis oppositis lanceolatis serratis decurrenti am-
 plex caulibus.

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plexicaulibus. *Lin. Sp. pl.* 494. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 326. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 11. *f.* 3. *Ger. Em.* 476. *f.* 6. *Pet. herb. t.* 52. *f.* 11.)

Great hairy Willow-herb, or Codlings and Cream. *Anglis.*

On the sides of ditches, rivers and lakes. 4. VII.

3. There is a variety of this, according to *Linnaeus*, much smaller in all it's parts, with leaves a little undulated on the edges, and the stalks not much branched, which *Hudson*, in his *Flor. Angl.* considers as a distinct species, and perhaps not unjustly. See *Pet. herb. t.* 52. *f.* 12.

Small-flower'd hairy Willow-herb. *Anglis.*

By the sides of lakes, &c. 4. VII.

montanum 3 **EPILOBIUM** foliis oppositis ovatis dentatis. *Sp. pl.* 494. (*Ger. Em.* 478. *t.* 11. *Pet. herb. t.* 53. *f.* 1.)

Smooth-leav'd Willow-herb. *Anglis.*

By ditch-sides and under hedges in a gravelly soil frequent. 3. VII.

The leaves are sharply serrated, and generally smooth, except the nerves on the under side, which are slightly hairy: the flower is very little bigger than the calyx.

tetragonum 4. **E.** foliis lanceolatis denticulatis; imis oppositis, caule tetragono. *Sp. pl.* 494. (*Fig. nulla credenda*)

Narrow-leav'd Willow-herb. *Anglis.*

On the banks of ditches, &c. 4. VII.

The leaves are smooth and sessile, slightly indented

on



Epilobium
alpinum.
P. 199.



Cerastium
latifolium. P. 242.

on the edges, and sometimes intire: from their base run two prominent lines down the stalk, so as to make it appear obtusely tetragonal: the flower is about the size of the calyx, and the stigma not quadrifid, but intire.

- palustre* 5. *E. foliis oppositis lanceolatis integerrimis, petalis emarginatis caule erecto. Sp. pl. 495. (Pet. herb. t. 53. f. 4. & ejus var. Ger. Em. 477. f. 8. & Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 11. f. 2. ordinis secundi.)*

Marsh Willow-herb. *Anglis.*

Upon bogs and on the sides of lakes. 4. VII.

The leaves are slightly hairy, and generally intire on the edges, but sometimes have a few dents; they commonly grow opposite at the base of the stalk, but frequently alternate at the top: the stalk is round, and the petals are but slightly emarginated.

- alpinum* 6. *EPILOBIUM foliis oppositis ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis, filiquis sessilibus, caule repente. Sp. pl. 495. (Oed. Dan. t. 322. & fig. nost.)*

Alpine Willow-herb. *Anglis.*

By the sides of the rivulets which run down the highland mountains in many places, as on *Ben-Lomond*, about two-thirds of the way up, on the mountains near *Little-Loch-Broom*, in *Ross-shire*, in sandy places, and on several others. 4. VI. VII.

The stalk is about three or four inches high, reclining at the base, and even creeping at first, but

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but afterwards growing erect, and bearing only one or two flowers at the top : the leaves and filiquæ are quite smooth ; the latter four or five times longer than the former.

CHLORA. *Mantiss. Gen. pl. Lin.* 1258.

Cal. 8-phyllus. *Cor.* 1-petala, 8-fida. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 2-valvis, polysperma.

perfoliata 1 CHLORA foliis perfoliatis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 267. *Gentiana perfoliata. Sp. pl.* 335. *Blackstonia Hudsf. Fl. Ang.* 146. (*Ger. Em.* 547. f. 2. *Moris. bist. f. 5. t. 26. f. 1* & 2. *ordinis superioris ad sinistram, sed vitiosè quoniam petal. segm. 5. tantum. Barrel. icon.* 515 & 516 *melior. Pet. herb. t. 55. f. 8.*)

Yellow perfoliate Centory. *Anglis.*

In mountainous pastures, but not common. ☉. VII.

The leaves of this elegant plant are of a blueish green, or glaucous color, which makes a beautiful contrast with its bright yellow starry flowers. It has two stigmas and no style.

VACCINIUM. *Gen. pl.* 483.

Cal. superus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Bacca* 4-locularis polysperma.

* *Foliis annotinis seu deciduis.*

myrtillus 1. VACCINIUM pedunculis unifloris, foliis serratis ovatis deciduis, caule angulato. *Sp. pl.* 498. (*Ger. Em.* 1415. f. 1.)

Black-

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Black-Whorts, Whortle-Berries, or Billberries.
Anglis.

Lus-nan-dearc. *Gaulis.*

In woods and on heaths abundantly. *h. V.*

The flowers frequently vary with five segments at the rim, and with ten stamina.

The berries when ripe are of a blueish black color, but a singular variety, with white berries, was discovered by his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, growing in the woods about the mid-way between his two seats of *Dunkeld* and *Blair*.

The berries have an astringent quality. In *Arran* and the Western isles they are given in diarrhæas and dysenteries with good effect.

The *Highlanders* frequently eat them in milk, which is a cooling agreeable food, and sometimes they make them into tarts and jellies, which last they mix with *Whiskey* to give it a relish to strangers.

They dye a violet color, but it requires to be fix'd with alum. The grouse feed upon them in the Autumn.

uliginosum
2.

VACCINIUM pedunculis unifloris, foliis integerrimis ovalibus obtusis lævibus. *Syst. Nat.* 267. *Sp. pl.* 499. (*Qed. Dan. t.* 231. *opt. Ger. Em.* 1416. f. 6.)

The great Billberry-Bush. *Anglis.*

Dearca roide. *Gaulis*

It is found in low moist grounds, and almost at the summits of the highland mountains, as upon *Creg-Chailleach* in *Breadalbane*, upon the higher

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higher hills about *Loch-Rannoch* in *Athol*, upon the mountains of *Ross-shire*, about *Loch-Broom*, and *Inverness-shire* about *Loch-Urn*, &c. and in the low boggy grounds of the island of *Mull*, and near the Duke of *Argyle's*, at *Inverary*, &c.
 h. V.

The leaves are full of veins, smooth and glaucous, especially on the under side: the berries are eatable, but not so much esteem'd as the preceding, as they are apt, if eaten in any quantity, to give the head-ach.

** *Foliis sempervirentibus.*

vitisidæa 3 **VACCINIUM** racemis terminalibus nutantibus, foliis obovatis revolutis integerrimis subtus punctatis. *Sp. pl.* 500. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 40. *opt. Ger. Em.* 1415. *f.* 2.)

Red Whortle-Berries. *Anglis.*

Lus-nam-braoileag. *Gaulis.*

In dry places in heaths, woods, and on mountains, very frequent. h. V.

The berries have an acid cooling quality, useful to quench the thirst in fevers. The *Swedes* are very fond of them made into the form of a rob or jelly, which they eat with their meat as an agreeable acid, proper to correct the animal alcali.

oxycoccos 4 **V.** foliis integerrimis revolutis ovatis, caulibus repentibus filiformibus nudis. *Sp. pl.* 500. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 80. *opt. Ger. Em.* 419.)

Cran-berries,

Cran-berries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries. *Anglis.*

Mùileag. *Gaulis.*

On peat-bogs in the lowlands frequent, but not ſo common in the highlands. *h. VI.*

The ſtalks are long, ſlender, woody, weak and trailing: the leaves are ſtiff, acutely oval, glaucous underneath, their edges turn'd back, and grow alternate: two or three flowers grow ſingly on long red footſtalks out of the extremity of the branches: the flowers are red, divided deeply into four acute ſegments, which are reflex'd quite backwards: the filaments are downy, the antheræ ferrugineous, and longer than the filaments: the berries red, and about the ſize of the hawthorn berries.

At *Longtown*, on the borders of *Cumberland*, they are made ſo conſiderable an article of commerce, that at the ſeaſon when they are ripe, not leſs than 20 or 30 pounds worth are ſold by the poor people each market day for five or ſix weeks together, which are afterwards diſpers'd over different parts of the kingdom, for making the well-known cranberry-tarts.

ERICA. Gen. pl. 484.

Cal. 4-phyllus. Cor. 4-fida. Filamenta receptaculo inferta. Antheræ bifidæ. Caps. 4-ocularis.

vulgaris 1. *ERICA* antheris bicornibus incluſis, corollis inæqualibus campanulatis mediocribus, foliis oppoſitis ſagittatis. *Sp. pl. 501. (Ger. Em. 1380. f. 1.)*

Common Heath, or Ling. *Anglis. Hather. Scotis. Fraoch.*

Fraoch. *Gaulis.*

In barren uncultivated soils and woods abundantly.

h. VI-VIII.

The leaves are tetragonal, and grow in four imbricated series; the uppermost have angles at the base like the barbs of an arrow: the flowers grow in a thick spike on one side of the stalk, each subtended by a small bractea: the calyx remains after the flower fades, and closes over the capsule for its security.

It varies sometimes with hoary leaves.

cinerea 2. E. antheris bicornibus inclusis, corollis ovatis racemosis, foliis ternis glabris linearibus. *Sp. pl.* 501.
(*Oed. Dan. t.* 38. *opt.* *Ger. Em.* 1382. *f.* 7.)

Fine-leav'd Heath. *Anglis.* Hather. *Scotis.*

Fraoch. *Gaulis.*

In uncultivated soils and woods the most common of all plants. h. VII-VIII.

Heath or Hather is apply'd to many œconomical purposes amongst the *Higlanders*: they frequently cover their houses with it instead of thatch, or else twist it into ropes, and bind down the thatch with them in a kind of lattice-work: in most of the Western isles they dye their yarn of a yellow color, by boiling it in water with the green tops and flowers of this plant: in *Rum*, *Skye*, and the *Long-Island*, they frequently tan their leather in a strong decoction of it: formerly the young tops are said to have been used alone to brew a kind of ale, and even now I was inform'd

inform'd that the inhabitants of *Isle* and *Jura* still continue to brew a very potable liquor by mixing two-thirds of the tops of hather to one-third of malt. This is not the only refreshment that hather affords: the hardy *Highlanders* frequently make their beds with it, laying the roots downwards, and the tops upwards; which, tho' not quite so soft and luxurious as beds of down, are altogether as refreshing to those who sleep on them, and perhaps much more healthy.

tetralix 3. **ERICA** antheris bicornibus inclusis, corollis subglobosis aggregatis folio longioribus, foliis quaternis ciliatis patentibus. *Syst. Nat.* 269. *Sp. pl.* 502. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 81. *Ger. Em.* 1381. f. 4.)

Cross-leav'd Heath. *Anglis.*

In moorish grounds very frequent. *h.* VII. VIII.

DAPHNE. *Gen. pl.* 485.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 4-fida, corollacea, marcescens, stamina includens. *Bacca* 1-sperma.

laureola 1. **DAPHNE** racemis axillaribus quinquefloris foliis lanceolatis glabris. *Syst. Nat.* 272. *Sp. pl.* 510. (*Ger. Em.* 1404.)

Spurge Laurel. *Anglis.*

Upon the banks of the river at *Roßlin*. *Dr. Parsons.*

h. III. IV.

The whole plant is flexible: the leaves evergreen, and crouded at the summits of the branches: the flowers are greenish: the antheræ yellow: the berries black when ripe.

It

It is extremely acrid and caustic, and therefore rarely used in the present practice.

T R I G Y N I A.

POLYGONUM. *Gen. pl.* 495.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 5-partita, calycina. *Sem.* 1, angulatum.

* *Bistortæ spica unica.*

bistorta 1. POLYGONUM caule simplicissimo monostachyo, foliis ovatis in petiolum decurrentibus. *Sp. pl.* 516. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 421. *Miller. icon.* 66. *Ger. Em.* 399. f. 1.)

The greater Bistort, or Snakeweed. *Anglis.*

In moist meadows, but not common. I observ'd it about *Inverary*. 4. VII.

The root has an acid austere taste, and is a powerful astringent: the leaves are by some boil'd in the Spring, and eaten as greens.

viviparum 2. POLYGONUM caule simplicissimo monostachyo, foliis lanceolatis. *Sp. pl.* 516. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 13. *opt.* *Ger. Em.* 399. f. 2. *Plukenet. t.* 151. f. 2.)

Small Bistort, or Snakeweed. *Anglis.*

In dry stony pastures by the sides of mountains not unfrequent, as about the pass of *Killicranky*, near *Blair*, on the sides of the mountains about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthshire*, *Loch-Urn* in *Inverness-shire*, &c. and on *Ben-buardal*, in *Strath*, in the isle of *Skye*. 4. VI.

The lowermost flowers of the spike generally put on

on the appearance of little red bulbs, which sometimes germinate upon the stalk.

The inhabitants of *Camtschatca*, and sometimes the *Norwegians*, when press'd with hunger, feed upon the roots of this plant.

** *Perficaria pistillo bifido, aut stamina minus 8.*

amphibium

3.

P. floribus pentandris semidigynis, spica ovata. *Syst. Nat.* 275. *Sp. pl.* 517. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 282. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 29. *f.* 2. *ordinis superioris ad dextram. Pet. herb. t.* 3. *f.* 12.)

Perennial Arsmart. *Anglis.*

In ponds, lakes, and wet ground. 4. VII.

When it grows in the water the stamina are shorter than the flower, when upon land longer than the flower, with two distinct styles.

perficaria 4

P. floribus hexandris, digynis; spicis ovato oblongis, foliis lanceolatis, stipulis ciliatis. *Sp. pl.* 518. (*Ger. Em.* 445. *f.* 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 29. *f.* 2. *ordinis secundi. Pet. herb. t.* 3. *f.* 7.)

Dead or Spotted Arsmart. *Anglis.*

In moist ground and waste places frequent. 5. VIII.

The nerves of the leaves on the under side are hairy. A decoction of the plant with alum dyes a yellow color.

hydropiper

5.

POLYGONUM floribus hexandris semidigynis, foliis lanceolatis, stipulis submuticis. *Sp. pl.* 517. (*Ger. Em.* 445. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 29. *f.* 6. *Pet. herb. t.* 3. *f.* 5.)

Water

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Water Pepper or Arsmart. *Anglis.*

By the sides of ditches and lakes. Dr. *Parsons & Sibbald.* ☉. VIII.

The leaves are quite smooth, without spots, acrid and biting to the taste: the spikes slender and nodding: the flowers sessile and thinly set.

It is a diuretic, but seldom used. A decoction of it dyes a yellow color.

*** *Polygona foliis indivisis, floribus octandris.*

aviculare 6 *P. floribus octandris trigynis axillaribus, foliis lanceolatis, caule procumbente herbaceo. Sp. pl. 519. (Ger. Em. 561. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 10. f. 1.)*

Knot-Grass. *Anglis.*

By way-sides common. ☉. VI. IX.

The small birds are extremely fond of the seeds of this plant.

It varies much in the shape of the leaves, they are generally lanceolate, but frequently oval, and sometimes almost round.

Upon the sandy shores on the Western coast of *Cantire* I observ'd a singular variety, with very large oval and thick leaves, approaching nearly to the *P. maritimum*, but was not perennial.

**** *HELXINE foliis subcordatis.*

convolvulus 7. *POLYGONUM foliis cordatis, caule volubili angulato, floribus obtusatis. Syst. Nat. 276. Sp. pl. 522. (Ger. Em. 863. f. 5. Moris. hist. f. 5. t. 29. f. 2. ordinis superioris ad sinistram. Pet. herb. t. 2. f. 12.)*

Black

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

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Black Bindweed. *Anglis.*

In corn-fields and near the sea-coasts frequent. ☉.

VII. VIII.

TETRAGYNIA.

PARIS. *Gen. pl.* 500.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Petala* 4, angustiora, *Bacca* 4-locularis.

quadrifolia PARIS. *Sp. pl.* 526. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 139. *opt. Ger.* 1. *Em.* 405. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 44. *f.* 8.)

Herb Paris, True-love, or One-berry. *Anglis.*

In a wood about a mile to the South of *Newbottle*, near *Dalkeith*. *Dr. Parsons.* And in the *Den* of *Bethaick*, four miles from *Pertb.* 4. V.

It is readily known by having four oval, sessile leaves, growing verticillate at the top of the stalk, with a single greenish flower in the centre of them, succeeded by a black berry.

ADOXA *Gen. pl.* 501.

Cal. bifidus, inferus. *Cor.* 4-s. 5-fida, supera. *Bacca* 4-s. 5-locularis, calyce coalita.

moschatelli- ADOXA. *Sp. pl.* 527. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 94. *opt. Moris.* *hist. f.* 4. *t.* 28. *f.* 14. *Ger. Em.* 1091. *f.* 10.)
na 1.

Tuberous Moschatel. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places in a loose soil, but not very common : in the *Hermitage*. *Dr. Parsons.* Mr. *Stuart* found it near the top of *Creg-Chaillech*, a hill lying between *Killin* and *Glen-Lyon*, in *Breadalbane*. 4. V.

OCTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

The root is filiform and scaly : the stalk single, angular, and four or five inches high : the radical leaves are about four in number, branched into doubly ternate divisions : the foliola smooth and divided generally into three lobes ; their footstalks channel'd : two simply ternate leaves grow opposite to each other above the middle of the stalk : the peduncle is quadrangular, naked, and terminates the stalk, on the summit of which grows a cubical cluster of five green flowers, with yellow antheræ ; the uppermost of which flowers is quadrifid, the lateral ones quinquefid : the berries are green, the calyx and corolla remaining on them.

CLASSIS

CLASSIS IX.

ENNEANDRIA

HEXAGYNIA.

BUTOMUS. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* 6-petala. *Caps.* 6, polyspermæ.

HEXAGYNIA.

BUTOMUS. *Gen. Pl.* 507.

Cal. o. *Petala* 6. *Caps.* 6, polyspermæ.

umbellatus BUTOMUS. *Sp. pl.* 532. (*Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 5. *f. penult.* *Ger. Em.* 29. *f.* 2.)

Flowering-Rush, or Water-Gladiole. *Anglis.*

In ditches and ponds, but not common. 4. VII.

The leaves are radical, triangular, and sword-shap'd : the stalk erect, round, naked, and five feet high, terminated with an umbel of red flowers, each consisting of six oval petals.

CLASSIS X.

DECANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

* *Flores polypetali æquales.*

MONOTROPA. *Cal.* corollinus, basi gibbus.
Caps. 5-locularis, polysperma.

PYROLA. *Antheræ* sursum bicornes. *Caps.* 5-locularis, polysperma.

* *Gerania.*

** *Flores monopetali æquales.*

ANDROMEDA. *Cor.* campanulata, rotundata.
Caps. 5-locularis.

ARBUTUS. *Cor.* ovata, basi diaphana. *Bacca* 5-locularis.

* *Vaccinia nonnulla.*

DIGYNIA.

SCLERANTHUS. *Cor.* nulla. *Cal.* 5-fidus, superus. *Sem.* 2.

CHRYSOSPLENIUM. *Cor.* nulla. *Cal.* superus.
Caps. 2-locularis, 2-rostris.

SAXIFRAGA. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-partitus.
Caps. 1-locularis, 2-rostris.

DIANTHUS. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Cal.* tubulosus, basi squamosus. *Caps.* 1-locular. oblonga.

TRIGYNIA.

DECANDRIA.

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TRIGYNIA.

ARENARIA. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Petala* integra patentia.

STELLARIA. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Pet.* bipartita, patentia.

CUCUBALUS. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Pet.* bifida, fauce nuda.

SILENE. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Pet.* bifida fauce coronata.

CHERLERIA. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Nectar.* petaloidea calyce minora.

PENTAGYNIA.

COTYLEDON. *Caps.* 5 ad nectaria. *Cor.* 1-petala.

SEDUM. *Caps.* 5 ad nectaria. *Cor.* 1-petala.

SPERGULA. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Petala* integra. *Cal.* 5-phyllus.

CERASTIUM. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Petala* bifida. *Cal.* 5-phyllus.

AGROSTEMMA. *Caps.* 1-locularis, oblonga. *Cal.* tubulosus, coriaceus.

LYCHNIS. *Caps.* 3-locularis, oblonga. *Cal.* tubulosus, membranaceus.

OXALIS. *Caps.* 5 locularis, angulata. *Cor.* basi subcoherens.

* *Adoxa.*

Gerania.

M O N O G Y N I A.

MONOTROPA. *Gen. Pl.* 536.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 10, horum 5 exteriora basi excavato-mellifera. *Caps.* 5-valvis. *Quinta pars numeri quibusdam excluditur.*

hypopithys
1.

MONOTROPA floribus lateralibus octandris, terminali decandro. *Sp. pl.* 555. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 232. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 16. *f.* 13. *ordinis inferioris. Plukenet. t.* 209. *f.* 5.)

Primrose-scented Hypopithys. *Anglis.*

In beach and fir-woods, where the ground is dry, and bare underneath, but not common. 4. VII.

The radical fibres adhere to the roots of the trees under which it grows: the stalk is about five inches high, having no other leaves than oval scales, and terminated with a nodding spike of flowers, which in the seeding state becomes erect: the whole plant is of a pale yellow color, smelling like the primrose, or like beans in blossom.

ANDROMEDA. *Gen. pl.* 549.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata, ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

polifolia 1. ANDROMEDA pedunculis aggregatis, corollis ovatis, foliis alternis lanceolatis revolutis. *Sp. pl.* 564. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 54. *opt. Flor. Lapon. t.* 1. *f.* 2. *Plukenet. t.* 175. *f.* 1.)

Marsh Andromeda, or Marsh Rosemary. *Anglis.*

In

Arbutus una una. P. 216.



Arbutus alpina. P. 215.



In peat-bogs in the *Lowlands* not unfrequent, and abundantly upon *Solway-Moss*, on the borders of the two kingdoms. *h. V. & IX.*

This elegant little shrub is about six or eight inches high, erect and branched: the leaves are sessile, elliptical, rigid, their edges turn'd back, green on the upper side, glaucous underneath: the peduncles are of a bright red color, and arise from the summits of the branches, each supporting one single oval flower, of a pink color, with a red calyx.

ARBUTUS. *Gen. pl. 552.*

Cal. 5-partitus. Cor. ovata, ore basi pellucida. Bacca 5-locularis.

alpina 1.

ARBUTUS caulibus procumbentibus, foliis rugosis ferratis. *Sp. pl. 566. (Oed. Dan. t. 73. Ger. Em. 1416. f. 4. & fig. nostra.)*

Alpine Arbutus. *Anglis.*

Upon many of the highland mountains in dry barren places, particularly on those to the South of *Little Loch Broom*, in *Ross-shire*, and those in the way between *Loch-Broom* and *Loch-Mari* abundantly, &c. I found it likewise upon a mountain call'd *Ben-na-grion*, in *Strath*, in the isle of *Skye*, two miles above *M'Kennon's Castle*. *h. V.*

The branches of this shrub trail flat upon the ground, two or three feet round the root, having a brown deciduous bark: the leaves grow alternate, of a long oval form, gradually diminishing towards the base into a footstalk; they are

are wrinkled on the upper side thro' the depression of the veins, and reticulated underneath by their prominency; their edges are slightly serrated, and their footstalks have a few straggling hairs: the flowers grow in reflexed clusters at the summits of the branches, each standing single upon short peduncles: they are of an oval-conical form, and white color, the rim divided into five short, obtuse, reflexed segments: the berries are globular, smooth, with a depress'd umbilicus, black when ripe, and of the size of a floe, having five cells containing five seeds, their taste something resembling that of black currants.

uva ursi 2. ARBUTUS caulibus procumbentibus, foliis integerrimis. *Sp. pl.* 566. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 33. *Ger. Em.* 1416. *f.* 5. *Flor. Lapp. t.* 6. *f.* 3. & *fig nost.*)

Bear-berries, Bear-whortle-berries. *Anglis.*

Braoileaga-nan-con. *Gaulis.*

Upon dry, heathy, mountainous and rocky places, throughout the *Highlands* and *Western Isles*: it is so common a plant that it is almost needless to specify places. It abounds however at *Dunkeld* and *Blair*, the seats of the Duke of *Athol*, in *Perthshire*.

To remove mistakes I must here observe, that this is the plant mentioned in *Ray's Synopsis*, p. 458, as found by Mr. *Lbwyd*, growing plentifully for some miles together in that end of the island of *Mull* next to *X-Columb-kill*; and not the ARBUTUS

BUTUS *alpina*, as I found by searching the identical spot where the first grows in the greatest plenty, but not a single plant of the latter is to be seen. h. V.

The branches of this shrub trail upon the ground two or three feet round the root, or more: the leaves grow alternate, are bluntly oval, intire on the edges, finely reticulated underneath, firm and evergreen: the flowers grow at the extremities of the branches in small clusters, each supported by a short red footstalk: they are of an oval-conical figure, flesh-color'd, and divided into five obtuse, reflex'd segments at the rim: the berries are round, with a depress'd umbilicus, smooth and glossy, red when ripe, and of the size of a holly-berry, replete with an austere mealy pulp, in which are five cells, containing five angular seeds. It may readily be distinguished from the VACCINIUM *vitis idæa* by it's trailing branches, and leaves not dotted, but reticulated underneath.

It is found in *England* as well as *Scotland*. I saw great abundance of it growing at the top of a wood call'd *East-Common-Wood*, belonging to the Duke of *Portland*, about a mile from *Hexham*, in *Northumberland*.

The powder of the leaves taken six or eight mornings in the quantity of half a drachm was not long since a celebrated medicine for the stone and gravel, but it is at present out of repute.

The whole plant is however found to be very serviceable,

DECANDRIA MONOGYFIA.

viceable, by means of it's astringent quality, in tanning of leather: and the berries are a food for grouse and other game.

PYROLA. *Gen. Pl.* 554.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, angulis dehiscens.

rotundifolia 1. PYROLA staminibus ascendentibus, pistillo declinato. *Sp. pl.* 567. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 110. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 10. *f.* 1. *ordinis secundi. Ger Em.* 408. *f.* 1.)

Common Winter-green. *Anglis.*

In dry woods not unfrequent, and sometimes upon heaths. In the woods at *Auchendenny*, and on the banks of the *Clyde*, between the celebrated falls of *Corus-Lyn*, and *Bonnatyne*, near *Lanerk*, and in the woods at *Blair*, in *Atbol*, &c. and upon the heaths above *Dunkeld*, amongst the ARB. *uva ursi.* &c. 4. VII.

minor 2. PYROLA floribus racemosis dispersis, staminibus pistillisq; rectis. *Sp. pl.* 567. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 55. *opt.*)

Lesser Winter-green. *Anglis.*

In shady birch woods among the moss. I observ'd it in the isle of *Skye*, in a wood on the side of *Ben-na-Grion*, near *M'Kennon's Castle*. in *Strath*, and in a wood call'd *Ca-bueh*, facing the house of *Mr. M'Kenzie*, of *Dundonald*, near *Little-Loch-Broom*, in *Ross-shire*, and in the woods about *Loch-Rannoch*, in *Perthshire*, &c. 4. VII.

It

It is extremely like the preceding, but may readily be distinguished by the stamina and style growing erect. The stalk is triangular in both species.

secunda 3. *P. racemo unilaterali. Sp. pl. 567. (Oed. Dan. t. 402. opt. Moris. hist. f. 12. t. 10. f. 4. ordinis inferioris. Ger. Em. 408. f. 2.)*

Dented-leav'd Winter-Green. *Anglis.*

In shady birch woods among the moss with the preceding, near *Little-Loch-Broom*, in *Ross-shire*, and about *Loch-Mari*, in the same county, and in the birch-woods of *Troschraig*, *Craig-loisgt*, and *Coille-mhor*, about *Loch-Rannoch*, in *Pertshire*, where all three species are found. 4. VII.

The leaves are elliptical, acute and ferrated: the flowers grow all on one side of the stalk: the antheræ stand out beyond the rim of the corolla, and the stigma beyond the antheræ.

All the pyrolæ are astringent and vulnerary, but are rarely used in the present practice.

D I G Y N I A.

CHRYSOSPLENIUM. *Gen. pl. 558.*

Cal. 4-s. 5-fidus, coloratus. Cor. o. Caps. 2-rostris, 1-locularis, polysperma.

alternifolium 1. CHRYSOSPLENIUM foliis alternis. *Sp. pl. 569. (Oed. Dan. t. 366. opt. Moris. hist. f. 12. t. 8. f. 8. Pet. herb. t. 6. f. 10.)*

Alternate-leav'd Golden Saxifrage. *Anglis.*

By the sides of fountains and rivulets, but not common.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

common. I observ'd it at the foot of some high moist rocks in the Duke of *Argyle's* park at *Rosenath*, growing with the *C. oppositifolium*, and Dr. *Parsons* found it by the ditches in the woods at *Meavis-Bank*, near *Dalkeith*. 4. IV. V.

The first or primary flower is quinquefid, and has 10 stamina; the others are quadrifid, and have only eight. vid. *Philosoph. Botan. p. 123. n. 178.*

The stalk is pellucid, succulent, and branched towards the top: the leaves kidney shap'd, erenated, thinly hairy, and grow alternate on long footstalks: the branches are dichotomous: the flowers grow in a flat sessile umbel, yellow and shining: the seeds are black when ripe.

oppositifolium 2. **CHRYSOSPLENIUM** foliis oppositis. *Sp. pl. 569.*
(*Oed. Dan. t. 365. opt. Moris. hist. f. 12. t. 8. f. 7. Ger. Em. 841. f. 2. Pet. herb. t. 6. f. 9.*)

Common Golden Saxifrage. *Anglis.*

By the sides of fountains and rivulets in shady places frequent. 4. IV. V.

It is extremely like the preceding, but the leaves grow opposite, and are smaller.

SAXIFRAGA. *Gen. Pl. 559.*

Cal. 5-partitus. Cor. 5-petala. Caps. 2-rostris, 1-locularis, polysperma.

* *Foliis indivisis, caule subnudo.*

felleris 1. **SAXIFRAGA** foliis ferratis, caule nudo ramoso, petalis acuminatis. *Sp. pl. 572.* (*Oed. Dan. t. 23. opt. Scopoli Flor. Carniol. t. 13. n. 492. bona. Moris.*

b a



Silene
acaulis. P. 227.

Mosses Griffiths del

Saxifraga
nivalis. P. 221.

P. Marshall sculp

Moris. hist. f. 12. t. 9. f. 13. Pluknet. t. 58. f. 2. & t. 222. f. 4.)

Starry Saxifrage, or Hairy Kidney wort. *Anglis.*

Upon the sides of rivulets, and upon moist rocks near the summits of the highland mountains, very common. It grows upon *Ben-Lomond*, from about half way up quite to the summit; and the same very nearly of most other high mountains. 4. VII.

The leaves are elliptical, or bluntly oval, intire at the lower part of their edges, but have generally five or seven dents about their extremities. They grow in tufts, and are commonly hairy; from the centre of each tuft arises one naked stalk, branched towards the top: the segments of the calyx are reflex'd: the petals white, and acute, with two yellow spots at their base: the antheræ are red: the germen flesh-color'd.

nivalis 2: **SAXIFRAGA** foliis obovatis crenatis subsessilibus, caule nudo, floribus congestis. *Sp. pl.* 573. (*Oed. Dan. t. 28. Raj. Syn. p. 358. t. 16. f. 1. magna. vid. fig. nost.*)

Cluster flower'd Alpine Saxifrage. *Anglis.*

Upon the summits of the highland mountains, but not common. Upon the East side of *Craig-chailleach*, above *Finlairg*, in *Breadalbane*. Mr. *Stuart.* 4. VI. VII.

The leaves are red underneath, and at their tips: the stalk is about three inches, red and hairy, sometimes a little branch'd, sometimes not at all:

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

all: the flowers grow in clusters, small, of a white or pale red color, with red pistils.

** *Foliis indivisis, caule folioso.*

oppositifolia 3.

S. foliis caulinis ovatis oppositis subimbricatis; summis ciliatis. Sp. pl. 575. (Oed. Dan. t. 34. Moris. hist. f. 12. t. 10. f. 36. Flor. Lappon. t. 2. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 61. f. 9.)

Mountain heath-like Saxifrage. *Anglis.*

Upon the rocks of the highland mountains frequent, as upon *Ben-Lomond*, &c. &c. and upon the mountains in the islands of *Rum* and *Skye*. 4. V.

The stalks are numerous, weak, and filiforme, trailing upon and hanging over the edges of the rocks: the leaves are oval, stiff, and ciliated, growing opposite to each other, sessile, and imbricated quadrangularly: the stalks are terminated each with a single sessile flower, of a bright purple color, turning blue as it goes off, having a ciliated calyx. It makes an elegant appearance when in flower.

autumnalis 4.

S. foliis caulinis linearibus alternis ciliatis, radicalibus aggregatis. Sp. pl. 575. (Oed. Dan. t. 72. opt. Scopol. Flot. Carniol. t. 14. n. 493. bona. Moris. hist. f. 12. t. 6. f. 3. ordinis secundi ad dextram. Pet. herb. t. 61. f. 10. Ger. Em. 516. f. 2.)

Yellow Autumnal Saxifrage. *Anglis.*

Upon moist rocks, and by the sides of rills amongst the highland mountains abundantly. It frequently

quently grows by road-sides, even at the foot of them, as at the pass of *Killicranky*, near *Blair*, &c. 4. VII. VIII.

The root throws out several trailing furculi: the stalks are six or eight inches high, reclining at the base: the leaves are of a narrow elliptical form, acute, sessile, alternate, and generally a little ciliated on the edges, though sometimes smooth: the flowers grow at the top of the stalk, one or two upon a peduncle, in number from four to ten, or a dozen: the petals are elliptical, yellow, generally dotted with saffron-color'd spots, and grow expanded and plane: the segments of the calyx are of the same length as the petals, and grow open and flat.

That this is the same plant which *Linnaeus* calls *Saxifraga aizoides*, growing in *Sweden* and *Lapland*, there can be no doubt, from the descriptions and figures of authors: we chuse therefore, with *Jacquin* and *Haller*, to consider them both as one species, and adopt the *trivial* name of *autumnalis* as well suited to both. The plant growing upon *Knotsford* moor, in *Cheshire*, mentioned by *Ray* and *Hudson*, and supposed by the latter to be the *S. autumnalis*, of *Linnaeus*, we have seen, and found to be the *S. hirculus* of that author, figur'd in *Oed. Dan. t. 200. & Hall. Stirp. Helvet. vol. I. p. 140. t. 11.*

*** *Foliis lobatis, caule erecto.*

granulata 5 **SAXIFRAGA** foliis caulinis reniformibus lobatis,
caule

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caule ramofo, radice granulata. *Sp. pl.* 576.
(*Oed. Dan. t.* 514. *Moris. hift. f.* 12. *t.* 9. *f.* 23.
Ger. Em. 841. *f.* 1.)

White Saxifrage. *Anglis.*

About *Salisbury-Craigs*, and the hills in the *King's Park*. *Dr. Parsons*. And plentifully upon the banks of the *Clyde*, at *Corus-Lyn*, near *Lanerk*, &c. 4. V.

The root confifts of a cluster of tubercles, intermix'd with fibres: the leaves are a little hairy, the radical ones ftanding on long footftalks: the ftalk is a foot or eighteen inches high: the peduncles and calyx are a little hairy and viscid: the petals are large, bluntly oval, white, and finely ftreak'd with green veins.

tridactylites 6. **SAXIFRAGA** foliis caulinis cunciformibus trifidis alternis, caule erecto ramofo. *Sp. pl.* 578. (*Moris. hift. f.* 12. *t.* 9. *f.* 31. *opt.* *Ger. Em.* 624. *f.* 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 61. *f.* 8.)

Rue-leav'd Whitlow-grafs, or Saxifrage. *Anglis.*
Upon rocks and walls, but rare. *Sibbald.* ☉. IV.

The ftalk grows from one to four inches high, erect, branched, red and viscus: the radical leaves have long footftalks; thofe on the ftalk are nearly feffile: the peduncles arife from the alæ of the leaves, generally bearing one flower, fmall and white.

*** *Foliis lobatis, caulibus procumbentibus.*

hydnoides 7 **S.** foliis caulinis linearibus integris trifidisve, ftolonibus

nibus procumbentibus, caule erecto nudiusculo,
Sp. pl. 579. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 348. *Moris. hist. f.* 12.
t. 9. *f.* 26. *bona.*)

Moss Saxifrage. *Anglis.*

Upon the rocks in the highlands very common.

4. V.

The trailing offsets of the roots form a complete cushion: the intire leaves, and the lobes of the trifid ones, are sharply pointed: the petals are white, with yellow *ungues*, growing a little erect, obtuse, or slightly emarginated.

SCLERANTHUS. *Gen. pl.* 562.

Cal. 1-phyllus. *Cor.* nulla. *Sem.* 2, calyce inclusa.

annuus 1. SCLERANTHUS calycibus fructûs patulis. *Sp.*
pl. 580. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 504. *Pet. herb. t.* 9. *f.* 7.)

Annual Knawel, or German Knot-grass. *Anglis.*

In corn fields frequent. ☉. VII.

DIANTHUS. *Gen. pl.* 565.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus; basi squamis 4. *Petala*
 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

* *Flores solitarii, plures in eodem caule.*

deltoides 1. DIANTHUS floribus solitariis; squamis calycinis-
 lanceolatis binis, corollis crenatis. *Sp. pl.* 588.
 (*Pet. herb. t.* 56. *f.* 2. *Ger. em.* 593. *f.* 6.)

Maiden Pinks. *Anglis.*

In the king's park at *Edinburgh.* 4. VII.

glaucus 2. D. floribus subsolitariis; squamis calycinis lanceo-
 latis

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latis quaternis brevibus, corollis crenatis. *Sp. pl.*
588. (*Dillen. Etham.* 400. t. 298. f. 348.)

Double-color'd Maiden-Pink. *Anglis.*

In the king's park at *Edinburgh.* 4. VII.

The flower is white, with a purple eye; in other respects it differs very little from the preceding.

** *Caule uniflora herbaceo.*

arenarius 3 *D.* caulibus subunifloris; squamis calycinis ovatis obtusis, corollis multifidis, foliis linearibus. *Sp. pl.* 589. (*Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 25. f. 11. *Ger. em.* 594. t. 12.)

Single-flower'd Rock-Pink. *Anglis.*

Upon a hill near *Perth?* *Sibbald.* 4. VII.

T R I G Y N I A.

CUCUBALUS. *Gen. pl.* 566.

Cal. inflatus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata, absque corona ad faucem. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Behen 1. CUCUBALUS calycibus subglobosis glabris reticulato-venosis, capsulis trilocularibus, corollis subnudis. *Sp. pl.* 591. (*Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 20. f. 1. *Ger. em.* 678. f. 2.)

Bladder Campion. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and dry pastures frequent. 4. VII.

SILENE. *Gen. pl.* 567.

Cal. ventricosus. *Petula* 5, unguiculata; coronata ad faucem. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

SILENE

amæna 1. **SILENE** petalis bifidis; coronula subcoadunata, floribus secundis, pedunculis oppositis trifloris, ramis alternis. *Sp. pl.* 596. (*Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 20. *f.* 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 57. *f.* 1. *Ger. em.* 469. *f.* 2. *omnes floribus nimis parvis.*)

Sea Champion. *Anglis.*

On the sea beach in stoney places frequent, as at *Fast-Castle*, on the coast of *Berwickshire*, &c. &c. The *Craig of Ailsa*, off the coast of *Airshire*, abounds with it, &c. 4. VI. VII.

The stalks recline upon the ground: the branches grow alternate and divaricated: the leaves are of an oval-lanceolate form, glaucous, and smooth on the upper side: the flowers all tend one way: the peduncles are opposite to each other, and support three flowers: the calyx has 10 reddish angles, a little hairy: the petals are white and bifid: the antheræ of a dark-grey color. It approaches very near to the cucubalus *Behen*, but the flower is more specious, and the stalks are decumbent.

acaulis 2. **SILENE** acaulis depressa, petalis emarginatis. *Syst. Nat.* 311. *Sp. pl.* 603. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 27. *opt. Dillen. Eltham.* 206. *t.* 167. *f.* 206. *Ger. em.* 593. *f.* 8.)

Moss-Champion. *Anglis.*

Upon the highland mountains in many places, as upon *Ben-Lomond*, about half a mile from the top, in abundance with the *Sibbaldia*; upon *Crag-Chailleach*, in *Breadalbane*, and upon the moun-

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tains about *Loch-Rannoch*, in *Athol*, &c. I observ'd it likewise upon the mountains about *Loch-Urn*, in *Invernessshire*, and upon the mountains of *Rum*. 4. VII.

The roots are thick, and grow together in a mat: the leaves are extremely narrow, linear and acute, growing in tufts: the stalks are about an inch high, having generally two leaves growing opposite upon it, and bearing a single flower: the calyx is of a dark red, and the flowers of a bright pink color, which enlivens the barren mountains exceedingly.

STELLARIA. *Gen. pl.* 568.

Cal. 5-phyllus, patens. *Petala* 5, bipartita. *Caps.* 1-locularis, polysperma.

nemorum 1. STELLARIA foliis cordatis petiolatis, panícula pedunculis ramosis. *Sp. pl.* 603. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 271. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 23. *f.* 2. *Column. Ecph. I. p.* 290. *t.* 290.)

Broad-leav'd Stichwort. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places, frequently in the lowlands, as about *Broomholm* and *Langholm*, in *Eskdale*, and at *Springkeld* and *Hoddam-Castle*, in *Annandale*, abundantly: observ'd also by *Dr. Parsons*, at *Meavis-Bank*. 4. V. VI.

The stalks are about a foot or eighteen inches high, branch'd in a panicle at top: the leaves are heart-shap'd, acute, hairy, of a much paler green on the under side than the upper; the lower ones supported by footstalks, which are hairy and channel'd;

channel'd; the upper ones sessile: the calyx is erect, a little hairy, and white on the margins: the petals bifid, almost to the base: between the longer stamina and the calyx is a small glandular nectarium.

Holostea 2. **STELLARIA** foliis lanceolatis serrulatis. *Spec. pl.*

603. (*Ger. em.* 47. *Pet. herb. t.* 58. *f.* 1.)

Greater Stichwort. *Anglis.*

In woods and hedges common. 4. V.

The petals are nearly twice the length of the calyx, and divided half way to the base.

graminea 3 **S.** foliis linearibus integerrimis, floribus paniculatis.

Sp. pl. 604. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 414 & *var. t.* 415.

Pet. herb. t. 58. *f.* 3.)

Lesser Stichwort. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures frequent. 4. VII.

β There is a variety of this with smooth oval sessile leaves, and few flowers, growing often in wet marshy places, vide *Pet. herb. t.* 58. *f.* 4 & *Moris hist. f.* 5. *t.* 23. *f.* 8. *Ger. em.* 613. *f.* 8.

Bog Stichwort. *Anglis.* 4. VII.

The stalk is quadrangular: the petals scarcely longer than the calyx, and bifid to the base.

ARENARIA. *Gen. pl.* 569.

Cal. 5 phyllus patens. *Petala* 5, integra. *Caps.* 1-locularis, polysperma.

peploides 1. **ARENARIA** foliis ovatis acutis carnosiss. *Sp. pl.*

Q 3

605.

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605. (*Las. Pruss.* 12. t. 2. *Ger. t.* 622. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 65. f. 9.)

Sea Chickweed. *Anglis.*

Upon the sea coast in sandy soils frequent, as upon the coast by *Leith*, &c. 4. VII.

The leaves are smooth and opposite, and grow so close together at the tops of the stalks as to make them appear quadrangular.

trinervia 2 *ARENARIA* foliis ovatis acutis petiolatis nervosis, *Sp. pl.* 605. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 429. opt. *Pet. herb. t.* 59. f. 1.)

Plantain-leav'd Chickweed. *Anglis.*

In shady woods, &c. as at *Mearis-Bank* and *Dunglass-Den*. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. VI.

The stalk is dichotomous: the peduncles weak and deflex'd: the capsules pendulous.

serpyllifolia 3. *A.* foliis subovatis acutis sessilibus, corollis calyce brevioribus. *Sp. pl.* 606. (*Pet. herb. t.* 59. f. 2. *Ger. em.* 612. f. 3.)

The left Chickweed. *Anglis.*

Upon walls and other dry barren places. ☉. VI.

rubra 4. *A.* foliis filiformibus, stipulis membranaceis vaginantibus. *Sp. pl.* 606. (*Loes. Pruss.* 203. t. 63. *bona. Pet. herb. t.* 59. f. 8.)

Purple-flower'd Chickweed, or Spurrey. *Anglis.*

In gravelly soils frequent. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. VI.

marina β. There is a variety of this common on the sea coasts, much

much larger in all its parts, and with succulent leaves. vid. *Pet. herb. t. 59. f. 7. & Moris. hist. f. 5. t. 23. f. 15.*

Purple Sea-Spurrey. *Anglis. O. VI.*

The branches of both trail on the ground, and the flowers are purple, opening at nine o'clock in the morning, and shutting between two and three in the afternoon. The calyces of the first are hairy and viscid.

verna 5.

A. foliis subulatis, caulibus paniculatis, calycibus acuminatis striatis. Syst. nat. 313 & Mantiss. 72. (Vaill. Paris. t. 2. f. 3. bona, quippe calyces acuminati, non ovati obtusi, ut A. saxatilis. (syst. nat. 313) requirit. Gerard. Flor. Gallo-provin. t. 15. f. 1 & descriptio congruunt. Herm. parced. t. 12)

Vernal Mountain Chickweed. *Anglis.*

Upon mountainous pastures, as upon *Arthur's seat*, &c. 4. V. VI.

The root throws out numerous branches about three or four inches high, reclining a little at the base, but afterwards erect: the leaves are so crowded about the roots as to form tufts; they are smooth, linear, subulate, a little stiff, and striated underneath with three ribs: two or three pairs grow on each stalk, opposite, and connate at their base; the uppermost pairs are shortest and widest, the lowermost have their points bent on one side of the stalk: the flowers grow upon the top of the stalks, and from the *alæ* of the leaves, one upon

upon a peduncle, and generally about three in all, tho' the number varies from one to five or six: the stalk, peduncle and calyx are all slightly hairy: the leaves of the calyx are lanceolate, acuminate, and striated each with three ribs: the petals are oval, white, and a little longer than the calyx.

laricifolia 6 **ARENARIA** foliis fetaceis, caule superne nudiusculo, calycibus subhirsutis. *Sp. pl.* 607. (*Magnol. Hort. Monsp. t. 11. Scopol. Flor. Carniol. t. 18. n. 541. melior.*)

Larch-leav'd Chickweed. *Anglis.*

On dry mountainous pastures in a stoney soil. I observ'd it upon *Castle hill*, near *Forfar*, in the county of *Angus*. 4. VIII.

It differs very little from the preceding, only from the alæ of the leaves arise clusters of other small leaves, which are nothing else but the rudiments of young branches; to which may be added, that it bears fewer flowers upon a stalk, and the petals are smaller.

CHERLERIA. *Gen. pl.* 570.

Cal. 5 phyllus. *Nectaria* 5 emarginata, petaloidea.

Petala nulla (*nisi calycem vel Nectaria velis.*) *Antherae* alternæ steriles. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 3-valvis.

sedoides 1. **CHERLERIA.** *Sp. pl.* 608. (*Haller. strip. Helvet. vol. 2. p. 114. t. 21. Opusc p. 301. t. 1. eadem & fig. nest.*)

Mossy Cherleria. *Anglis.*

Upon

Upon the highland mountains near their summits, and by the sides of rills in several places, as upon *Ben-teskerny* and *Ben-challum*, two mountains to the west of *Loch-Tay*, in *Breadalbane*, plentifully ; and upon a mountain in *Rum*, called *Baikeval*, &c. 4. VII. VIII.

It forms large green mossy tufts : the stalks are about two inches high, closely matted together, and covered with crowded leaves, growing opposite to each other, of a narrow linear acute form, and firm texture, and a little rough on the edges : the flowers grow out of the summits of the branches, single, erect, and on very short peduncles, of a yellowish green color : the leaves of the calyx are of an oval lanceolate form, and streak'd on the back with three lines : the nectaria are much shorter than the calyx, and heart-shap'd : the whole plant, at first view, has a great resemblance to a tuft of the female *Polytrichum commune*, or some species of *mnium*.

It has never yet been discover'd in *England*, but is peculiar to alpine countries.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

COTYLEDON. *Gen. pl.* 578.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad basin, germinis. *Caps.* 5.

umbilicus COTYLEDON foliis cuculato-peltatis ferrato-
veneris. 1. dentatis alternis, caule ramoso, floribus erectis.
Sp.

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Sp. pl. 615. (*Ger. em.* 528. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 10. *f.* 4. *ordinis secundi.*)

Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort. *Anglis.*

Upon rocks and old buildings. I observ'd it upon the rocks of *Drummadoon*, on the West side of the Isle of *Arran*, and upon the craig of *Ailsa* abundantly, and upon the ruins of *X-columb-kil*, &c. 4. VI.

SEDUM. *Gen. pl.* 579.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

* *Planifolia.*

telephium 1 SEDUM folis planiusculis serratis, corymbo folioso, caule erecto. *Sp. pl.* 616. (*Ger. em.* 520. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 10. *f.* 1. & 2. *ordinis superioris.*)

Orpine or Live-long. *Anglis.*

By the road side going to *Dumbarton* from *Glasgow*, on the right hand upon a rock. Dr. *Parsons* observ'd it also about two miles eastward of *Dumbarton*, under hedges. 4. VIII.

** *Teretifolia.*

reflexum 2. SEDUM foliis subulatis sparsis basi solutis; inferioribus recurvatis. *Sp. pl.* 618. (*Ger. em.* 512. *f.* 1 & 513. *f.* 6. *Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 6. *f.* 6 & 7. *Pet. herb. t.* 42. *f.* 5 & 6)

Yellow reflex'd Stonecrop. *Anglis.*

Upon

Upon houses and walls. *Sibbald*. Dr. *Parsons* observ'd it in a village going from *Edinburgh* to *Lord March's*. 4. VII.

The leaves are semicylindrical, glaucous, succulent and acuminate: in *Holland* sometimes eaten in fallads.

scree 3. S. foliis subovatis adnato-fessilibus gibbis erectiusculis alternis, cyma trifida. *Sp. pl.* 619. (*Ger. em.* 517. *Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 6. *f.* 12. *Pet. herb. t.* 42. *f.* 9)

Pepper-Stonecrop, Wall Pepper. *Anglis*.

Upon rocks and barren stoney places, but not very common. I observ'd it in the island of *Lamlash*, on the south-east of *Arran*. 4. VI.

The flowers are yellow, and the leaves closely imbricated, so as to make the stalks appear cylindrical. It is acrid, and biting to the taste.

The juice of it externally is recommended in ulcerous sores and cancers: taken internally it operates strongly as an emetic and cathartic. An ounce of it, boil'd in twelve ounces of ale, and taken in four doses, has been found serviceable in the dropfy.

rubens 4. S. foliis ovatis sessilibus gibbis alternis, cyma trifida, capsulis rubentibus. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 82. *opt. Raj. Syn. p.* 326. *t.* 12. *f.* 2)

Red Stonecrop. *Anglis*.

On walls and rocks frequent, as about the old college

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

lege of *Lincluden*, near *Dumfries*, and upon the walls by the side of the *Clyde*, at *Roseneath*; up-*Ross-Island*, in *Loch-Lomond*, and numberless other places. O. VI. VII.

From one root arise several branches, which recline at their base, but afterwards grow erect about two inches high: the leaves are oval, gibbous, obtuse, sessile, alternate, smooth, and crowded close together at the summits of the unflow'ring branches, but more distant in the flow'ring ones. This, together with the unfolded *Cyma*, makes the tops of the young branches bigger than the bottom, like an inverted cone. The *Cyma*, or little umbel, which terminates the branches, is generally trifid, and consists of an uncertain number of flowers from three to nine, standing either on very short peduncles, or quite sessile. The petals are acute, of a pale flesh color, with a red *Carina*. The germina are of a bright red. The stamina ten, five arising from the base of the petals, and five between them, with red *Antheræ*. The whole plant is smooth and reddish in decay.

It is describ'd by *Haller* in his *Stirp. Helvet.* n. 963, but cannot properly be referr'd to any species of *Linnaeus*. The *sedum annuum* of *Linnaeus* he himself informs us, bears a yellow flower. *Flor. suec.* p. 154. & *Mantiss.* p. 389; it cannot therefore be that. And the *sedum rubens.* *Sp. pl.* 619, has but five *stamina*, which has occasioned him in his
Syst.

Syst. nat. (p. 317 & 226) to reduce it to the Genus of *Crassula*. Unless, therefore, our plant varies in the number of stamina, it cannot with any propriety be referr'd to his *crassula rubens*, tho' it may to some of the misapply'd synonyms.

villosum 5. **SEDUM** caule erecto, foliis planiusculis, pedunculisque subpilosis. *Sp. pl.* 620. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 24. *opt. Ger. em.* 516. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 8. *f.* 48.)

Marsh Stonecrop. *Anglis.*

On bogs and moist rocks by the sides of mountains, as on *Pentland-Hills*, Dr. *Parsons*: and in *Glen-Eglas*, in *Strath-Eme*, to the south of *Crief*, &c. Mr. *Stuart*. ☉. VI.

The stalk is erect, four or five inches high, branch'd at the top, downy and viscid: the leaves grow alternate and distant, oblong, thick, convex on the outside, and obtuse: the flowers grow in a thin branched umbel, at the top of the stalk, upon viscid peduncles: the calyx is downy and viscid: the petals are oval and acute, of a red color, with a hairy *Carina* of a deeper red.

OXALIS. *Gen. pl.* 582.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Caps.* angulis dehiscens, 5-gona.

acetosella 1 **OXALIS** scapo unifloro, foliis ternatis, radice squamosa articulata. *Sp. pl.* 620. (*Miller. icon.*

195. f. 2. *Ger. em.* 1201. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 63. f. 7)

Wood Sorrel. *Anglis. Gouke-meat. Scotis.*

Biadh-eunain, feada-coille. *Gaulis.*

In woods frequently. At the hermitage, &c. Dr. *Parsons.* 4. V.

The leaves are radical only, and numerous; three grow together at the top of one common footstalk, heart-shap'd, hairy, their points all meeting in a centre, and endued with a degree of sensibility, for when struck or handled they droop. *Linnaeus* says they are expanded in moist rainy weather, and contracted in dry. The flowers are white, elegantly marked with red veins, have yellow *Ungues*, and grow singly upon radical footstalks.

The whole plant has an agreeable acid taste, and cooling quality, and is recommended in malignant fevers, and for the scurvy. In the island of *Arran* I was informed that a whey or tea of it was used in putrid and other fevers, with good success.

AGROSTEMMA. *Gen. pl.* 583.

Cal. 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata; *Limbo* obtuso indiviso. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

gitbago 1. AGROSTEMMA hirsuta, calycibus corollam æquantibus, petalis integris nudis. *Sp. pl.* 624. (*Ger. em.* 1087. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 21. *f.* 31. *Pet. herb. t.* 57. *f.* 12)

Cockle.

Cockle. *Anglis.*

In corn fields. ☉. VI.

The stalk is two feet high, erect, but little branch'd and hairy: the leaves linear, acute and hairy: the segments of the calyx hairy striated, and rather longer than the corolla: the petals obtuse, and of a bright purple color: the seeds black, and elegantly rough, having a white meal or flour.

LYCHNIS. *Gen. pl.* 584.

Cal. 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Limbo* subbifido. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

flos cuculi 1 LYCHNIS petalis quadrifidis, fructu subrotundo. *Sp. pl.* 625. (*Ger. em.* 600. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 20. *f.* 8. *Pet. herb. t.* 56. *f.* 6)

Meadow Pinks, Wild Williams, Cuckow Flower, or Ragged Robbins. *Anglis.*

In moist meadows and wet boggy places frequent. 2. VI.

The stalk is angular, and red at the joints: the leaves reflex'd on their edges, and red at their ends: the calyx streak'd with ten red prominent lines: the petals red and quadrifid or jagged.

Cattle refuse to eat it.

viscaria 2. LYCHNIS petalis subintegris. *Syst. nat.* 319. *Sp. pl.* 625. (*Ger. em.* 601. *f.* 3. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 20. *f.* 6. *Pet. herb. t.* 57. *f.* 8)

Red Catchfly. *Anglis.*

Upon

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Upon the rocks at the hermitage near *Edinburgh*.

Dr. *Parsons*. 4. VI.

The flowers are red, and grow in a panicle, composed of opposite viscid branches.

dioica 3. L. floribus dioicis. *Sp. pl.* 626. (*Ger. em.* 469. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 21. f. 21 & 23. *Pet. herb. t.* 57. f. 5 & 6)

White Champion, *the female*. } *Anglis.*
Red Champion, *the male*. }

In woods and hedges. 4. VI.

The rocks in the island of *Ailsa* are cover'd with the red-flower'd only.

CERASTIUM. *Gen. pl.* 585.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* bifida. *Caps.* 1-locularis, apice dehiscens, 10-dentatus.

* *Capsulis oblongis.*

vulgatum 1 CERASTIUM foliis ovatis, petalis calyci æqualibus, caulibus diffusis. *Sp. pl.* 627. (*Vaill. Paris. t.* 30. f. 3. *Pet. herb. t.* 58. f. 5)

Common Mouse-ear Chickweed. *Anglis.*

In corn fields, pastures and by way-sides. 6. VI.

Many reclining stalks arise from one root, forming a thick tuft before they flower: the leaves are of a round oval form, the upper ones more acute. It flowers later than the following, and lasts longer.

viscosum 2. C. erectum villoso-viscorum. *S. pl.* 627. (*Vaill. t.* 30. f. 1.)

Upright

Upright Mouse-ear Chickweed. *Anglis.*

The stalks are a foot high, erect, not so numerous from one root as the preceding, and the leaves more acute.

In meadows and pastures frequent. ☉. IV. V.

semidecandrum 3.

CERASTIUM floribus pentandris, petalis emarginatis. *Sp. pl.* 627. *Vaill. Par. t.* 30. *f.* 2. *Raj. Syn. p.* 348. *t.* 15. *f.* 1. *bona*)

The left Mouse-ear Chickweed. *Anglis.*

Upon the hills about *Arthur's Seat*. *Dr. Parsons.*
☉. V.

It is about three inches high, commonly single at the root, and very little branch'd at the top: it has only five fertile *Stamina*, but sometimes five other barren ones are visible, without *Antheræ*.

arvense 4.

C. foliis lineari-lanceolatis obtusis glabris, corollis calyce majoribus. *Sp. pl.* 628. (*Vaill. Paris. t.* 30. *f.* 4 & 5. *bona. Ger. em.* 595. *f.* 15)

Narrow leav'd Mouse-ear Chickweed. *Anglis.*

In pastures of a gravelly soil, but not common. I observ'd abundance of it at the foot of walls upon the borders of *Scotland*, near *Wark*, not far from *Kelso*. ☿. V. VI.

The stalks are weak and reclining: the leaves not always smooth, but most commonly a little hairy: the petals are twice as long as the calyx, which readily distinguishes the species.

** *Capsulis subrotundis.*

R

C. foliis

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

latifolium 5 *C. foliis ovatis subtomentosis, ramis, subunifloris capsulis globosis. Sp. pl. 629. (Haller. Strip. Helvet. n. 887 Marten. Spitzberg. t. G. fig. d.)*

Woolly Mouse ear Chickweed. *Anglis.*

Upon the rocks on the summits of the highland mountains, as upon *Ben-Lomond*, and the mountains about *Glenco*, &c. 4. VI. VII.

The roots are white, tough and woody, throwing out numerous reclining branches, which afterwards grow erect to the height of about three inches, bearing one, or at most two flowers: the leaves are oval, crowded together in the young branches, and all extremely woolly. If two flowers grow upon the same stalk, the peduncle of one is divaricated, or grows so distant from the other as to form with it an angle almost equal to a right angle. The calyx is woolly, the petals larger than the calyx, the capsule round at first, but afterwards lengthen'd out into a curv'd horn. *Haller's* description of this plant agrees precisely with ours; and *Marten's* figure above quoted, tho' a bad one, resembles it; but neither descriptions nor figures of the *C. alpinum* correspond as they ought, that being either smooth or only a little hairy, and producing six or eight flowers upon a stalk. We therefore conclude ours to be most reducible to the *C. latifolium* *Lin.*

aquaticum 6 CERASTIUM foliis cordatis sessilibus, floribus, solitariis,

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

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solitariis, fructibus pendulis. *Sp. pl.* 629. (*Ger. emac.* 611. *f.* 1. *Mentzel. pug. t.* 1. *f.* 3)

Marsh Mouse-ear Chickweed. *Anglis.*

By the sides of ditches and rivers, but not frequent. 2 VII.

The stalk is a yard high, or more, nearly quadrangular, branched, weak, slightly hairy, and unable to support itself: the lower leaves have ciliated footstalks, the upper ones are sessile, and slightly hairy, with a little viscidness: the flowers grow near the summits of the stalks from the *Axæ* of the leaves, and from the divisions of the branches, singly upon viscid peduncles: the calyx is hairy and viscid, the petals twice as long as the calyx, and the capsules pendulous.

SPERGULA. *Gen. pl.* 586.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, integra. *Caps.* ovata, 1-locularis, 5-valvis.

arvensis 1. SPERGULA foliis verticillatis, floribus decandris. *Sp. pl.* 630. (*Ger. em.* 1125. *f.* 3. *Pet. herb. t.* 59. *f.* 6)

Corn-Spurrey. *Anglis.*

In corn-fields frequent. ☉. VIII.

The leaves are round, linear, and furrow'd from eight to twenty in a whirl: the calyx hairy and viscid, the peduncles branch'd, the petals white, the stamina vary from five to ten, the capsules are pendulous, and the seeds black, and surrounded with a membranaceous ring.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

In *Holland* and *Germany* it is sown in the fields as a fodder for cattle.

nodosa 2. *S. foliis oppositis subulatis lævibus, caulibus simplicibus. Sp. pl. 630. (Oed. Dan. t. 96. opt. Loes. Flor. Pruss. p. 204. t. 64. bona. Pet. herb. t. 59. f. 5. Ger. em. 567. f. 6. Plukenet. t. 7. f. 4)*

Knotted Spurrey. *Anglis.*

In wet pastures, and on the sides of lakes and marshes, but not very common. 4. VIII.

Several stalks arise from one root, sometimes reclining and sometimes erect, and about three or four inches high: the leaves are smooth, of a fine green, and from their bosoms towards the top of the stalks appear little knots of other leaves, which are the rudiments of young branches: the flowers are white, with yellow antheræ; they grow erect, and generally single at the top of the branches.

laricina 3. *SPERGULA foliis oppositis subulatis ciliatis fasciculatis. Sp. pl. 631. (Fig. nulla)*

Larch-leav'd Spurrey. *Anglis.*

Upon dry pastures of a gravelly soil. I observ'd it upon a hill in the island of *Bute*. 4. VI.

From one root arise several stalks about an inch or an inch and a half high: the leaves are linear, subulate, and acuminate, slightly hairy or ciliated on the edges, and their points turn to one side of the stalk: from their alæ arise tufts of other leaves, which are the rudiments only of young

young branches: the flowers grow singly on the summits of the branches, upon long, naked, slightly hairy peduncles: the segments of the calyx are oval, obtuse and slightly hairy: the petals are white, and about the length of the calyx: the number of stamina varies from five to ten, and of styles from three to five; but the primary flowers have ten stamina and five styles: the capsule generally nods. It is a matter of some doubt whether the *SAGINA procumbens* var. β . Lin. Sp. pl. 185. (*Pet. herb. t. 59. 11*) be not the same plant with this.

DODECANDRIA.

CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

LYTHRUM. *Cor.* 6-petala. *Cal.* 12-fidus, inferus. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

DIGYNIA.

AGRIMONIA. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-fidus. *Sem.* 1: *f.* 2.

TRIGYNIA.

RESEDA. *Cor.* petal. multifidis. *Cal.* partitus. *Caps.* 1-locularis, hians.

EUPHORBIA. *Cor.* petal. peltatis. *Cal.* ventricosus. *Caps.* 3-cocca.

TETRAGYNIA.

* *Tormentilla erecta.*

DODECAGYNIA.

SEMPERVIVUM. *Cor.* 12-petala. *Cal.* 12-partitus. *Caps.* 12.

MONOGYNIA.

M O N O G Y N I A.

LYTHRUM. *Gen. pl.* 604.*Cal.* 12-fidus, *Petala* 6, calyci inserta. *Caps.* 2 locularis, polysperma.*Salicaria* 1. LYTHRUM. foliis oppositis cordato-lanceolatis, floribus spicatis dodecandris. *Sp. pl.* 640. (*Ger. em.* 476. *f.* 5. *Pet. herb. t.* 62. *f.* 6)Purple-spiked Willow herb, or Loofestrife. *Anglis.*

On the banks of ditches and rivers, and in marshy places frequent. 4. VII.

The stalk is three or four feet high, erect, quadrangular, and branch'd towards the top into long verticillated spikes of specious purple flowers, the leaves grow either opposite, or three in a whirl: the petals are flaccid: the calyces sessile, and 10-angular.

It is of an astringent quality, but rarely used in medicine. Cattle are fond of it.

D I G Y N I A.

AGRIMONIA. *Gen. pl.* 607.*Cal.* 5-dentatus, altero obvallatus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* 2, in fundo calycis.*eupatoria* 1. AGRIMONIA foliis caulinis pinnatis, impari petiolato, fructibus hispidis. *Sp. pl.* 643. (*Miller. icon.* 15. *Ger. em.* 712)Agrimony. *Anglis.*

On

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

On the borders of fields and under hedges. VII. 24

The leaves are pinnated, soft and hairy, consisting of six or seven pair of serrated *pinnæ*, with other smaller ones intermix'd between them, and an odd one at the end: the flowers are yellow, and grow in a long, slender unbranch'd spike: the fruit, or swoln calyx, is crown'd with hooked hairs, which adhere readily to the cloaths.

The leaves make a very pleasant tea, said to be serviceable in hæmorrhagies, and in obstructions of the liver and spleen. The country people also use them sometimes by way of cataplasm in contusions and fresh wounds.

T R I G Y N I A.

RESEDA. *Gen. pl.* 608.

Cal. 1-phyllus, partitus. *Petala* laciniata. *Caps.* ore dehiscens, 1-locularis.

luteola 1.

RESEDA foliis lanceolatis integris basi utrinque unidentatis, calycibus quadrifidis. *Syst. nat.* 329. *Sp. pl.* 643. (*Ger. em.* 494)

Wild-woad, Yellow-weed, or Dyers-weed. *Anglis.*

In waste places near villages, as about *Dysart*, *Burnt-Island*, and *Laswade*, &c. ☉. VII.

The young leaves are often undulated: the stalk is a yard high, or more, terminated with a long naked spike of yellowish green flowers: the calyx is quadrifid, the two upper segments being widest: the petals are three, the upper one nectariferous and

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

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and divided half way into six segments; the lateral ones trifid: the capsule triangular, unilocular, divided into six segments at the top, three erect and three inflex'd, and gaping open.

This plant is cultivated and much used for dying woollen and silk of a yellow color. The fresh herb, shredded and boil'd, or dry'd and reduc'd to a powder, are the ways of using it.

lutea 2.

R. foliis omnibus trifidis, inferioribus pinnatis. *Sp. pl.* 546. (*Ger. em.* 277. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 37. f. 11.)

Base Rocket. *Anglis.*

In the links of *Kirkaldy*. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. VII.

The *Pinnulae* of the leaves are generally undulated, the stalks reclining, the calyx is divided into six unequal segments: the petals are six, the stamina about twenty: the capsule shap'd like a triangular prism.

EUPHORBIA. *Gen. pl.* 609.

Cor. 4-s. 5-petala, calyci insidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Caps.* 3-cocca.

* *Umbella trifida.*

peplus 1.

EUPHORBIA umbella trifida, dichotoma, involucellis ovatis, foliis integerrimis obovatis petiolatis. *Sp. pl.* 653. (*Ger. em.* 503. f. 19. *Moris. hist. f.* 10. t. 2. f. 11.)

Petty Spurge. *Anglis.*

In

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

In waste places about towns and villages, and in gardens frequent. ☉. VIII.

The petals are lunular, or sharply horn'd.

exigua 2. E. umbella trifida, dichotoma, involucellis lanceolatis, foliis linearibus. *Sp. pl.* 654. (*Ger. em.* 503. f. 17. *Pet. herb. t.* 53. f. 9)

Narrow-leav'd Dwarf-Spurge. *Anglis.*

In corn fields, and in sandy or gravelly soils, as about *Burntisland*, &c. ☉. VIII.

The petals are horn'd.

** *Umbella quinquefida.*

helioscopia 3. E. umbella quinquefida, trifida, dichotoma, involucellis obovatis, foliis cuneiformibus ferratis. *Sp. pl.* 658. (*Ger. em.* 498. f. 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 10. t. 2. f. 9.)

Sun-Spurge, or Wart-Spurge. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and gardens frequent. ☉. VIII.

The petals are roundish.

The stamina in this genus do not all appear at the same time, but break out successively; so that it would be difficult for a learner in the science to determine the genus by the rules of the sexual system; but the germen of a rounded triangular form, terminated with three bifid styles, and supported by a peduncle, will afford him an excellent characteristic mark of this genus; to which may be added, that the several species are full of a milky juice, which in most is of a hot caustic nature,

nature, capable of raising a blister, or burning away warts.

DODECAGYNIA.

SEMPERVIUM. *Gen. pl.* 612.

Cal. 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Caps.* 12, polysperma.

teetorum 1. SEMPERVIUM foliis ciliatis, propaginibus patentibus. *Sp. pl.* 664. (*Ger. em.* 510. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 7. *f.* 41)

Houseleek. *Anglis.*

Upon houses, but probably not indigenous. 4. VII.

It is recommended as a cooler by way of cataplasm to burns and hot ulcers; and the juice mixed with honey, and laid on with a pencil, has been found of service to cure the *Thrush* in children. *Boerhave* found, that ten ounces of the juice, given internally, was beneficial in dysenteries, and others have found it very useful in gonorrhœas.

CLASSIS

C L A S S I S XII.

I C O S A N D R I A

M O N O G Y N I A.

PRUNUS. *Cal.* inferus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala.
Drupa nucleo integro.

D I G Y N I A.

CRATÆGUS. *Cal.* superus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-pe-
tala. *Bacca* 2-sperma.

T R I G Y N I A.

SORBUS. *Cal.* superus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala.
Bacca 3-sperma.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

PYRUS. *Cal.* superus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Po-
mum* 5-loculare, polyspermum.

SPIRÆA. *Cal.* inferus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala.
Caps. plures, congestæ.

P O L Y G Y N I A.

ROSA. *Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Cal.* baccatus,
polyspermus.

RUBUS. *Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Bacca* com-
posita.

TORMENTILLA.

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TORMENTILLA. *Cal.* 8-fidus. *Cor.* 4-petala.
Sem. 8, mutica.

DRYAS. *Cal.* 8-fidus. *Cor.* 8-petala. *Sem.* plurima, arista lanata.

FRAGARIA. *Cal.* 10-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Sem.* plurima supra receptaculum baccatum, decidua.

POTENTILLA. *Cal.* 10-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala.
Sem. plurima, mutica.

GEUM. *Cal.* 10-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Sem.* plurima, arista geniculata.

COMARUM. *Cal.* 10-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Sem.* plurima supra receptaculum carnosum persistens.

* *Spiræa Filipendula, Ulmaria.*

MONOGYNIA.

PRUNUS. *Gen. pl.* 620.

Cal. 5-fidus, inferus. *Petala* 5. *Drupæ* nux futuris prominulis.

padus. 1. PRUNUS floribus racemosis, foliis deciduis basi subtus biglandulosis. *Sp. pl.* 677. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 205. *opt. Ger. em.* 1504. *f.* 9)

Bird-Cherry, *Anglis.* Hag-berries. *Scotis.*

In woods frequent, as about *Melvil-Castle*, and at *Carubber-Den*, and in the woods about *Penton-Bridge* and *Broomholm*, in *Eskdale*, &c. *h. V. VI.*
The flowers grow in cluster'd spikes, and make an elegant

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

elegant appearance : the fruit is black when ripe, and of the size of grapes, of a nauseous taste, eaten in *Sweden* and *Camtschatca*, but drank by way of infusion in brandy in *Scotland*.

avium * 2. *P. umbellis fœtilibus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis subtus pubescentibus conduplicatis. Syst. nat. 342. Sp. pl. 680. (Blackwell, t. 425)*

Common wild Cherry-tree. *Anglis.*

In the woods opposite to *Melvil-Castle*, &c. but probably sown by birds, and not indigenous. *Dr. Parsons. h. V.*

It grows to a large tree.

The gems which terminate the branches produce leaves only, generally five in number : the lateral gems produce sessile umbels of flowers, commonly three, standing on long footstalks : the fruit is black, and sometimes red, small, but sweet and agreeable to the taste, by fermentation making a grateful wine, and by distillation, bruised together with the stones, a strong spirit.

insititia * 3 *PRUNUS pedunculis geminis, foliis ovatis subvillosis convolutis, ramis spinescens. Sp. pl. 680. (Figuram non invenio)*

Bullace Tree, or Bullace Plumb. *Anglis.*

In hedges about the abby of *Mellross*, &c. *h. V.*

It varies with both white and black fruit.

spinosa 4. *P. pedunculis solitariis, foliis lanceolatis glabris, ramis spinosis. Sp. pl. 681. Ger. em. 1497. f. 5.)*

The

The Black-thorn, or Sloe-tree. *Anglis.*

The Slae. *Scotis.*

An droighionn, preas-nan-airneag. *Gaulis.*

In hedges frequent. *h.* IV. V.

The bark of this shrub has been used by empirics to cure the ague. It will dye woollen of a red color. The juice of it, with vitriol or copperas, will make good ink; and the fruit will make a very grateful and fragrant wine.

D I G Y N I A.

CRATÆGUS. *Gen. pl.* 622.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* infera 2-sperma.

dria. β. 1. CRATÆGUS foliis ovatis incisiss ferratis subtus fomentosis. *Syst. nat.* 342. *Sp. pl.* 681. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 302. *opt.*)

The White Beam-Tree. *Anglis.*

In woods but not common. *h.* VI.

I have inserted this on the authority of *Sibbald*, not having found it myself.

The leaves are oval and firm, of the size of the hazel, striated with prominent nerves, serrated on the edges, and hoary underneath: the flowers grow in white umbels: the berries when ripe are red, and capable, by fermentation and distillation, of affording a good spirit.

oxyacantha CRATÆGUS foliis obtusis subtrifidis ferratis. *Sp. pl.* 683. (*Ger. em.* 1326. *f.* 1. *Blakwell t.* 149.)

The

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The Hawthorn, or White-Thorn, or Quick. *Anglis.*
An fgitheach. *Gaulis.*

In woods and hedges. *h. VI.*

The number of styles, and seeds in the berries are variable. In *Camtschatca* the inhabitants both eat the berries and make a wine of them: the highlanders also eat them when thoroughly ripe: swine, deer, and birds are fond of them, particularly the thrush kind. The neatest and best hedges are well known to be made of the young plants of this shrub. A decoction of the bark with copperas is used by the highlanders to dye black.

T R I G Y N I A.

SORBUS. *Gen. pl.* 623.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* infera, 3-sperma.

aucuparia 1 SORBUS foliis pinnatis utrinque glabris. *Sp. pl.*
683. (*Ger. em.* 1473)

The Quicken-Tree or Mountain Ash. *Anglis.*

The Roan-Tree. *Scotis.* Craobh-chaorain. *Gaulis.*

In woods, &c. frequent, in the lowlands and highlands. *h. VI.*

The leaves are pinnated with about eight pair of *Pinnulae*, of an oval acute form, and serrated on the edges: the flowers grow in white umbels, upon branched peduncles: the berries when ripe are red, giving the tree an elegant glow in the
autumn,

autumn, and rendering it a great ornament to shrubberies and other plantations.

They have an astringent quality, but in no hurtful degree: in the island of *Jura* they use the juice of them as an acid for punch: birds of the thrush kind are very fond of them, and the highlanders often eat them when thoroughly ripe, and in some places distil a very good spirit from them. The same use is made of them in *Cam-schatca*, as we are inform'd by *Gmelin*. The wood is hard and durable, fit for many œconomical purposes, such as mill-work, screws for presses, spokes for wheels, &c.

It is probable that this tree was in high esteem with the *Druids*, for it may to this day be observed to grow more frequently than any other in the neighborhood of those *Druidical* circles of stones, so often seen in *North-Britain*; and the superstitious still continue to retain a great veneration for it, which was undoubtedly handed down to them from early antiquity. They believe that any small part of this tree carried about them, will prove a sovereign charm against all the dire effects of enchantment or witchcraft. Their cattle also, as well as themselves, are supposed to be preserved by it from evil; for the dairy-maid will not forget to drive them to the *shealings* or summer pastures with a rod of the *Roan-tree*, which she carefully lays up over the door of the *sheal booth*, or summer-house, and drives them home again

S with

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

with the same. In *Strathspey* they make, for the same purpose, on the first day of *May*, a hoop of the wood of this tree, and in the evening and morning cause all the sheep and lambs to pass through it.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* inferum, 5-loculare, polyspermum.

malus * 1. PYRUS foliis ferratis, umbellis sessilibus. *Sp. pl.* 686. (*Ger. em.* 1461. *Blakwell. t.* 178)

The Crab-Tree or Wilding, when improv'd, the Apple-Tree. *Anglis.*

Abhal-fiadhaich. *Gaulis.*

In the woods by Lord *Haddington's*, &c. Dr. *Parsons.* h. V.

This tree in its wild state is arm'd with prickles, and the fruit is extremely sour, and frequently bitter. Its juice, or *crab-vinegar*, applied outwardly, is good to cure spasms, cramps, strains, &c.

The bark will dye woollen of a citron color.

It is remarkable for its longevity: it is said that some trees in *Herefordshire* have lived a thousand years. It flowers with the *piony* and *narcissus poeticus*, and makes at that time a most elegant appearance.

The fruit, mixed with other cultivated apples, or even

even alone, if thoroughly ripe, will make a sound masculine cyder.

SPIRÆA. *Gen. pl.* 630.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* polysperma.

filipendula 1 SPIRÆA foliis pinnatis; foliolis uniformibus serratis, caule herbaceo, floribus cymosis. *Sp. pl.* 702. (*Ger. em.* 1058. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 20. *f. prima.* *Pet. herb. t.* 71. *f.* 6 & 7)

Dropwort. *Anglis.*

In mountainous pastures, as upon the hills to the south-west of *Arthur's-Seat*, &c. 4. VII.

The root consists of many tubercles, suspended by, and terminated with thread-like fibres.

The stalk is about a foot and a half high, erect, and with but few leaves upon it, terminated with a loose umbel of white flowers, often ting'd with red: the leaves have numerous, oblong, acutely serrated pinnæ, with smaller ones intermix'd, and the extreme one divided into three lobes: the petals in this species are generally six, and the segments of the calyx are reflex'd: the stamina are 30, or more: the germina 12, or upwards.

Swine are fond of the roots; and *Linnaeus* informs us, that in a scarcity of corn they have been eaten by men instead of bread.

ulmaria 2. S. foliis pinnatis, impari majore lobato, floribus cymosis. *Sp. pl.* 702. (*Ger. em.* 1043. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 20. *f.* 1. *superioris ordinis ad dextram.* *Pet. herb. t.* 71. *f.* 8)

Meadow-Sweet. *Anglis.*

Lus-chneas-Chuchullainn. *Gaulis.*

In wet meadows, and on the banks of ditches and rivers. 4. VII.

The leaves of this species have only two or three pair of pinnae, with a few smaller ones intermix'd, the extreme one being larger than the rest and divided into three lobes: the calyx is reddish, the petals white, the number of capsules from six to ten, twisted in a spiral.

The whole plant is extremely fragrant: the common people in *Sweden* on holidays strew their floors with it.

A distill'd water from the flowers has great efficacy in expelling the measles and small-pox. The whole plant has an astringent quality, and as such has been found useful in dysenteries, ruptures, and in tanning of leather. Horses and cows do not affect it, but goats are very fond of it.

P O L Y G Y N I A.

ROSA. *Gen. pl.* 631.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima trispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

* *Germinibus subglobosis.*

Spinosissima
1.

ROSA germinibus globosis, glabris pedunculis hispidis, caule petiolisq. aculeatissimis. *Sp. pl.* 705. (*Ger. em.* 1270. *f.* 4. *Clus. hist.* 1. *p.* 116)

Burnet-

Burnet-Rose. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous pastures, as on the sides of the hills by *Dudiston Loch*, &c. h. VI.

The stalk is crouded with strait unequal prickles: the leaves are pinnated with nine small roundish *Foliola*: the flowers are cream-color'd, and the fruit black when ripe: the footstalks of the leaves and flowers often vary without prickles.

The variegated rose mentioned by *Sibbald*, as growing upon a hill at his *Cipbian* farm, is only a variety of this. *vid. Scot. illust. t. 2.*

arvensis 2. ROSA germinibus globosis pedunculisq. glabris, caule petiolisque aculeatis, floribus cymosis. *Lin. mantiss. p. 245. Hudf. Angl. p. 192. (Oed. Dan. t. 398. ut. a Linnæo citata.)*

White-flower'd Dogs-Rose. *Anglis.*

In hedges. *Dr. Parsons*, h. VII.

This is arm'd with but few prickles, and the leaves are larger than the preceding, and not so round: the flowers are white, and grow several together, so as to form a kind of umbel.

villosa 3. ROSA germinibus globosis pedunculisque hispidis, caule aculeis sparsis, petiolis aculeatis, foliis tomentosis. *Sp. pl. 704. (Park. par. 418)*

The Apple-Rose. *Anglis.*

About *Killin*, in *Breadalbane*, and upon the coast of *Fife*, &c. h. VII.

The leaves are pinnated generally with five hoary

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

obtuse *Foliola* : the peduncles and germina are covered with small prickles : the petals red, the fruit large, sphaerical, black when ripe, and scattered over with stiff hairs and innocent prickles.

** *Germinibus ovatis.*

canina 4. R. *germinibus ovatis pedunculiq. glabris, caule petiolisq. aculeatis. Sp. pl. 704. (Ger. em. 1270. f. 3. Blakwell, t. 8)*

Briar-Rose, red-flower'd Dogs-Rose, or Hep-Tree. *Anglis.*

An fhearr-dhris. *Gaulis.*

In hedges and pastures. h. VI.

The stalks are thinly arm'd with sharp crooked spines : the leaves are pinnated with seven and sometimes nine smooth foliola, oval, a little acute, and glaucous underneath : the peduncles and germina are smooth : the petals flesh-color'd, sweet-scented and emarginated : the fruit oval or urn-shap'd, smooth and red when ripe.

The pulp of the fruit separated from the seeds, and mixed with wine and sugar, makes a jelly much esteem'd in some countries. The bark with copperas dyes black.

suavifolia * 5. ROSA *germinibus ovatis, caule pedunculisq. aculeatis, foliis subtus glanduloso-pilosis. (Ger. em. 1272. f. 1. ad sinistram)*

The Sweet-briar. *Anglis.*

In the hedges about *Red-Hall. Dr. Parsons. h. VI.*

The stalk is armed with many crooked spines : the leaves are pinnated generally with five, but sometimes

times seven foliola, nearly round, smooth on the upper side, but ciliated on the edges, and cover'd underneath with numerous short capillary glands, having small red sphærical viscid heads, which are the cause of an agreeable scent in the leaves, resembling that of a ripe apple: the stipulæ are ciliated, and the footstalks of the leaves cover'd with the same kind of glands: the peduncles are of a reddish color, covered with strait prickles, intermixed with glands: the calyx has the like glands: the flower is small and flesh-color'd: the fruit oval, black when ripe, either smooth or slightly prickled.

The Rosa *Eglanteria*, of *Linnaeus*, produces a yellow flower, and in other respects differs from the plant we have now described; and as no species described by that author seems to agree with ours, it was thought more adviseable to give it a new name, than to confound it with other species.

RUBUS. *Gen. pl.* 632.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* composita acinis monospermis.

* *Frutescentes.*

idæus 1.

RUBUS foliis quinato-pinnatis ternatisque, caule aculeato, petiolis canaliculatis. *Sp. pl.* 706. (*Ger. em.* 1272. f. 2. *Blakwell. t.* 289)

The Raspberry-bush. *Anglis.*

Preas-suibh-craoibh. *Gaulis.*

In

In stoney mountainous places, as under *Salisbury-Craigs*, and in the island of *Lamlash*, on the south-east side of *Arran*, &c. h. VI.

The stalks are nearly erect, and arm'd with small strait prickles: the leaves are ferrated and hoary underneath: the peduncles rough and hairy.

In the isle of *Skye* the juice or a syrup of the fruit is frequently used as an agreeable acid for making of punch, instead of oranges or lemons. A distill'd water from the fruit is cooling, and very beneficial in fevers.

cæsius 2.

R. foliis ternatis subnudis; lateralibus bilobis, caule aculeato tereti. *Sp. pl.* 706. (*J. Baugh. II. p.* 59)

The Dewberry-bush. *Anglis.*

Under hedges, and in waste places in the lowlands, but not very common. h. VII.

The stalks generally lie prostrate on the ground: the leaves are ferrated, and downy underneath, but not hoary: the fruit is blue when ripe, composed but of few *Acini*, and tasting like a mulberry.

fructicosus

3.

RUBUS foliis quinato-digitatis ternatisque, caule petiolisque aculeatis. *Sp. pl.* 707. (*Ger. em.* 1272. f. 1. *Blakwell. t.* 45)

The common Bramble. *Anglis.*

In woods and hedges. h. VII.

The stalks are remarkably long, weak, a little angular, and furnished with strong crooked prickles: the lower leaves grow five together, upon one common

common rib; the upper ones only three, having a fine white soft down on their under side, and unequally ferrated on their edges: the middle leaf is largest, heart-shap'd, and stands on a foot-stalk; the others are sessile: the flowers grow in a loose cluster, two or three upon a peduncle. The fruit when ripe is black and glossy.

The leaves are astringent and drying; a cataplasm made of them has been found serviceable in the erysipelas. The juice of the berries, fermented, will make a tolerably good wine.

** *Herbacei.*

saxatilis 4. R. foliis ternatis nudis, flagellis reptantibus herba-
ceis. *Sp. pl.* 708. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 134 *opt. Ger. cm.*
1273. f. 4)

Stone Bramble, *Anglis.*

Roebuck-Berries. *Scotis.*

Caora-bada miann, Ruiteaga. *Gaulis.*

In stoney or rough mountainous places not unfrequent, as at *Dunkeld* and *Blair*, and about *Loch-Rannoch*, in *Perthshire*, &c. h. VII.

The stalk lies prostrate: the young shoots are very long, trailing, hairy, and furnished with innocent prickles: the leaves are smooth, the berries red when ripe, and consist of a few large distinct acini, not cohering together: they are very acid alone, but eaten with sugar they make an agreeable desert, and are esteem'd antiscorbutic.

Russians

Russians ferment them with honey, and extract a potent spirit from them.

*chamæmo-
rus* 5.

RUBUS foliis simplicibus lobatis, caule inermi unifloro. *Sp. pl.* 708. (*Oed. Dan. t. 1. Flor. Lapon. t. 5. f. 1. & fig. nost.*)

Cloud-berries, Knot-berries, or Knout-berries. *Anglis.* Lus-nan-eighreag. *Gaulis.*

Upon the highland mountains in wet moorish places not uncommon, as upon *Ben-Lomond*, about two thirds of the way to the top, upon the mountains about *Loch-Rannoch*, in *Perthshire*, and numberless other places h. VI.

This plant is *diceious* above ground, but, according to a curious observation made by *Dr. Solander*, the roots of the male and female unite together under the earth, so as to render the plant truly *monœcious*.

The stalk is erect, about six or eight inches high, unbranch'd, and bearing generally but two leaves, though sometimes three, growing alternate upon footstalks: each leaf is divided a little way down into five obtuse lobes, unequally serrated on the edges, and plaited at the nerves, having a pair of oval *Stipulae* at the base of the footstalk: a single white flower terminates the stalk, consisting of five, and frequently only four bluntly oval petals. The berry is the size of a mulberry, when ripe of an orange color, consisting of ten or twelve large acini, of a waterish or subacid taste.

The



Thalictrum
alpinum.
P. 286.



Rubus
chamaemorus.
P. 266.

The *Swedes* and *Norwegians* esteem the berries to be an excellent *antiscorbutic*: they preserve great quantities of them in the autumn to make tarts, and other confections. The *Laplanders* bruise and eat them as a delicious food in the milk of the rein deer; and to preserve them through the winter, they bury them in snow, and at the return of spring find them as fresh and good as when first gathered.

In the highlands of *Scotland* we saw them produced at table as a desert.

FRAGARIA. *Gen. pl.* 633.

Cal. 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Receptaculum* seminum ovatum, baccatum, deciduum.

vesca 1.

FRAGARIA flagellis reptantibus. *Syst. nat.* 349. *Sp. pl.* 708. (*Ger. em.* 997. f. 1 & 2. *Moris. hist. f. 2. t. 19. f. 1. in medio ordinis superioris. Pet. herb. t. 40. f. 7*)

The Wood Strawberry. *Anglis.*

Subh-làir, Subh-thalmhainn. *Gaulis.*

In woods frequent. 4. V. VII.

The root and leaves are astringent and vulnerary: the fruit will dissolve the tartar of the teeth, without acrimony: they have also a diuretic quality, and are found serviceable in the stone and gravel. *Hoffman* recommends them in fevers and consumptions, and *Linnaeus* says, that by eating plentifully of them every day, he kept himself almost free from the gout. A distill'd water, or wine,

wine, as well as the fruit itself, may be used in cases of the stone, and a syrup in fevers.

sterilis 2. FRAGARIA caule decumbente, ramis floriferis laxis. *Syst. nat.* 350. *Sp. pl.* 709. (*Vaill. paris. t.* 10. f. 1. *bona.* *Ger. em.* 998. f. 3. *Pet. herb. t.* 40. f. 8. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. t. 19. f. 5)

Barren Strawberry. *Anglis.*

In woods and on dry banks, as at *Meavis-Bank*, &c. *Dr. Parsons.* 2. IV. V.

It has no trailing filiform runners like the preceding, and the fruit is dry and pulpless: the leaves are bluntly oval, ferrated, downy, and of a silky white underneath; their footstalks remarkably hairy: the flower stalks are downy, weak, and filiform: the petals whiter than the preceding, and more deeply emarginated.

POTENTILLA. *Gen. pl.* 634.

Cal. 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* subrotunda, nuda, receptaculo parvo exsucco affixa.

* *Foliis pinnatis.*

anserina 1. POTENTILLA foliis pinnatis ferratis, caule repente, pedunculis unifloris. *Syst. nat. p.* 350. *Sp. pl.* 710. (*Ger. em.* 993. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. t. 20. f. 4. *ordinis secundi.* *Pet. herb. t.* 41. f. 11. *Blakwell. t.* 6.)

Silver-weed, or Wild-Tansy. *Anglis.*

Moor-Grass. *Scotis.*

Bar-a'-bhrisgein. *Gaulis.*

By way-fides, and in low grounds, and places where water has stood in the winter, and in sandy soil very common. 4. VII.

The leaves consist of ten or twelve pair of oval-lanceolate, and acutely-ferrated *pinnae*, growing larger by degrees towards the end of the leaf, and having smaller ones intermixed between them: the *pinnae* are hairy, and white underneath, shining like satin: the flowers are yellow.

It has an astringent quality, but is rarely used in medicine.

The roots taste like parsneps, and are frequently eaten by the common people in *Scotland*, either roast or boiled.

In the islands of *Tirey* and *Col* they are much esteemed, as answering in some measure the purposes of bread, they having been known to support the inhabitants for months together, during a scarcity of other provisions. They put a yoke on their ploughs, and often tear up their pasture grounds, with a view to eradicate the roots for their use; and as they abound most in barren and impoverish'd soils, and in seasons that succeed the worst for other crops, so they never fail to afford a most seasonable relief to the inhabitants in times of the greatest scarcity. A singular instance this of the bounty of providence to these islands!

Cattle reject the leaves of this plant, but swine are fond of the roots.

*** *Foliis digitatis.*

POTENTILLA

argentea 22. **POTENTILLA** foliis quinatis cuneiformibus incisifis subtus tomentosis, caule erecto. *Sp. pl.* 712. (*Ger. em.* 988. f. 7. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. t. 19. f. 11. *Pet. herb. t.* 41. f. 5)

Tormentil Cinquefoil. *Anglis.*

In dry, barren, sandy, or stoney soils, but not common. In the den of *Bethaick*, near *Perth*, &c. 4. VII.

The calyces are hoary, as well as the under side of the leaves; and the petals yellow.

verna 3. **P.** foliis radicalibus quinatis acutè serratis retusis, caulinis ternatis, caule declinato. *Sp. pl.* 712. (*Tabernamont. ic.* 123. *Cranz. p.* 12. t. 1. f. 1. *Ger. em.* 988. f. 8. & *Clus. Hist.* 2. p. 106. *Quinquefol.* 4 *prima species.* (*sed Folia quinata non expressa, tamen descripta*) *Ger. em.* 989. f. 9. & *Clus. Hist.* 2. p. 106. *Quinquefol.* 4. *secunda species, non recedunt a nostra planta quamvis a Linnæo citata pro P. opaca. nec dissimilis est. P. aurea. Oed. Dan. t.* 114. *seu Clus. hist.* 2. p. 106. *Quinquef.* 3.)

Vernal Cinquefoil. *Anglis.*

Upon rocky mountainous pastures, as on the S. W. side of the rocks under *Arthur's-Seat*, and near the top of *Creg-chaillech*, a mountain near *Finlarig*, in *Breadalbane*, &c. 4. V. VI.

Many reclining hairy stalks arise from a long woody root, covered with brown scales: the radical leaves stand on long hairy footstalks, consisting of five triangular or wedge-shap'd *Foliola*, arising from

from one point, which are serrated on the upper part generally with five but sometimes seven parabolic dents, of which the central or extreme one is the shortest: below the middle these *Foliolæ* have their edges entire, and are a little hairy on both sides, but more so on their edges. At the base of the footstalks of the radical leaves are two entire, lanceolate, hairy *Stipulæ*. Upon the flower-stalks are wide, oval, lanceolate *Bractææ*, which frequently coalesce at their base, and support between them a sessile leaf, divided into three lobes, the central of which is often triid: these *Bractææ* are placed under the ramifications of the stalk; for on the peduncles they are opposite, simple, and undivided. The *Calyces* are hairy, the expanded *Corolla* a little more than half an inch in diameter, the *Petals* either uniformly yellow, or sometimes orange-color'd at the base.

The *P. opaca* & *aurea* differ so little from the *P. verna*, that *Halier* seems to think the first ought not to be distinguished from it, (*Hist. Stirp. Helvet. n. 1120*) and *Scopoli* affirms the second to be only a variety of it. (*Flor. Carniol n. 621.*) They differ only *quoad majus & minus*, but the general habit, soil, figure of the petals, roots and leaves, agree in all.

4. POTENTILLA foliis quinatis, caule repente, pedunculis unifloris. *Sp. pl.* 714. (*Ger. em.* 987. f. 1. *Moris.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

1. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. *t.* 19. *f.* 7. *Pet. herb. t.* 41. *f.* 3.)

Common Cinquefoil, or five-leav'd Grafs. *Anglis.*
In damp clayey soils, but not very frequent. 4.
VII.

The root and leaves are astringent and vulnerary.
A decoction of them has been found serviceable
in dysenteries and agues.

TORMENTILLA. *Gen. pl.* 635.

Cal. 8-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Sem.* subrotunda, receptaculo parvo exsucco affixa.

erecta 1. TORMENTILLA caule erectiusculo, foliis sessilibus. *Sp. pl.* 716. (*Ger. em.* 992. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. *t.* 19. *f.* 13. *Blakwell. t.* 445.)

Tormentil or Septfoil. *Anglis.*

Bàr-braonan-nan-con. *Gaulis.*

In barren pastures, moors and heaths almost every where. 4. VII.

The roots consist of thick tubercles, an inch or more in diameter, replete with a red juice, of an astringent quality. They are used in most of the western isles, and in the *Orknies*, for tanning of leather; in which intention they are proved, by some late experiments, to be superior even to the oak-bark. They are first of all boiled in water, and the leather afterwards steeped in the cold liquor. In the islands of *Tirey* and *Col* the inhabitants have destroyed so much ground by digging

digging them up, that they have lately been prohibited the use of them.

A decoction of these roots in milk is also frequently administered by the inhabitants of the same islands in diarrhæas and dysenteries, with good success; but perhaps it would be most proper not to give it in dysenteries till the morbid matter be first evacuated. - A spirituous extract of the plant stands recommended in the sea-scurvy, for to strengthen the gums and fasten the teeth. *Linnaeus* informs us, that the *Laplanders* paint their leather of a red color with the juice of the roots.

reptans 2. **TORMENTILLA** caule repente, foliis petiolatis.
Sp. pl. 716. (*Pet. herb. t.* 41. *f.* 10. *Plot. nat. ox.*
C. 6. §. 7. *t.* 9. *f.* 5.)

Creeping Tormentil. *Anglis.*

In barren grounds, but not common. *Sibbald.* 4.
VIII.

It greatly resembles the **POTENTILLA** *reptans*, for the flowers have frequently five petals.

GEUM. *Gen. pl.* 636.

Cal. 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* arista geniculata.

urbanum 1. **GEUM** floribus erectis, fructibus globosis villosis; aristis uncinatis nudis, foliis lyratis. *Sp. pl.* 716.
(*Ger. em.* 994. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 40. *f.* 1. *Blakwell.*
t. 253)

Common Avena, or Herb-Bennet. *Anglis.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

In woods and hedges frequent. 4. VI.

The root is thick, brown, woody, and of a conical figure, smelling sometimes in the spring like cloves: the leaves are hairy and pinnated, the two or three lowest pairs being very small, and the extreme one very large, and divided into three lobes: the stipulæ are large, and deeply indented: the flowers are small and yellow: the beards of the seeds hooked.

The root is astringent: an infusion of it in wine, or thirty or forty grains of the powder, is esteem'd a good medicine at the end of a dysentery.

rivale 2.

G. floribus nutantibus, fructu oblongo; aristis plumosis tortis. Sp. pl. 717. Syst. nat. 352. (Ger. em. 995. f. 4. Pet. herb. t. 40 f. 3)

Red Water Avens. *Anglis.*

In wet and moorish grounds very common. 4. VII.

The flowers of this are pendulous: the calyces cylindrical, and of a dull red color: the petals erect, emarginated, red and vein'd.

It is found beneficial in diarrhæas and hæmorrhagies, and in *Canada* we are told it is used instead of bark for agues.

DRYAS. *Gen. pl. 637.*

Cal. 8-fidus. Petala 8. Sem. caudata, pilosa.

octopetala 1 DRYAS octopetala, foliis simplicibus. *Syst. nat. 352. Sp. pl. 717. (Oed. Dan. t. 31. Ger. em. 659. f. 6. & voy. Hebrides, xxxiii.)*

The

The Dryas, or Mountain Avens. *Anglis.*

Upon the highland mountains in many places, as upon talky soils on the eastern sides of *Maol-gblas*, *Mal-grea*, and *Creg-chaillech*, in *Breadalbane*, and plentifully upon the limestone rocks of *Ben-buardal*, &c. in the parish of *Christ-Church*, in *Strath-Swardles*, in the isle of *Skye*; and still more abundantly for two miles together upon a vast limestone rock called *Creg-acbnocaen*, upon the boundaries of *Coygach* & *Affynt*; just on the confines of *Ross-shire* and *Sutherland*, about ten miles from *Loch-Broom*, in the road to *Lead-beg*, upon the western coast. It has likewise been found by my often-mentioned friend, Mr. *Stuart*, upon the top of *Carn-dearg*, one of the lower heads of *Ben-sguilert*, a high mountain in *Glen-Creran*; and near the top of *Malmore*, in *Glen-co*, both in the districts of *Upper-Lorn*, in *Argyle-shire*. 4. VI.

The stalk and branches are woody and perennial, lying flat upon the ground, and spreading wide about the root in tufts: the leaves are evergreen, oval, ferrated, hard and stiff, of a dark green wrinkled surface on the upper side, and hoary underneath, having woolly footstalks: the peduncles are downy, scattered with purple hairy glands, and bearing single flowers, consisting generally of eight white petals. It has never yet been found in *England*.

The DRYAS *pentapetala*, mentioned by *Sibbald*,

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

as growing in the den of *Bethaick*, four miles from *Perth*, is now not to be found there; possibly the *POTENTILLA argentea* was mistaken for it.

COMARUM. *Gen. pl.* 638.

Cal. 10-fidus. *Petala* 5, calyce minora. *Receptac.* seminum ovatum, spongiosum, persistens.

palustre 1. COMARUM. *Sp. pl.* 718. (*Ger. em.* 987. f. 4. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. t. 19. f. 4. ♂ *ejus var.* *Plukenet. t.* 212. f. 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 41. f. 2)

Purple Marsh Cinquefoil. *Anglis.*

In peat-bogs and marshes frequent. 4. VII.

The stalks are prostrate and creeping: the leaves are pinnated with five or seven oval, serrated *Foliola*, the odd one at the end being largest: the flowering stems are red, and a foot and a half high, bearing several flowers towards the top: the *Calyces* are large, and of a dull purple, or blood color, consisting of ten segments, alternately great and small: the *Petals* are much smaller than the *Calyx*, of the same color, and *ligulate* or tongue-shap'd: the *Stamina* are of the same color as the *Petals*: the *Antherae* yellow, and the *Receptacle* of the seeds, when ripe, tumid and fleshy.

The roots will dye wool of a red color, and have astringency enough to tan leather.

C L A S S I S XIII.

P O L Y A N D R I A

M O N O G Y N I A.

* *Tetrapetali.*

PAPAVER *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Capsula* 1-locularis,
coronata.

CHELIDONIUM. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Siliqua.*

* *Pentapetali.*

GISTUS. *Caps.* subrotunda. *Cal.* 5-phylli, foliola
2, minora.

TILIA. *Caps.* 5 locularis, coriacea, 1-sperma. *Cal.*
deciduus.

* *Polypetali.*

NYMPHÆA. *Bacca.* multilocularis, corticosa.
Cal. magnus.

T R I G Y N I A.

Reseda Luteola.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

AQUILEGIA. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Necta-*
ria 5, infernè cornuta.

T 3

POLYGYNIA,

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

POLYGYNIA.

III. THALICTRUM. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* 4-s. 5-petala.
Sem. plurima, submutica, nuda.

A. I. HELLEBORUS. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* 5-petala, per-
 sistens, *Nectaria* plura. *Caps.* polyspermæ.

A. CALTHA. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.*
 plurimæ. *Nectaria* nulla.

ANEMONE. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* 6-petala. *Sem.* plu-
 rima.

II. TROLLIUS. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* 14-petala. *Nectaria*
 lineari. *Capsulæ* monospermæ.

III. RANUNCULUS. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala.
Sem. plurima. *Petala* ungue nectarifero.

MONOGYNIA.

IV. * *Flores tetrapetali.*

CHELIDONIUM. *Gen. pl.* 647.

Cor. 4-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Siliqua* 1-locularis,
 linearis.

majus I.

CHELIDONIUM pedunculis umbellatis. *Sp. pl.*
 723. (*Miller. ic.* 92. f. 1. *Blakwell. t.* 91. *Ger. em.*
 1069. f. 1)

Celandine. *Anglis.*

In waste places about towns and villages, but not
 common. 4. VI.

The whole plant is full of a yellow, bitter, acrid
 juice, esteemed good in the jaundice and dropfy.
 It is used outwardly to take away warts, tetters,
 ringworms,

ringworms, &c. and diluted with rose-water, to take specks and films off the eyes.

glaucium 2. *C. pedunculis unifloris, foliis amplexicaulibus sinuatis, caule glabro. Sp. pl. 724. (Ger. em. 367. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 52. f. 7)*

Yellow-horned Poppy. *Anglis.*

Upon the sea coasts near the *Queens-Ferry*, and at *Charles Town*, the great lime-works of Lord *Elgin*, &c. ☉. VII.

The leaves are roughly hairy and glaucous: the flowers yellow, succeeded by a rough cylindrical curved pod, six inches long, terminated with a conical *Stigma*, divided into four lobes: the pod has two cells, divided by a spongy partition, in which the seeds are imbedded.

PAPAVER. *Gen. pl. 648.*

Cor. 4-petala. Cal. 2-phyllus. Caps. 1-locularis, sub stigmatate persistente poris dehiscens.

* *Capsulis hispidis.*

argemone 1. *P. capsulis clavatis hispidis, caule folioso multifloro. Sp. pl. 725. (Ger. em. 373. f. 2. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 14. f. 10. Pet. herb. t. 52. f. 6)*

Long rough-headed Poppy. *Anglis.*

In corn fields, but not common. Dr. *Parsons*. ☉.

VI.

** *Capsulis glabris.*

rhæas 2. *P. capsulis glabris globosis, caule piloso multifloro, foliis*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

foliis pinnatifidis incis. *Sp. pl.* 726. (*Ger. em.* 371. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. t. 14. f. 6. *Pet. herb.* t. 52. f. 2)

Red Poppy, or Corn Poppy, or round smooth-headed Poppy. *Anglis.*

In corn fields. Dr. *Parsons* and *Sibbald.* ☉. VII.

The leaves are hairy: the hairs on the stalk are *patent* or horizontal: the petals of a bright scarlet color, with black purple *ungues*, and much larger than in the other species of this genus: the *capsules* not properly sphaerical, but of a short *bluntly-oval* figure.

A conserve, infusion, or syrup of the flowers, is esteemed as a gentle *Narcotic* and *Anodyne*.

dubium 3. *P.* capsulis oblongis glabris, caule multifloro fetis adpressis, foliis pinnatifidis incis. *Sp. pl.* 726. (*Moris. hist. f.* 3. t. 14. f. 11. *Pet. herb.* t. 52. f. 3)

Long smooth-headed Poppy. *Anglis.*

In corn fields, &c. the most common kind in *North-Britain.* ☉. VII,

** *Flores pentapetali.*

TILIA. *Gen. pl.* 660.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-partitus. *Bacca* sicca, globosa, 5-locularis, 5-valvis, basi dehiscens.

europæa 1. • TILIA floribus nectario destitutis. *Sp. pl.* 733. (*Ger. emac.* 1483. f. 1. *Bakwel.* t. 469)

The

The Lime or Linden-Tree. *Anglis.*

In walks and avenues, as at *Inverary*, &c. but probably not indigenous. *h. VII.*

The leaves are heart-shap'd, with the apex produced, and serrated on the edges: the nerves on the under side have hairy or spongy clusters at their divisions: the peduncles are furnished with a remarkable foliaceous *Braëta* or ligament of an elliptic form: the flowers grow in a thin umbel, from three to nine together, of a whitish color, and fragrant smell; very grateful to bees.

The wood is light, smooth, and of a spongy texture, used for making lasts and tables for shoemakers, &c.

Ropes and bandages are made of the bark, and mats and rustic garments of the inner rind in *Carniola*, and some other countries.

CISTUS. *Gen. pl.* 673.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus.

belianthe-
mum I. CISTUS suffruticosus procumbens, stipulis lanceolatis, foliis oblongis revolutis subpilosis. *Sp. pl.* 744. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 101. *opt.* *Loesel. Flor. Pruss.* 43. *t.* 8. *bona. Ger. em.* 1282. *f.* 3?)

Dwarf Cistus, or little Sun flower. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures and rocky exposures, but not very common; as upon the hills in the king's park at *Edinburgh*,

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Edinburgh, and in the island of *Lismore* plentifully. *h.* VII. & VIII.

The petals are yellow, thin and flaccid, like those of the poppy.

*** *Flores polypetalis.*

NYMPHÆA. *Gen. pl.* 653.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* tetra feu pentaphyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis truncata.

lutea 1. NYMPHÆA foliis cordatis integerrimis, calyce petalis majore pentaphyllo. *Sp. pl.* 729. (*Blackwell. t.* 497. 498. *b.* 500. *Ger. em.* 819. *f.* 2)

Yellow Water-Lilly. *Anglis.*

In lakes and ditches, but not very common. *Sibbald* and *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VIII.

The leaves are smooth, plane, tough and pliant, ten or twelve inches in diameter, and float upon the surface of the water: the leaves of the *Calyx* are tough, and yellow within: the *Petals* are yellow, much smaller than the *Calyx*, in number from 14 to 20, furrow'd and crenated: the *Stamina* are more numerous, at the first expansion of the flower adhering closely to the fruit, but afterwards are reflexed: the flower blooms out of the water, but the fruit reverts and ripens its seed under it. This fruit is of a pear-shap'd, or oval-conic figure, crowned with a flat radiated *Disc* or *Stigma*, consisting of as many rays as the fruit has cells, like as in the poppy.

Linnaeus

Linnaeus tells us that swine are fond of the leaves and roots of this plant; and that crickets and *Blattæ*, or cock-roaches may be driven out of houses by the smoke in burning of it.

alba 2. N. foliis cordatis integerrimis, calyce quadrifido.
Sp. pl. 729. (*Blakwell. t.* 498, 499, 500. *Ger. em.* 819. f. 1)

White Water Lilly. *Anglis.*

An duilleag-bhàit', Rabhagach. *Gaulis.*

In lakes and ditches very frequent. 4. VII & VIII.

The leaves of this are much like the preceding, but rather larger: the *Petals* are white, from 16 to 20 in number, wider than the leaves of the *Calyx*, and more oval, the exterior ones approaching to the nature of the *Calyx*, the interior ones, which are gradually smaller, to the *Stamina*: the number of *Stamina* is 68 or 70, and the outermost of these do again resemble the inner *Petals*, so that the flower in its natural state has the appearance of being double. It raises itself out of the water, and expands about seven o'clock in the morning, and closes again, reposing upon the surface, about four in the evening. The fruit is sphaerical, crowned with a radiated disc, like the preceding.

The root has an astringent and bitter taste, like the roots of most aquatic plants that run deep into the mud. The highlanders make a dye with it of a dark chesnut color.

PENTAGYNIA.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

AQUILEGIA. *Gen. pl.* 684.*Cal.* 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5, corniculata, inter
petala. *Caps.* 5 distinctæ.*vulgaris* 1. AQUILEGIA nectariis incurvis. *Sp. pl.* 752. (*Blak-*
well t. 409. *Ger. em.* 1093. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.*
12. t. 1. f. 1. ordinis infimi)Columbines. *Anglis.*In woods not unfrequent, as in Collington woods,
&c. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VI.

P O L Y G Y N I A.

ANEMONE. *Gen. pl.* 694.*Cal.* 0. *Petala* 6-9. *Semina* plurima.*nemorosa* 1. ANEMONE feminibus acutis, foliolis incisfis, caule
unifloro. *Sp. pl.* 762. (*Ger. em.* 383. *f.* 2. *Pet.*
herb. t. 40. *f.* 9. *Moris. hist. hist. f.* 4. *t.* 28. *f.*
10.)The Wood Anemone. *Anglis.*

In woods frequent, as at Roslin, &c. 4. V.

The petals are white, often tinged on the outside
with red, and are generally six in number. They
close together in rainy weather, and the flower
hangs downwards. *Linnaeus* says, that eating of
this herb will cause cattle to make bloody water,
and bring on a dysentery.

THALICTRUM.

Thalictrum Gen. pl. 697.

Cal. o. Petala 4 in plerisque. Semina nuda ecaudata.

flavum 1. *THALICTRUM* caule folioso sulcato, panicula multiplici erecta. *Sp. pl.* 770. (*Ger. em.* 1251. f. 1. *Gesneri icon æn. p.* 79)

Meadow Rue. *Anglis.*

On the banks of rivers, but rare. At *North-Queen's-Ferry*, in *Fifeshire*. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII.

It has commonly 24 *Stamina*, and *Pistils* from 10 to 16. It varies, sometimes with leaves divided into much narrower lobes, and more wrinkled, as figured by *Morison* among his umbelliferous plants, *tab.* 12. *Æ hist. f.* 9. *t.* 20. *f.* 3.

The root and leaves will dye a yellow color. Cattle are fond of this plant.

minus 2. *THALICTRUM* foliis sexpartitis, floribus cernuis. *Sp. pl.* 769. (*Ger. em.* 1251. f. 2. *Seguier. veron.* 476. *t.* 11. *Æder. Dan. t.* 244. *sed. minus ramosa. Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 20. *f.* 12)

The lesser Meadow-Rue. *Anglis.*

In sandy soils and mountainous pastures not uncommon. We observed great quantities of it about *Kil-chomin* in *Ila*, and at *I-columb-kill*, in sandy grounds. *Mr. Stuart* found it in the pastures about *Loch-Rannoch*, in *Pertshire*, and in many other places. 4. VII.

The stalk is striated, and about a foot high: the leaves grow lax and divaricated, having rigid footstalks;

footstalks ; they are smooth and glaucous, and their lobes generally trifid : the panicle is branch'd and open, and the flowers nod : the petals are of a pale green, tinged with red : the *Stamina* are from fifteen to twenty ; the seeds deeply striated, in number from two to seven.

alpinum 3. T. caule simplicissimo subnudo, racemo simplici terminali. *Sp. pl.* 767. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 11. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 9. *t.* 20. *f.* 14. *Pet. herb. t.* 71. *f.* 12. & *fig. nost.*)

Alpine Meadow-Rue. *Anglis.*

By the sides of rivulets on the highland mountains frequent, as upon *Maol-ghlas*, in *Breadalbane*, and the mountains about *Loch-Rannoch*, in *Perthshire* ; on *Baikevall*, in the island of *Rum* ; on *Ben-na-Grion*, two miles above *M'Kennon's* castle, in *Strath*, in the isle of *Skye* ; on *Ben-na-Scree*, above *Arnesdale*, by the side of *Loch Urn*, on the western coast of *Invernessshire*, and numberless other places. It has likewise been observed in the lowlands, as upon *Hart-Fell*, near *Moffatt*, in *Annandale*, by *Mr. Sheffield*, Fellow of *Worcester* college, in *Oxford*. 4. VI. VII.

It is an elegant little plant, about a finger's length in height, and truly alpine : the leaves all arise from the root, the stalk being naked and unbranched : the flowers nod, and have four *Petals*, twelve *Stamina* and eight *Pistills*.

RANUNCULUS.

RANUNCULUS. Gen. pl. 699.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5 intra ungues poro mellifero. *Sem.* nuda.

Obs. Character essentialis consistit in *Nectario*; reliquæ partes fructificationis inconstantes, hinc *Nectario* incognito, tanta confusio generis.

Nectarium hoc autem in aliis porus nudus, in aliis margine cylindraceo cinctus, in aliis squamula emarginata clausus.

* *Foliis simplicibus.*

lingua 1. RANUNCULUS foliis lanceolatis, caule erecto. *Sp. pl.* 773. (*Ger. em.* 961. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 4. t. 29. f. 33. *Pet. herb. t.* 39. f. 5)

Great Spearwort. *Anglis.*

By the sides of lakes and in deep muddy ditches, but not common. At the end of *Didistion-Loch*, near *Edinburgh*. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII.

The stalk is two or three feet high, hollow, erect, and branched towards the top: the leaves are slightly denticulated on the edges, hairy and rough to the touch, sessile, and sheathing the stalk at their base: the *Calyx* is a little hairy: the flower is of a shining yellow color, an inch or more in diameter: the nectariferous pore at the base of the petal has a prominent scale over it. The whole plant is acrid and caustic.

RANUNCULUS.

flammula 2 RANUNCULUS foliis ovato lanceolatis petiolatis, caule declinato. *Sp. pl.* 772. (*Ger. emac.* 961. f. 2. *Moris. hist.* f. 4. t. 29. f. 34. & variet. foliis subserratis. *Ger. em.* 962. f. 3. *Moris. hist.* f. 4. t. 29. f. 35. *Pet. herb.* t. 39. f. 6)

Lesser Spearwort. *Anglis.*

An lus-mòr, Ghlais-leun. *Gaulis.*

On the sides of lakes and ditches very common. 4.
VII-VIII.

The stalk is often a cubit high, prostrate at the base, but erect upwards and branched: the leaves are elliptical, of a thick and firm texture, generally smooth, but sometimes a little rough and hairy, most commonly entire on the edges, but sometimes a little serrated: they sheath the stalk at their base like the preceding: the uppermost leaves are linear: the *Calyx* is a little hairy, the flower not above half an inch in diameter, the *Petals* yellow and shining, the *nectariferous pore* encompassed with a prominent scale. By this it appears, that in some states it differs very little from the R. *Lingua*. It varies wonderfully in magnitude, and in gravelly soils, degenerates to such a trailing dwarfish and diminutive size, with linear leaves, that it is difficult to distinguish it from the following species.

It has an acrid and caustic quality, and is used in many parts of the highlands to raise blisters: for this purpose the leaves are well bruised in a mortar,

mortar, and applied in one or more limpet shells to the part where the blisters are to be raised. This is the practice in the isle of *Skye*, and other places upon the coast.

reptans 3. RANUNCULUS foliis linearibus, caule repente.
Sp. pl. 773. (*Æder. Dan. t.* 108. *Flor. Lappon. t.* 3. *f.* 5. & *fig. nost.*)

Narrow-leav'd Creeping Spearwort. *Anglis.*

By the sides of lakes, but rare. At the west end of *Loch-Leven*, in *Rinrossshire*. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII. VIII.

The stalk is long and slender. It creeps upon the ground, and takes root at every joint, but approaches so near to some states of the preceding species, that *Haller*, in his *Hist. Stirp. Helv.* and *Scopoli*, in his *Flor. Carniol.* are confident it is no other than a variety of it, and *Linnaeus* himself suspects the same.

ficaria 4. R. foliis cordatis, angulatis, petiolatis, caule unifloro. *Syst. nat. Linn. p.* 378. *Sp. pl.* 774. (*Æder. Dan.* 499. *opt. Ger. em.* 816. *Blakwell. t.* 51)

Pilewort, or lesser Celandine. *Anglis.*

Under hedges, on shady banks and in woods, very common. 4. IV. V.

The root consists of small fibres, intermixed with a cluster of tubercles: the *Calyx* has generally but three deciduous leaves, and the flower commonly eight *Petals*, each having a nectariferous emargi-

U

nated

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

nated scale at its base. The *Stamina* are in number from 18 to 36, the *Germina* from 16 to 24. The flower opens at nine o'clock in the morning, and closes at five in the evening.

The young leaves in the spring are boiled by the common people in some parts of *Sweden*, and eaten as greens. The roots are sometimes wash'd bare by the rains, so that the tubercles appear above ground, and in this state have induced the ignorant, in superstitious times, to fancy that it has rained wheat, which these tubercles do a little resemble. The seeds of this plant commonly prove abortive, but this defect in nature is amply compensated by its remarkable readiness to encrease by the granulated roots.

**** *Foliis dissectis & divisis.***

auricomus 5 **RANUNCULUS** foliis radicalibus reniformibus crenatis incis, caulinis digitatis linearibus, caule multifloro. *Sp. pl.* 775. (*Ger. em.* 954. f. 7. *Pet. herb.* t. 38. f. 2. & f. 6. *Moris. hist.* f. 4. t. 28. f. 15)

Sweet Wood Crowfoot, or Goldilocks. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places. Upon the banks of the river opposite *Logton* wood, near *Dalkeith*. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. V.

The leaves are smooth, the radical ones are some of them kidney-shap'd and crenated, and others divided into three lobes, all supported by long footstalks. Those on the upper part of the stalk
are

are sessile, digitated, and entire on the edges: the *Calyx* stands open, and is reflexed before it decays: the petals, in the perfect state of the plant, are five in number, of a shining yellow color, but they are often not above two or three, and sometimes none, in the early flowering specimens. This kind has no biting or caustic quality.

sceleratus 6 R. foliis inferioribus palmatis, summis digitatis, fructibus oblongis. *Sp. pl.* 776. (*Ger. em.* 962. f. 4. *Blakwell herb. t.* 259. *Pet. herb. t.* 38. f. 11)

Celery-leav'd Crowfoot. *Anglis.*

On the sides of ditches and ponds near towns and villages not unfrequent. *Dr. Parsons.* O. VI.

The stalk is thick and pithy, a cubit high, and branched: the leaves are all smooth, the radical ones supported by footstalks, and divided into three lobes, the lateral ones of which are trifid: the stalk-leaves are palmated, being deeply divided into narrow segments; the uppermost are elliptical.

The flowers are yellow, shining and small, in proportion to the size of the plant, and the other species of this genus: the calyx is yellowish, smooth and reflexed: the nectariferous pore at the base of the petal is surrounded with a prominent margin: the *Stamina* are in number from 12 to 20: the receptacle of an oval-conic form.

The whole plant has a most acrimonious quality; if bruised and laid upon any part of the body,

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

it will in a few hours raise a blister. Strolling beggars have been known sometimes purposely to make sores with it, in order the more readily to move compassion.

bulbosus 7. RANUNCULUS calycibus retroflexis, pedunculis fulcatis, caule erecto, foliis compositis. *Sp. pl.* 778. (*Ger. em.* 953. f. 6. *Pet. herb. t.* 38. f. 4.)

Bulbous Crowfoot, or Butter-cups. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures frequent. 4. V.

It has a bulbous root, shaped like a small turnep: the leaves are hairy, and divided to the base into three lobes, the middle one of which stands on a footstalk; these lobes are again subdivided half way down into three others, which are sharply indented on their edges: the petals are of a shining yellow color, having a nectariferous pore at their base, of a bluntly triangular form: the *Stamina* are about 60: the *Antherae* acuminate.

The whole plant is extremely acrid and corrosive, especially the fresh roots, which will readily raise a blister, and as safely as *Cantbarides*; and yet notwithstanding this corrosive quality, the roots when boiled become so mild as to be eatable.

repens 8. RANUNCULUS calycibus patulis, pedunculis fulcatis, stolonibus repentibus, foliis compositis. *Lin. syst. nat. p.* 379. *Sp. pl.* 779. (*Ger. em.* 951. f. 1. *Blakwell. t.* 31. *Pet. herb. t.* 38. f. 7 & 8)

Creeping Crowfoot. *Anglis.*

Under

Under hedges and in gardens frequent. 4. VI.

There are often the vestiges of a bulb to be seen at the root of this plant, which seems to have been divided into creeping offsets by age, or some particular soil or exposure. The great *Haller* is of opinion, that this is no other than a variety of the preceding species.

The footstalks of the leaves at the base are dilated into a broad, whitish membrane, which embraces the stalk: the nectariferous scale at the base of the petals is broad and slightly bifid.

acris 9. R. calycibus patulis, pedunculis teretibus, foliis tripartito-multifidis; summis linearibus. *Sp. pl.* 779. (*Ger. em.* 951, f. 2)

Upright Meadow Crowfoot. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures very common. 4. VII.

The stalk is erect, cylindrical, two feet high, fistular, and very much branched: the leaves are rough, divided to the base into three primary lobes, the middle one of which is trifid; and the lateral ones subdivided into two lobes, each of which is bifid: the *Calyx* is smooth, the *Petals* yellow and glossy, the nectariferous scale at their base nearly heart-shap'd: the *Stamina* from 48 to 56; the *Germina* about 56.

The whole plant is hot and caustic, readily and safely raising a blister, without affecting the urinary passages, by bringing upon the patient a strangury or the like.

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The cattle leave this plant untouch'd, at least the stalks and flowers of it.

arvensis 10. RANUNCULUS feminibus aculeatis, foliis superioribus decompositis linearibus. *Sp. pl.* 780. (*Æder. Dan. t.* 219. *opt. Ger. em.* 951. *f.* 3. *Moris. hist. f.* 4. *t.* 29. *f.* 23.)

Corn Crowfoot. *Anglis.*

In corn fields, but not common. *Dr. Parsons. O. VI.*

The stalk is a foot high, erect and branched: the flower is small, and of a pale yellow color: the nectariferous scale is obscurely heart-shaped with an inflected margin,: the *Stamina* are about 14 or 15: the seeds 6 or 8, of a round and flatted figure, both sides echinated or covered with prickles, the marginal ones being the longest and largest. This last criterion readily distinguishes the species.

The juice of this kind is acrid like the preceding. An ounce of it given to a dog has killed him in three days, the stomach being inflamed, corroded and blistered.

hederaceous 11. RANUNCULUS foliis subrotundis trilobis integerrimis, caule repente. *Sp. pl.* 781. (*Æder. Dan. t.* 321. *opt. Moris. hist. f.* 4. *t.* 29. *f.* 29. *Petiv. herb. t.* 38. *f.* 12)

Ivy-leav'd Water Crowfoot. *Anglis.*

I ob.

I observed it on the margins of shallow rivulets, but not very frequent, 4. V-VII.

It is a dwarfish creeping plant, overrunning the rivulets in a mat: the leaves are smooth, and supported on long footstalks: the flower is small and white, growing one upon a peduncle, opposite to the leaf: the *Stamina* are 5, and sometimes 10.

aquatilis 12. R. foliis submersis capillaceis, emerfis subpeltatis. *Sp. pl.* 781. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 376. *sine fol. peltatis. benè.* *Ger. em.* 829. *f.* 1. *fol. peltatis.* & 827. *f.* 3. *fol. capillaceis tantum.* *Barrel. ic.* 565. *fol. peltatis & capillaceis. ic.* 566. *fol. capillaceis tantum.* *Petiv. herb. t.* 39. *f.* 1, 2, 3, 4.)

Various-leav'd Water Crowfoot. *Anglis.*

In lakes, ditches and rivers frequent. 4. V.

It varies with and without the peltated leaves: in still waters they are commonly seen, but not in rivers: the *Petals* are white, with yellow *Ungues*. They have no *Scale*, but only a *melliferous Pore* at their base, surrounded with a white circle. When in flower in the spring it often makes the waters appear as white as snow.

TROLLIUS. *Gen pl.* 700.

Cal- o. Petala circiter 14. *Caps. plurimæ, ovatæ, monospermæ.*

europæus 1. TROLLIUS corollis conniventibus, nectariis longitudine staminum. *Sp. pl.* 782 (*Oed. Dan. t.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

133. *opt. Moris. hist. f. 12. t. 2. f. 2. Ger. em. 953. f. 12)*

Globe-Flower. *Anglis.*

Lucken-Gowan, i. e. Cabbage-Daisie. *Scotis.*

At the foot of mountains, and by the sides of their rivulets frequent; as at *Drumlanrig*, the seat of the Duke of *Queensbury*, in *Nithsdale*; at *Corryst-Lyn*, the famous fall of the *Clyde*; and at *Cartland* rocks, near *Lanerk*, &c. Dr. *Parsons* likewise observed it in *Carubber-Den*, two miles from *Linlithgow*, and in *Achendenny* wood. Ⅵ. VI.

The leaves are divided first into five segments down to the base; the segments are again divided each about half way into two or three lobes, which lobes are sharply indented on the edges: the stalk is a foot high, and scarcely branched: the flower is yellow, globose and specious: the petals 12 or 14, disposed commonly into four series, within one another, and incurved, the exterior ones greenish, and indented irregularly at the top: the *Nectaria* are in number from 9 to 16, linear, plane, incurv'd, and perforated on the inside at the base.

The country people in *Sweden* strew their floors and pavements on holydays with the flowers, which have a pleasant smell, and are ornamental in gardens. Our northern poet makes the young laird wish to gather these flowers to weave a chaplet for his Katy's brow:

Soon

Soon as the clear goodman of day
 Bends his morning draught of dew,
 We'll gae to some burn-side to play,
 And gather flowers to busk ye'r brow,
 We'll pon the daisies on the green,
 The *Lucken-Gowans* frae the bog,
 Between hands now and then we'll lean,
 And sport upo' the velvet fog.

Tea Table Miscellany of *Allan Ramsay*, in a song call'd,
 The young Laird and *Edinburgh Katy*.

HELLEBORUS. *Gen. pl.* 702.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5, seu plura. *Nectaria* bilabiata, tubulata. *Caps.* polyspermæ, erectiusculæ.

viridis L. HELLEBORUS caule multifloro folioso, foliis digitatis. *Sp. pl.* 784. (*Ger. em.* 976. f. 2. *Moris. bist. f.* 12. t. 4. f. 5)

Green-flower'd Hellebore. *Anglis.*

In *Dunglass-Glen*. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. IV.

The leaves are radical, and supported on long footstalks; they are stiff and nervous, and divided to the base into 9 or 10 spear-shap'd lobes, several of which are again subdivided half way down into two or three more, all of them sharply serrated: the flower stalk is a cubit high, *dichotomous*, naked at the base, but has leaves subtending the ramifications: each branch produces two nodding green flowers: the *Nectaria* are 8 or 10 in number, of the length of the styles, a little serrated on the rims: the *Stamina* are 50 or more; the capsules from 3 to 5.

A drachm

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

A drachm of the leaves reduced to powder is sometimes given to destroy worms.

CALTHA. *Gen. pl.* 703.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 0. *Caps.* plures, polyspermæ.

palustris 1. CALTHA. *Sp. pl.* 784. (*Ger. em.* 817. *f.* 1. *Tabernamont. ic.* 750. *Gesner. ic. æn.* 54.)

Marsh Marigold. *Anglis.*

A' chorra-shod. *Gaulis.*

In marshy grounds, and by river-sides frequent.

4. V.

The leaves are nearly kidney-shap'd, crenated on the edges, and standing on footstalks: the stalk is a foot high, and branched: the flowers stand on short furrow'd peduncles, large and yellow: the *Stamina* are numerous, more than 100: the *Capsules* are from 10 to 14, standing open and radiated.

The plant has an acrid quality, but the young flower-buds in some parts of *Germany* are pickled and sold for capers.

CLASSIS

C L A S S I S XIV.

D I D Y N A M I A.

G Y M N O S P E R M I A.

* *Calyces subquinquefidi.*

LEONURUS. *Antherae* punctis offeis adspersae.

GLECOMA. *Antherarum* paria cruciata !

MENTHA. *Filamenta* distantia recta.

TEUCRIUM. *Corollae* labium superius nullum, sed bipartitum !

AJUGA. *Corollae* lab. superius staminibus brevius !

BETONICA. *Corollae* lab. superius planum, ascendens, tubo cylindrico. *Stamina* longitudine faucis.

LAMIUM. *Corollae* lab. inferius utrinque dente fetaceo !

GALEOPSIS. *Corollae* lab. inferius supra bidentatum !

STACHYS. *Corollae* lab. inferius lateribus reflexum. *Stam.* deflorata ad latera deflexa.

NEPETA. *Corollae* lab. inferius crenatum. *Faux* margine reflexo.

BALLOTA. *Calyx* 10-striatus. *Corollae* lab. superius fornicatum.

MARRUBIUM.

MARRUBIUM. *Calyx* 10-striatus. *Corollæ* lab.
superius rectum.

** *Calyces bilabiati.*

SCUTELLARIA. *Calyx* fructiferus operculatus!

THYMUS. *Calyx* fauce villis clausus.

PRUNELLA. *Filamenta* omnia apice bifurca!

ORIGANUM. *Strobilus* calyces colligens!

CLINOPODIUM. *Involucrum* calyces colligens.

ANGIOSPERMIA.

* *Calyces bifidi.*

OROBANCHE. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Cor.* subæqualis, 4-fida. *Glandula* sub basi germinis.

** *Calyces quadrifidi.*

LATHRÆA. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Cor.* personata. *Glandula* sub germine.

BARTSIA. *Caps.* 2-locularis. *Cor.* personata. *Cal.* coloratus.

EUPHRASIA. *Caps.* 2-locularis. *Cor.* personata. *Antheræ* inferiores hinc spinosæ.

RHINANTHUS. *Caps.* 2-locularis. *Cor.* personata. *Caps.* compressa.

MELAMPYRUM. *Caps.* 2-locularis. *Cor.* personata. *Sem.* bina, gibbosa.

*** *Calyces quinquesfidi.*

LIMOSELLA.

LIMOSELLA. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Cor.* campanulata, regularis. *Sem.* plurima.

SCROPHULARIA. *Caps.* 1-locularis. *Cor.* resupinata. *Lab.* segmento intermedio interno.

DIGITALIS. *Caps.* 2-locularis. *Cor.* campanulata, subtus ventricosa. *Stam.* declinata.

ANTIRRHINUM. *Caps.* 2-locularis. *Cor.* perforata subtus nectario prominente.

PEDICULARIS. *Caps.* 2-locularis. *Cor.* personata. *Sem.* tunicata.

C L A S S I S XIV.

D I D Y N A M I A

G Y M N O S P E R M I A.

AJUGA. *Gen. pl.* 705.*Corollæ* labium superius minimum. *Stamina* labio superiore longiora.

reptans 1. AJUGA glabra, stolonibus reptantibus, *Lin. syst. nat.* 387. *Sp. pl.* 785. (*Blackwell. t.* 64. *benè. Morris. hist. f.* 11. *t.* 5. *f.* 1. *ordinis inferioris. Rivin. t.* 75. *Ger. em.* 631. *f.* 1. *sine stolonibus. & Pet. herb. t.* 34. *f.* 3)

Bugle. *Anglis.*

In moist pastures and woods frequent. 4. V. VI.

The flowering stem is six or eight inches high, erect and unbranched, but throws out trailing offsets from the root: the leaves are smooth for the most part, oval, bluntly crenated, and have large nerves: the flowers are *ringent*, and grow *verticillate*, eight or more in a whirl, commonly of a blue color, streaked with veins of a deeper blue. The inside or throat of the flower is hairy.

pyramidalis 2. A. tetragona-pyramidalis villosa, foliis radicalibus maximis. *Lin. syst. nat.* 387. *Sp. pl.* 785. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 185. *Pet. herb. t.* 34. *f.* 4. *Rivin. t.* 76.

Pyramidal

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

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Pyramidal or Mountain Bugle. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous pastures, but rare. ♂. V. VI.

I am assured by the Rev. Doctor *Burges*, of *Kirk-michael*, that it is a native of *Scotland*, but I have not yet learned the particular place of its growth.

The stalk is about four inches high, without offsets: the leaves are hairy, and grow upon the stalk in such a manner as to make the whole plant form a quadrangular pyramid: the radical leaves are green, oval, and bluntly crenated; the *Braetæ*, or floral leaves, are angular, and purple or violet-color'd: the flowers are pale blue.

TEUCRIUM. *Gen. pl.* 706.

Corollæ labium superius (nullum) ultra basin 2-partitum, divaricatum ubi stamina.

scorodonia 1 TEUCRIUM foliis cordatis serratis petiolatis, racemis lateralibus secundis, caule, erecto. *Sp. pl.* 789. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 485. *Blackwell. t.* 9. *Rivin. t.* 12. *Ger. em.* 662. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. *t.* 20. *f.* 15)

Wood Sage. *Anglis.*

In woods and dry stony places frequent, as about the rocks in the king's park, &c. 4. VII. VIII.

The flowers are straw-color'd, the *Filaments* red: the plant has a bitter quality, and smells like hops, with a little mixture of garlick. In the island of *Jersey* the inhabitants use it in brewing instead of hops. An infusion of it stands recommended in the dropsy.

NEPETA

NEPETA. *Gen. pl.* 710.

Corollæ labium inferius lacinula intermedia crenata; faux margine reflexo. *Stamina* approximata.

cataria 1. NEPETA floribus spicatis; verticillis subpedicellatis, foliis petiolatis cordatis dentato-ferratis. *Sp. pl.* 796. (*Ger. em.* 682. f. 1. *Rivin. t.* 52. *Blackwell. t.* 455. *Pet. herb. t.* 32. f. 1)

Cat-Mint. *Anglis.*

In hedges and waste places. 4. VIII.

I insert this plant on *Sibbald's* authority only, not having found it myself.

The stalk is a yard high, and branched: the leaves are hoary: the flowers are flesh-color'd, growing verticillate in spikes at the tops of the branches: the middle segment of the lower lip is spotted with red.

The plant has a bitter taste and strong smell, not unlike pennyroyal.

An infusion of it is reckoned a good *Cephalic* and *Emmenagogue*, being found very efficacious in hysterics and the *Chlorosis*. Cats are extremely fond of this plant, whence the name.

MENTHA. *Gen. pl.* 713.

Corolla subæqualis 4-fida; lacinia latiore emarginata. *Stamina* erecta distantia.

• *Capitatae.*

MENTHA

aquatica 1. MENTHA floribus capitatis, foliis ovatis ferratis petiolatis, staminibus corolla longioribus. *Lin. syst. nat.* 392. *Sp. pl.* 805. (*Ger. em.* 684. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 7. f. 6. *Rivin. t.* 49. *Blackwell. t.* 32)

Water-Mint. *Anglis.*

Meannt. Cairteal. *Gaulis.*

On the banks of rivers and lakes frequent. 4. VIII.

The stalk is a cubit high, erect and branched: the leaves are often of a dark reddish color: the flowers grow in one or two close thick whirls, near the top, with a globose one always terminating the branches: the *Corolla* is hairy within, and of a pale red color.

The plant is aromatic, and has a bitter acrid taste.

It varies, sometimes with a lesser, rounder, and more hairy leaf, as figured by *Ray. Synops. p.* 233. t. 10. f. 1.

** *Verticillatae.*

sativa * 2. MENTHA floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis acutiusculis ferratis, staminibus corolla longioribus. *Sp. pl.* 805. (*Ger. em.* 680. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 7. f. 2. *ordinis superioris.*)

Red Garden Mint. *Anglis.*

On the banks of rivulets, and in waste places, but rare, perhaps only the outcast of gardens. *Dr. Parsons & Sibbald.* 4. VIII.

gentilis 3. M. floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis acutis ferratis, staminibus corolla brevioribus. *Sp. pl.* 805. (*Ger.*

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em. 680. f. 4. Moris. hist. f. 11. t. 7. f. 1. ordinis superioris.)

Red sharp-leav'd Mint. *Anglis.*

On the sides of rivers and in waste places, but rare. Dr. *Parsons.* 4. VIII.

The stalks are red, the leaves slightly hairy, elliptical and acute: the whirls ten or more, continued from the middle of the branches to the top: the *Calyces* are sprinkled with resinous dots, and the lowermost segment of the *Corolla* is acute.

arvensis 4. MENTHA floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis acutis ferratis staminibus corollam æquantibus. *Sp. pl.* 806. (*Oed. Dan. t. 512. Moris. hist. f. 11. t. 7. f. 5. ordinis secundi. fig. secund. Ger. em. p. 684. f. 2.*)

Corn Mint. *Anglis.*

In corn fields after harvest, but not very common. 4. VIII. IX.

The whole plant is hairy: the stalks recline on the ground: the whirls are downy, and much shorter than the leaves: the *Calyces* hoary, the flowers of a pale blue, the lowest segment of the *Corolla* obtuse.

The plant smells much like the blue part of a decay'd cheese.

Linnaeus says, that the milk of cows which have fed upon this plant can hardly be made to turn to curds.

*putegium** 5 M. floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis obtusis subcrenatis,

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natis, caulibus subteretibus repentibus, staminibus corolla longioribus. *Sp. pl.* 807. (*Ger. em.* 671. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 7. f. 1. *ordinis secundi.* *Rivin. t.* 23. *Blackwell. t.* 302)

Pennyroyal. *Anglis.*

It is sometimes amongst rubbish thrown out of gardens, but probably is not a native. 4. VIII. IX.

The whirls are sphaerical, consisting of numerous peduncles, bearing each one or two flowers: the *Calyx* is striated, a little inflated, and divided into five bearded dents, the lowermost of which is the left: the flowers are of a pale purple, or flesh color: the *Stamina* longer than the *Corolla*.

An infusion of the plant in white wine with steel is esteem'd an excellent *emmenagogue*.

GLECOMA. *Gen. pl.* 714.

Anthearum singulum par in formam crucis conni-
vens. *Calyx* 5-fidus.

bederacea 1. GLECOMA foliis reniformibus crenatis. *Sp. pl.* 807. (*Ger. em.* 856. f. 1. *Rivin. t.* 67. *Vaill. Paris. t.* 6. f. 4, 5, 6. *Blackwell. t.* 225)

Ground-Ivy. *Anglis.*

Under hedges and in shady places frequent. 4. V.

The lower part of the stalks is procumbent, but the flowering part erect: the leaves are wrinkled and stand on long semicylindrical footstalks: the joints are surrounded by a ciliated ring: the flowers are blue, and grow four or eight together, in half-whirls, leaning on one side of the stalk:

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the upper lip of the *Corolla* has a dorsal plait running down to the *Calyx*: the *Antheræ* after bursting stand in the form of the letter X.

The leaves of this plant are often deformed with hairy tumors, which are the galls of the *Cynips Glecoma*. *Lin. syst. n.*

The juice or infusion of this herb has been recommended in gravelly and astmatic complaints, but the success has not been found to answer the recommendation in any great degree.

In some parts of *England* this plant is put into ale to purify and communicate to it its attenuant virtues.

LAMIUM. *Gen. pl.* 716.

Cor. labium superius integrum, fornicatum; labium inferius bilobum; *faux* utrinque margine dentato.

album 1. LAMIUM foliis cordatis acuminatis, serratis, petiolatis, verticillis vigintifloris. *Lin. syst. nat. p.* 393. *Sp. pl.* 809. (*Ger. em.* 702. f. 1. *Blackwell.* t. 33)

White Archangel, or Dead-Nettle. *Anglis.*

Teanga-mhinn. *Gaulis.*

Under hedges and in waste places frequent. 4. V.

VI.

The *Calyces* are marked with a dark red spot: the flowers are white, the tube of the *Corolla* curv'd, slender at the base, and shorter than the upper lip: the *Antheræ* ciliated.

The

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The young leaves in the spring are boiled and eaten as greens by the common people in *Sweden*.

purpureum 2. L. foliis cordatis obtusis petiolatis. *Sp. pl.* 809. (Ger. em. 703. f. 3. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 11. f. 9. *Blackwell. t.* 1. *Oed. Dan. t.* 523. opt.)

Red Archangel, or Dead-Nettle. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and gardens very common. ☉. V.

The stalk is about six inches high, almost naked at the base, but crouded with leaves at the top: the flowers are red, the *Antheræ* barb'd with white hairs.

This is also eaten in *Sweden* like the preceding.

amplexi- LAMIUM foliis floralibus sessilibus amplexicauli-
caule 3. bus obtusis. *Sp. pl.* 809. (Ger. em 616. f. 4. *Ri-*
vin. t. 63. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 11. f. 12. *Pet.*
herb. t. 33. f. 4)

Great Henbit. *Anglis.*

In cultivated ground frequent. ☉. VI.

The lower leaves stand on footstalks, are commonly divided into three lobes, and crenated on the edges: the upper leaves are very wide, sessile, deeply cut or lobed, growing opposite, and touching each other at their base: the flowers are red, sessile, and grow ten or twelve in a whirl: the *Galea* or upper lip of the flower is oval, downy, and three times shorter than the tube of the *Corolla*.

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GALEOPSIS. *Gen. pl.* 717.*Corollæ* labium superius subcrenatum, fornicatum; labium inferius supra bidentatum.*tetrabit* 1.GALEOPSIS internodiis caulinis superne incrassatis, verticillis summis subcontiguis, calycibus subpungentibus. *Lin. syst. nat. p.* 393. *Sp. pl.* 810. (*Ger. em.* 709. *f.* 1. *Rivin. t.* 31)Nettle-Hemp, or Hemp-leav'd dead Nettle. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and hedges. ☉. VIII.

The stalk is erect, from two to four feet high, branched, covered with rigid hairs, and gouty just under the joints: the leaves are of an oval-lanceolate figure, nervous, serrated, and supported on footstalks: the flowers are either purple or white, with a spot on the lower lip, variegated with purple and yellow: the *Corolla* is twice as long as the *Calyx*.

var. β.

There is a very beautiful variety of this common in corn fields, with large yellow flowers, four times as long as the *Calyx*, having the middle segment of the lower lip purple. This is made by *Haller* a distinct species. (*vid. fig. Rivin. t.* 32. *Barrelier ic.* 1158. *Ger. em.* 709. *f.* 2? *Pluk. t.* 41. *f.* 4)

galeobdolon
2.

GALEOPSIS verticillis sexfloris; involucro tetraphyllo. *Sp. pl.* 810. (*Ger. em.* 702. *f.* 2. *Rivin. t.* 20. *Mor. hist. f.* 11. *t.* 11. *f.* 5. *Pet. herb. t.* 33. *f.* 6)

Yellow

Yellow Archangel. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places in the lowlands, but not common. 4. V. VI.

The root throws out long procumbent offsets: the leaves are oval and oblong, and doubly indented: the flowers are large and yellow, and grow from ten to eighteen in a whirl: the upper lip is longer than the lower, erect, and slightly crenated at the top: the lower lip is trifid, the lateral segments being quadrangular, the middle one longest, and mark'd with saffron-color'd streaks. This species is rank'd under the genus of *Leonurus*, by *Scopoli*, in his *Flor. Carniol.* No. 715. and under *Cardiaca*, by *Haller*, *hist.* No. 275.

BETONICA. *Gen. pl.* 718.

Cal. aristatus. *Corollæ* labium superius ascendens, planiusculum; tubus cylindricus.

officinalis 1. BETONICA spica interrupta, corollarum lacinia labii intermedia emarginata. *Sp. pl.* 810. (*Ger. em.* 714. *f.* 1. *Rivin.* t. 28. *Blackwell.* t. 46. *Morris. hist.* f. 11. t. 5. f. 1. *ordinis superioris ad sinistram.* *Pet. herb.* t. 32. f. 6)

Wood Betony. *Anglis.*

In woods and on dry banks, but not common.

Upon a bank near *Ecblin*, above the *Queen's-Ferry*, in *West-Lothian*, &c. *Sibbald.* 4. VIII.

The stalk is a foot high, erect, and generally unbranched: the radical leaves stand on footstalks, bluntly heart-shap'd, wrinkled and crenated: the uppermost

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uppermost are oval and sessile: the flowers grow in whirls, forming a short spike at the top of the stalk: the *Braëteæ* are of an oval-lanceolate form, and shorter than the flowers: the *Calyx* stands rather erect, divided into two lips, and having the 2 upper dents recurv'd: the flowers are red, standing open and horizontal, and about 14 in a whirl: the tube of the flower is twice as long as the *Calyx*, and the *Filaments* are hairy.

var. β. There is a small mountainous variety of this not unfrequent, with a spike nearly globular. (*vid. Moris. hist. f. 11. t. 5. f. 4. ordinis superioris*)

The roots in a small dose have an emetic quality, and the powder of the dry'd plant is a good *Errhine*, and readily promotes sneezing.

STACHYS. *Gen pl.* 719.

Corollæ labium superius fornicatum; labium inferius lateribus reflexum; intermedia majore emarginata. *Stamina* deflorata versus latera reflexa.

Sylvatica *1.* STACHYS verticillis sexfloris, foliis cordatis petiolatis. *Sp. pl.* 811. (*Ger. em.* 704. *f. 5. Rivin. t.* 26. *Blackwell t.* 84. *bona. Moris. hist. f. 11. t. 11. f. 10. Petiv. herb. t. 32. f. 7.*)

Hedge Nettle. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places not uncommon. ☉. VII. VIII.

The whole plant is hairy, erect, a yard high, and branched: the hairs are jointed: the flowers are of a deep red color, growing six or eight in a whirl,

whirl, continued into a long spike, destitute of leaves : the upper lip is downy, erect and coved, and streaked with three deeper-color'd lines : the middle segment of the lower lip is variegated with white and red waved lines. The whole plant has a strong foetid smell.

palustris 2. *S. verticillis sexfloris, folis lineari-lanceolatis semi-amplexicaulibus. Sp. pl. 811. (Ger. em. 1005. Rivin. t. 26. Blackwell. t. 273. Loes. Flor. Prussic. 41. Moris. hist. f. 11. t. 10. f. 16. Pet. herb. t. 33. f. 9.)*

Clown's All-heal. *Anglis.*

By the sides of rivers and lakes, and in low moist grounds not uncommon, and sometimes in corn fields. 4. VIII.

The roots are white and tuberous : the stalk two or three feet high : the flowers are red, growing in whirls, lengthened into a spike, commonly six, but sometimes ten or twelve in a whirl : the middle segment of the lower lip of the *Corolla* is variegated with spots of a deeper color than the rest of the flower.

It has a foetid smell and bitter taste, and is reckon'd a good vulnerary. Swine are fond of the roots, which are sweet, and in times of necessity they have been eaten by men, either boiled, or dry'd, and made into bread.

arvensis 3. *STACHYS verticillis sexfloris, caule debili, foliis obtusis nudiusculis, corollis calyce vix longioribus.*

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bus. *Sp. pl.* 814. (*Rivin. t.* 27. *Pet. herb. t.* 33. f. 12.)

Petty Ironwort, or All-heal. *Anglis.*

In corn fields frequent. ☉ VIII.

The stalk is ten or twelve inches high, square, branched and hairy: the leaves are heart-shap'd, obtuse, bluntly serrated, and less hairy: the Calyces are hairy and sessile, and deeply divided into five acute dents, of equal length: the flowers are flesh-color'd, and grow three, four, or five in a whirl: the lower lip is trifid, the middle segment spotted with red, but not emarginated according to the character of the *Genus*.

BALLOTA. *Gen. pl.* 720.

Cal. hypocrateriformis, quinquedentatus, decemstriatus. *Corollæ* labium superius crenatum, concavum.

nigra 1. BALLOTA foliis cordatis indivisis ferratis, calycibus acuminatis. *Sp. pl.* 814. (*Ger. em.* 701. f. 1. *Rivin. t.* 66. *Blackwell. t.* 136. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 9. f. 14. *Pet. herb. t.* 32. f. 4)

Stinking Horehound. *Anglis.*

In waste places near towns and villages, but not common. Dr. *Parsons & Sibbald.* 4. VIII.

The flowers grow in whirls, upon branched peduncles, and lean on one side of the stalk: they are commonly of a dull red color, but sometimes white.

The plant has a strong foetid smell, and has been sometimes

sometimes recommended in hysteric cases, but is at present little used.

MARRUBIUM. *Gen. pl.* 721.

Cal. hypocrateriformis, rigidus, 10-striatus. *Corollæ* labium superius 2-fidum, lineare, rectum.

vulgare 1. MARRUBIUM dentibus calycinis setaceis uncinatis. *Sp. pl.* 816. (*Ger. emac.* 693. *f.* 1. *Rivin. t.* 67. *Blackwell. t.* 479. *Pet. herb. t.* 32. *f.* 3.)

White Horehound. *Anglis.*

In waste places and by way-sides near towns and villages, but not common, as about *Burntisland*, &c. 4. VIII.

Several rigid erect stalks arise from the root a cubit high: the leaves are of a bluntly oval or rounded form, deeply wrinkled, hoary, and crenated on the edges: the flowers are white, and grow in thick sessile whirls, fifty or more in each. The mouth of the *Calyx* is downy, and subtended by linear *Bractææ*: the middle segment of the lower lip of the *Corolla* is crenulated: the flowers fade without falling out of the *Calyces*.

It has a strong and somewhat musky smell, and bitter taste. It is reputed attenuant and resolvent. An infusion of the leaves in water, sweetened with honey, is recommended in asthmatic and pthificky complaints, and most other diseases of the breast and lungs.

LEONURUS.

LEONURUS. *Gen. pl.* 722.

Antheræ punctis nitidis adspersæ.

*Cardiaca** 1. LEONURUS foliis caulinis lanceolatis trilobis.

Sp. pl. 817. (*Ger. em.* 705. *Rivin. t.* 20. *Blackwell. t.* 171. *Miller. ic.* 80.)

Motherwort. *Anglis.*

It is sometimes found amongst rubbish near houses, but is probably only the outcast of gardens. ♂?

VIII.

The stalk is a yard high or more, and much branched: the flowers are of a pale red, and grow in thick sessile whirls: the *Calyx* is streaked with five green lines, and every exterior one subtended by a setaceous *Bractea*: the upper lip of the *Corolla* is entire, and externally hairy: the middle segment of the lower lip is marked with red spots: the filaments are hairy, and the *Antheræ* have sometimes three or four white round seminal particles to be seen upon them, which *Linnaeus* has made the characteristic of the genus. These particles are however less conspicuous in this than in the other species of this family.

CLINOPODIUM. *Gen. pl.* 725.

Involucrum multifetum, verticillo subjectum.

vulgare 1. CLINOPODIUM capitulis subrotundis hispidis, bracteis setaceis. *Sp. pl.* 821. (*Ger. em.* 675. f. 2. *Rivin. t.* 43. *Moris. hist. f.* 8. t. 11. f. 1. *ordinis superioris. Pet. herb. t.* 32. f. 9)

Great

Great Wild Basil. *Anglis.*

In woods and dry exposures, but not very common.

I observed it in the woods about *Dunkeld*, and at *Duplin*, and Dr. *Parsons* found it in *Coryton* woods, near *Edinburgh*. In *Buden* hill, near the *Rippis*, in *West-Lothian*. *Sibbald*. 4. VIII.

The whole plant is hairy and soft to the touch, about a foot and a half high: the leaves are oval, and scarcely indented: the flowers are of a pale red, growing in thick whirls (40 in a whirl) on branched peduncles, one of the whirls always terminating the stalk and branches: the *Calyx* is very hairy, and the *Corolla* prominent and much longer than the *Calyx*.

The smell of this plant is somewhat aromatic, and not unpleasant.

ORIGANUM. *Gen. pl.* 726.

Strobilus tetragonus, spicatus, calyces colligens.

vulgaris 1. ORIGANUM spicis subrotundis paniculatis conglomeratis, bracteis calyce longioribus ovatis. *Sp. pl.* 824. (*Ger. em.* 666. f. 4. *Rivin. t.* 60. *Blackwell. t.* 280. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 3. f. 12. *Pet. herb. t.* 34. f. 8)

Wild Marjoram. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous and rocky places, as about *Dunkeld*, *Duplin*, and in the den of *Bethaick*, near *Perth*, &c. 4. VIII.

The stalk is round, a cubit high, and branched: the

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the leaves are a little hairy, nearly oval, punctated, and entire on the edges: the flowers are generally red: the *Bractææ* oval and red likewise: the *Stamina* are longer than the flower.

The smell is aromatic; the taste somewhat acrid: it stands recommended in asthmatic complaints, but is rarely used.

It dyes yarn of a deep red color.

In some parts of *Sweden* the common people put it into their ale to give it an intoxicating quality, and to prevent its turning sour.

THYMUS. *Gen. pl.* 727.

Calyces bilabiati, faux villis clausa.

serpyllum 1. THYMUS floribus capitatis, caulibus decumbentibus, foliis planis obtusis basi ciliatis. *Sp. pl.* 825. (*Ger. em.* 570. f. 1. *Vaill. Paris. t.* 32. f. 7, 8, 9. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 17. f. 1. *ordinis superioris. Rivin t.* 42)

Mother of Thyme. *Anglis.*

Lus-mhic-ri-Breatuinn. *Gaulis.*

In dry mountainous places common. 2. VII. VIII.

var. β. There is a variety of this plant frequent, with the leaves and stalks all over hairy. (*vid. Vaill. Paris. t.* 32. f. 6, *Ger. em.* 571. f. 8)

var. γ. There is yet another variety, having the summits of the branches formed into woolly heads: this is occasioned by a species of insect of the *Chermes* kind.

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kind. The same thing is frequently obvious in the *Veronica chamaedrys*, *Cerastium*, & *Glecoma*.

The flowers of thyme are commonly of a bright purple, but they vary much both in size and color.

It has a pleasant aromatic scent, and is esteemed a good nervine. An infusion of it by way of tea is reputed to be an almost infallible cure for that troublesome disorder, the *Incubus*, or Night-mare.

acinos 2. **THYMUS** floribus verticillatis, pedunculis unifloris, caulibus erectis subramosis, foliis acutis ferratis. *Lin. syst. nat.* 399. *Sp. pl.* 826. (*Ger. em.* 675. f. 1. *Rivin. t.* 43. *Pet. herb. t.* 32. f. 10. *Moris. hist. s.* 11. t. 18. f. 1. *ordinis superioris*)

Small wild Basil, *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous places, and gravelly soils, but not common. ☉. VIII.

The stalk is rigid and branched: the leaves are oval and acuminate, indented above the middle, but entire at the base: the *Calyx* on the under side bulges at the base, and is streaked with eleven ciliated ridges. They grow from five to eight in a whirl. The flower is violet-color'd, the middle segment of the lower lip spotted with white or yellow.

The whole plant has a pleasant aromatic smell.

SCUTELLARIA. *Gen. pl.* 734.

Calyx ore integro, post florescentiam clauso, operculato.

SCUTELLARIA

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

SCUTTELLARIA foliis cordato-lanceolatis crenatis, floribus axillaribus. *Sp. pl.* 835. (*Ger. em.* 477. f. 10. *Rivin. t.* 77. *Pet. herb. t.* 34. f. 10)

Blue Scull-cap, or hooded Willow-herb. *Anglis.*

On the sides of rivers and lakes not uncommon.

4. VIII.

The stalks are erect, a cubit high, quadrangular, and branched: the *Calyx* consists of two leaves, representing a helmet or cap, which affords an excellent characteristic to the genus: the flowers are blue, and grow in pairs from the *Alæ* of the leaves, both looking horizontally on the same side of the stalk. The lower lip of the *Corolla* is spotted with white.

The plant is bitter, and has a garlick smell.

minor 2.

S. foliis cordato-ovatis subintegerrimis, floribus axillaribus. Sp. pl. 835. (*Ger. em.* 581. f. 3. *Morris. hist. f.* 11. *t.* 20. f. 8. *ordinis inferioris. Pet. herb. t.* 34. f. 11.)

Little red Scull cap, or Willow-herb *Anglis.*

On the sides of lakes and in boggy places not unfrequent. 4. VIII.

This is about five or six inches high, and the flowers pale red.

PRUNELLA. *Gen. pl.* 735.

Filamenta bifurca. altero apice antherifera. Stigma bifidum.

PRUNELLA.



Bartsia
viscosa. P. 321.

Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

vulgaris 1. PRUNELLA foliis omnibus ovato-oblongis petiolatis. *Sp. pl.* 837. (*Ger. em.* 632. f. 1. *Miller ic.* 70. f. 2. *Rivin. t.* 29. *Blackwell. t.* 24. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 5. f. 1. *ordinis superioris ad dextram. Pet. herb. t.* 32. f. 11.)

Self-heal. *Anglis.*

In moist and barren pastures frequent. 4. VIII.

The stalk is branched, from six to twelve inches high: the flowers grow in close cylindrical heads or spikes, at the summits of the branches: the upper lip of the *Calyx* is truncated, and has three short bearded dents: the lower lip is bifid, and the dents bearded: the *Braſſeæ* are heart-shap'd, and both those and the *Calyces* hairy: the *Corolla* is generally of a blueish purple, but often varies in color: the lips of the *Calyx* close together, after the flower falls, in order the better to secure the embryo seeds.

It is astringent and vulnerary, but is rarely used at present, except by the common people, who bruise and apply it to fresh wounds, and take it in broths and apozems for spitting of blood, and use it by way of injection in the *Bloody-Flux*, and other *Hæmorrhages*.

ANGIOSPERMIA.

BARTSIA. *Gen. pl.* 739.

Cal. bilobus, emarginatus, coloratus. *Corolla* minus ipso calyce colorata, labio superiore longiore.

BARTSIA foliis superioribus alternis serratis, floribus

viscosa.

Y

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

ribus distantibus lateralibus. *Lin. syst. nat.* 405.
Sp. pl. 839. (*Pluk. alm. t.* 27. *f.* 5. *Barrel. ic.*
 665. *Pet. herb. t.* 36. *f.* 6)

Yellow Marsh Eye-bright. *Anglis.*

In bogs and marshes, but rare, as about *Loch-Goyl*
 near *Loch-Long*, in the district of *Cowal*, in *Argyleshire*. ☉. VIII.

The stalk is erect, about ten or twelve inches high,
 downy and unbranched: the leaves are sessile and
 spear-shap'd, and a little viscous: the *Calyces* are
 viscous, and grow single from the *Alæ* of the
 leaves: the flowers are yellow: the plant dries
 black.

RHINANTHUS. *Gen. pl.* 740.

Cal. 4-fidus, ventricosus. *Capsula* 2-locularis, ob-
 tusa, compressa.

crista galli. RHINANTHUS corollis labio superiore com-
 presso brevior. *Lin. syst. nat.* 405. *Sp. pl.* 840.
 (*Ger. em.* 1071. *fig. suprema.* *Rivin. t.* 92. *Moris.*
bist. f. 11. *t.* 23. *f.* 1. *ordinis secundi*)

Yellow-Rattle, or Cock's-Comb. *Anglis.*

In meadows and dry pastures common. ☉. VII.

The whole plant is smooth, and about a foot high:
 the leaves are sessile, of an oval-lanceolate figure,
 and serrated: the flowers are yellow, and grow
 in a foliaceous spikes, leaning on one side of the
 stalks: the *Calyx* is large, roundish, compressed,
 inflated, and has four dents: the *Galea*, or up-
 per lip has bifid auricles of a blueish color: the
 capsules and seeds have a membranaceous margin.

There

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

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var. β.

There is a pretty variety of this with a smaller flower, and the lower lip purple.

The seeds of both, when ripe, rattle in their capsules, and indicate the time of hay-harvest.

It has a bitter and somewhat acrid taste, but is eaten by cattle.

EUPHRASIA. *Gen. pl.* 741.

Cal. 4-fidus, cylindricus. *Caps.* 2-locularis, ovato-oblonga. *Antherae* inferiores altero lobo basi spinosæ.

officinalis 1. EUPHRASIA foliis ovatis lineatis argutè dentatis.

Sp. pl. 841. (*Ger. em.* 663. *Rivin. t.* 90. *Blackwell. t.* 427. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. *t.* 24. *f.* 1)

Anglis. Eyebright.

Gaulis. Rein-an-ruiſg.

In dry barren pastures frequent. ☉. VII.

The plant is from three to six inches high, erect, and branched: the leaves grow opposite, sessile, and in pairs: the flowers grow from the *Axæ* of the leaves, on short footstalks, forming a spike at the summits of the branches: the *Córolla* varies in color, but the upper lip is generally purplish, streaked with lines, the lower lip white and streaked, and marked with a yellow spot at its base.

It has been reputed good for sore eyes, but the gentlemen of the faculty have declared it does more harm than good in applications of that kind, there having been instances of persons rendered

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

almost blind by the use of it The highlanders do however still retain the practice of it, by making an infusion of it in milk, and anointing the patient's eyes with a feather dipped in it.

odontites 2. EUPHRASIA foliis linearibus, omnibus ferratis. *Sp. pl.* 841. (*Ger. em.* 91. f. 3. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 24. f. 10. *Pet. herb. t.* 36. f. 7.)

Red Eye-bright. *Anglis.*

In Corn fields and by way sides not uncommon.
 ☉. VIII. IX.

The stalk is erect, greatly branched, and ten or twelve inches high. The flowers are red and grow in spikes, all leaning on one side of the branches. The *Antherae* are ferrugineous, having all their lobes alike acuminate.

The whole plant has commonly a reddish or fuscous appearance.

MELAMPYRUM. *Gen. pl.* 742.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Corollae* labium superius compressum, margine replicato. *Caps.* 2-locularis obliqua, hinc dehiscens. *Semina* duo, gibba.

pratense 1. MELAMPYRUM floribus secundis lateralibus; foliorum conjugationibus remotis, corollis clausis. *Lin. syst nat.* 406. *Sp. pl.* 843. (*Hortus Aichstett. aestiv. ord.* 12. t. 2. f. 2.)

Meadow Cow-wheat. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous pastures and woods not uncommon. ☉. VII.

The stalk is a foot or eighteen inches high, horizontally

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

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tally branched. The lower leaves are of a narrow spear-shaped form, and commonly intire. The middle ones have a few large dents at their base, but are often intire. The upper floral ones are halbert-shaped or trifid, having the dents or hooks at the base reflexed. The flowers grow in pairs from the *Alæ* of the leaves, sessile, and turned to the same side of the stalk. The *Corolla* is white, except the *Galea* which is yellow, with a pale margin; and the lower lip is marked with two prominent deep yellow dots. The tube of the corolla is long, white, slender and wrinkled; the lips of it are closed together like the mouth of a fish. The *Antheræ* cohere together. *Linnaeus* tells us, that where this plant abounds, the yellowest and best butter is made.

sylvaticum 2. MELAMPYRUM floribus secundis lateralibus, foliorum conjugationibus remotis, corollis hiantibus. *Lin. syst. nat.* 406. *Sp. pl.* 843. (*Ger. em.* 91. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 11. t. 23. f. 3. *floribus inapertis.* *Oed. Dan. t.* 1. 45. *cum floribus apertis. optimè.*)

Yellow Cow-wheat. *Anglis.*

In woods, but not common. ☉. VII.

The leaves in this kind are generally quite intire. The flowers not above half so long as in the preceding, their lips not closed together, but gaping open, and the whole *Corolla* (tube and all) of a deep yellow colour.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

LATHRÆA. *Gen. pl.* 743.*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Glandula* depressa ad basin futuræ germinis. *Capsula* 1-locularis.*squamaria*

1.

LATHRÆA caule simplicissimo, corollis pendulis, labis inferiore trifido. *Sp. pl.* 844. (*Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 16. *f.* 14. *Rivin. t.* 89. *Blackwell t.* 430. *Oed. Dan. t.* 136. *opt.*)Tooth-wort. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady Places, but not common.

At the end of a shady walk by the river side at *Mevis Bank* towards *Laswade*, four or five miles from *Edinburg*. *Dr. Parsons*. And in *Morvern*, near the fount of *Mull*, on a dry heathy brae, to the east of the houses of *Laggan*. *Mr. Stuart.* 4. IV. V.The root is branched, and surrounded with white succulent scales. The stalk is embranched, and destitute of leaves. The flowers grow in a spike all on one side of the stalk. The *Bractææ*, which subtend the flowers, are large, roundish, flesh-colored scales. The *Calyx* hairy and whitish. The *Corolla* pale purple, or flesh-color'd, the lower lip white, and trifid, the upper one entire. The whole plant is brittle and succulent, and probably parasitical, as it will not bear transplanting.PEDICULARIS. *Gen. pl.* 746.*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Caps.* 2-locularis, mucronata, obliqua. *Semina* tunicata,*palustris* 1.PEDICULARIS caule ramoso, calycibus cristatis calloso punctatis, corollis labio obliquis. *Lin. syst.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

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syst. nat. 407. *Sp. pl.* 845. (*Rai.* 1. R. H. t. 77.

A. D. E. H. I. K. L. *Pet. herb.* t. 36. f. 3.

Marsh Lousewort. *Anglis.*

By the sides of lakes, and in bogs frequent. ☉. 7.

The stalk is erect, a cubit high, and branch'd. The leaves are pinnated with about 20 pair of long *Pinnæ*, which are again semipinnate with short indented *Pinnulæ*. The flowers grow in a loose spike from the *Alæ* of the leaves, on short footstalks. The *Calyx* is reddish, a little hairy, compress'd sideways, bulging at the base, and has two of the segments cristed, or terminated with leaf-like appendages. The flowers are purple.

sylvatica 2. **PEDICULARIS** caule ramoso, calycibus oblongis angulatis lævibus, corollis labio cordato. *Sp. pl.* 845. (*Ger. em.* 1077. *fig. inferior.* *Moris. hist.* f. 11. t. 23. f. 13. *Pet. herb.* t. 36. f. 4. *Oed. Dan.* t. 225. *opt.*

Common dwarf Lousewort. *Anglis.*

In wet pastures and heaths frequent. ☉. VI.

The stalks lie prostrate on the ground: the leaves are simply pinnated, with roundish, acutely serrated *pinnæ*. The flowers grow in a cluster at the top of the plant and sparingly on the branches, sessile, and of a pale purple or red color. The lower dent of the *Calyx* is very small, the others are cristed.

These plants are rarely eaten by cattle, but when they are, they are suppos'd to make them lousy, whence the name.

If

If this effect *really* follows, it is more probably owing to the poverty of the soil where the plants grow, than to any particular quality in the plants themselves.

ANTIRRHINUM. *Gen. pl.* 750.

Col. 5-phyllus, *Corolla* basis deorsum prominens, nectarifera. *Caps.* 2-ocularis.

* *Foliis alternis floribus calcaratis.*

linaria 1. ANTIRRHINUM foliis lanceolato-linearibus confertis, caule erecto, spicis terminalibus sessilibus, floribus imbricatis. *Sp. pl.* 858. *Ger. em.* 550. f. 1. *Rivin. t.* 83. *Blackwell t.* 115.)

Common yellow Toad-flax *Anglis.*

On the borders of corn-fields in many places, as in *Strath-Tay*, and between *Dunkeld* and *Blair*, &c. 4. VIII.

The stalk is 3 or 4 feet high, and often branch'd. The leaves smooth and glaucous: the flowers are yellow, and grow in spikes, at the tops of the stalk and branches. The palate of the *Corolla* is hairy and orange-color'd.

β *peloria*. There is a variety of this plant sometimes found, the *Corolla* having from two to five spurs, and the limb assuming a regular pentapetalous appearance; but this is only a monstrous luxuriance, as is evident from both kinds being upon the same plant. (*vid. fig. Amæn. acad.* I. 282. t. 3.)

An ointment made of the leaves stands recommended as a cure for the piles.

This is the only species of *Antirrbinum* that I observ'd growing wild in *Scotland*. SCRO-

SCROPHULARIA. *Gen. pl.* 756.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* subglobosa, resupinata. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

nodosa. 1. SCROPHULARIA foliis cordatis trinervatis caule obtusangulo. *Lin. syst. nat.* p. 413. *Sp. pl.* 863. *Ger. em.* 716. f. 1. *Rivin. t.* 107. *Blackwell. t.* 87. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 8. f. 3. *ordinis inferioris. Pet. herb. t.* 35. f. 9.)

Knobby-rooted Fig-wort. *Anglis.*

In woods and moist ground not unfrequent. 4. VII.

The root is tuberous: the stalks are 4 or 5 feet high, and branch'd towards the top: the leaves heart-shap'd, ferrated, and acute. The flowers are of a dark red color, shaped like a cap or helmet, the lower lip greenish: they grow in loose dichotomous spikes or *Racemi*. At the top of the branches.

The leaves have a foetid smell, and bitter taste. A decoction of them is said to cure hogs of the measles.

An ointment made of the root has been formerly used to cure the piles and scrophulous sores, but is at present out of practice.

aquatica. 2. SCROPHULARIA foliis cordatis obtusis petiolatis decurrentibus, caule membranis angulato, racemis terminalibus. *Lin. syst. nat.* 413. *Sp. pl.* 864. *Ger. em.* 715. *Loes. Flor. Pruss.* 248. ic. 75. *Blackwell t.* 86. *Moris hist. f.* 5. t. 9. f. 4. *ordinis inferioris.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

inferioris. Pet. herb. t. 35. f. 10. Oed. Dan. t. 507. optimè.)

Water Fig-wort, or Betony-leav'd Figwort. *Anglis.*
On the sides of rivulets and other wet places. Dr.
Parsons & Sibbald. 4. VII.

The root is fibrous, the stalk quadrangular, the angles membranaceous: the flowers are of a dark red, or blood color, growing in loose spikes on branched angular penduncles.

It has a foetid smell, but not so strong as the preceding.

vernalis * 3 SCROPHULARIA foliis cordatis, caulinis ternis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis bifidis. *Lin. Mantiss. plantarum altera p. 418. Sp. pl. 864. (Ger. em. 717. f. 3. Rivin. t. 107. Barrelier. ic. 273. Bank. Prod. t. 112. Oed. Dan. t. 411. benè.)*

Yellow Fig-wort. *Anglis.*

I observ'd it about *Hoddam* castle in *Annandale*; but probably it was only the outcast of a garden.
♂. V.

The stalk and leaves are hairy: the flowers oval and yellow.

DIGITALIS. *Gen. pl. 758.*

Cal. 5-partitus. Cor. campanulata, 5-fida, ventricosa. Caps. ovata, 2-locularis.

purpurea 1. DIGITALIS calycinis foliolis ovatis acutis, corollis, labio superiore integro. *Sp. pl. 866. (Ger. em. 790 f. 1. Tournef. t. 73. A. E. F. K. L. M. Rivin. 104 Blackwell t. 16. Moris. hist. f. 5. t. 8. f. 1. ordinis*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

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ordinis superioris. Oed. Dan. t. 74. opt.)

Purple Flax-glove. *Anglis.*

Meuran-sith. *Gaulis.*

In rough mountainous places not uncommon, as upon the *Corstorphyn* hills near *Edinburgh*, and on the hills about *Loch-Rannoch* in *Pertshire*, and many other places ♂ VII.

The stalk is 3 or 4 feet high, erect, and generally unbranched. The leaves are of an oval-lanceoform, soft and hairy, and ferrated on the edges.

The flowers grow pendulous, in a long spike, all on the same side of the stalk. They are of a purple color, very specious, and marked internally with pupillary spots. It sometimes varies with white flowers, but very rarely.

The plant has a bitter quality: six or seven spoonfulls of the decoction is a strong emetic and cathartic. It has been found serviceable in scorbutious cases, taken internally for some time, and the bruised leaves or an ointment applied outwardly.

LIMOSELLA. *Gen. pl. 776.*

Cal. 5 fidus Cor. 5-fida, æqualis. Stam. per paria approximata. Caps. 1-locularis, 2-valvis, polysperma.

aquatica 1. LIMOSELLA. *Sp. pl. 881. Moris. hist. f. 15. t. 2. 1. Pluk. alm. t. 74. f. 4. Pet. herb. t. 65. f. 12. Loes. Pruss. 216. t. 18. Mentz. pug. 2. t. 7. f. 6. Oed. Dan. t. 69. opt.)*

Bastard

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Bastard Plantain. *Anglis.*

In muddy and gravelly places, where water has stagnated in the winter, but not very frequent. ©.

VIII. IX.

It is a minute creeping plant, producing smooth elliptic leaves in tufts, standing on very long footstalks. The flower-stalks are radical, much shorter than the leaves, and produce each a single small white flower, of a regular figure, a little hairy and reddish within, containing 4 stamina, growing in pairs, two a little higher than the others. The style declines to one side of the corolla. The capsule is nearly round.

OROBANCHE. *Gen. pl.* 779.

Cal. 2-lobus. *Cor.* ringens. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 2-valvis, polysperma. *Glandula* sub basi germinis.

major. 1.

OROBANCHE caule simplicissimo pubescente, staminibus subexsertis. *Sp. pl.* 882. (*Ger. em.* 1311. *f.* 2. *Moris. Hist. f.* 12. *t.* 16. *f.* 1.)

Broom-rape. *Anglis.*

In dry pasture, but rare. Upon the bank of *Burnt-island.* *Sibbald.*

The root is a parasitical bulb, covered with oval-lanceolate scales. It adheres by a fibre to the root of some other plant, commonly of the *Diadelphous* kind, such as broom, &c. The stalk is 10 or 12 inches high and fleshy, having no other leaves than *scales*, like those of the root. The flowers grow in a long cylindrical spike, each subtended by an oval-lanceolate scale or *Bractea*.

The

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

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The *Calyx* in this species is divided only into 4 segments, two longer, and two shorter. The *Stamina* do not project out of the *Corolla*. The *Antherae* cohere together. The *Stigma* is yellow, and bluntly heart-shap'd.

The whole plant is of a brown or fuillemort colour.

It has a very astringent taste, and smells a little like cloves.

CLASSIS

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSÆ.

* *Silicula integra, nec apice emarginata.*

DRABA. *Silic.* valvulis planiusculis. *Stylus* nullus.

SUBULARIA. *Silic.* valvulis semiovatis. *Stylus*
brevior filicula.

MYAGRUM. *Silic.* valvulis concavis. *Stylus*
persistens.

** *Silicula emarginata apice.*

IBERIS. *Petala* duo exteriora majora.

COCHLEARIA. *Silic.* cordata: valvulis obtusis
gibbis.

LEPIDIUM. *Silic.* cordata: valvulis acutè cari-
natis.

THLASPI. *Silic.* obcordata: valvulis margina-
to-carinatis.

SILICOSÆ.

* *Calyx clausus foliolis longitudinaliter conniventibus.*

RAPHANUS. *Siliq.* articulata.

ERYSIMUM. *Siliq.* tetragona.

CHEIRANTHUS. *Siliq.* germine utrinq; glan-
dula notato.

ARABIS.

ARABIS. *Glandulæ* 4. intra foliola calycina.

Stigma simplex.

BRASSICA. *Glandulæ* 2 intra stamina breviora ;

2 extra stamina longiora.

TURRITIS. *Petala* erecta.

**** *Calyx* nians foliolis superne distantibus.**

CRAMBE. *Siliq.* decidua, globosa, sicco-baccata.

Filamenta 4 apice bifurca.

BUNIAS. *Siliq.* decidua, subrotunda, muricata.

CARDAMINE. *Silig.* dehiscens : valvulis revolutis.

SINAPIS. *Siliq.* dehiscens : *Cal.* horizontaliter patens.

SISYMBRIUM. *Siliq.* dehiscens : valvulis rectiusculis. *Cal.* patulus.

CLASSIS

C L A S S I S XV.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

MYAGRUM. *Gen. pl.* 796.*Silicula* stylo conico terminata; loculo submono-
spermo.*Jativum** I. MYAGRUM filiculis obovatis pedunculatis poly-
spermis. *Sp. pl.* 894. (*Ger. em.* 273. *f.* 3. *Moris.*
hist. f. 3. *t.* 21. *f.* 1. *ordinis medii ad dextram, &*
f. 2. *ordinis inferioris.*)Gold of Pleasure. *Anglis.*It is now and then found growing among flax, but
was probably at first imported. ☉. VI. VII.The stalk is a yard high, erect and branched: the
leaves are sessile, lanceolate and dented sparingly
on the edges. The flowers are yellow, and grow
in spikes.It is cultivated in *Germany* for the sake of the seeds,
from which an oil is express'd, made use of to
burn in lamps, &c.

It is said that geese are very fond of the seeds.

SUBULARIA. *Gen. pl.* 799.*Silicula* integra, ovata: valvis ovatis, concavis, dis-
sepimento contrariis. *Stylus* sicula brevior.

SUBULARIA.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA. 337

aquatica 1. SUBULARIA. *Sp. pl.* 896. (*Moris. hist. f.* 8. t. 10. f. ultim. *Pluk. alm. t.* 188. f. 5. *malè.* *Oed. Dan. t.* 35. opt. *Pet. herb. t.* 48. f. 8. *bona*)

Awl-wort. *Anglis.*

It grows on the borders of the highland lakes, under the water, in a gravelly or sandy bottom, as in *Loch-Tay*, in *Breadalbane*, &c. *Mr. Stuart.*

○. VIII.

This plant is about an inch high: the leaves are awl-shap'd, and grow in a cluster about the root: the stalk is naked, and produces four or five small white flowers, growing alternately on short peduncles.

It is very remarkable, that this diminutive plant flowers under the water; whereas most other aquatic vegetables emerge from that element at the time of flowering. This power of emergence seems however the less necessary in this plant, as the petals are scarcely ever seen to expand, but connive together, so as most probably to defend the impregnating *Pollen* from the injuries of the water.

DRABA. *Gen. pl.* 800.

Silicula integra, ovali-oblonga. valvis planiusculis, dissepimento parallelis. *Stylus* nullus.

verna 1.

DRABA scapis nudis, foliis subferratis. *Lin. syst. nat.* 432. *Sp. pl.* 896. (*Ger. em. p.* 624. f. 1. *foliis malè expressis.* *Pet. herb. t.* 48. f. 6, 7. *melior.* *Seguier. veron. p.* 329. t. 4. f. 3)

Z

Common

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Common Whitlow-Grass. *Anglis.*

On walls and rocks frequent, as on *Salisbury-Craigs*, &c. ☉. IV. V.

The stalks are naked, and about two or three inches high : the leaves are elliptical, a little rough and hairy, commonly with one or two dents, and sometimes more on the edges, and lie flat upon the ground in a circle round the root : the petals are white, and deeply lispid : the *Silicula* is elliptical and compressed : the style very short.

In rainy weather and in the night the stalk and flowers hang downwards.

incana 2. DRABA foliis caulinis numerosis incanis, siliculis oblongis, obliquis, subsessilibus. *Lin. syst. nat.* 432. *Sp. pl.* 897. (*Pet. herb. t.* 48. *f.* 3 & 4. *Pluk. alm. t.* 42. *f.* 1. *melior.* *Oed. Dan. t.* 130. *opt.*)

Wreathen-podded Whitlow Grass. *Anglis.*

On dry rocky exposures among the highland mountains not unfrequent. I observed it in many dry places, first in the island of *Isla*, upon dry rocky banks near the *Danish* fort, afterwards in the isle of *Skye*, upon rocks near *Duntulm* castle, and at *Creg-a-chnocaen*, near *Lead-beg*, in *Affynt*, on the border of *Sutherland*, growing together with the *Dryas 8 petala*, and in many other places. ♂. VI.

The stalk is five or six inches high, hairy, stiff, erect, most commonly single, but frequently branched :

branched : the leaves are sessile, oval-lanceolate, and sparingly dented on the edges : the flowers are white, and grow in a cluster at the top of the stalk : the petals are slightly emarginated ; the pods stand on short hairy peduncles, and are twisted in a contrary direction to the sun's diurnal motion.

LEPIDIUM. *Gen. pl.* 801.

Silicula emarginata, cordata, polysperma. valvulis carinatis, contrariis.

latifolium 1. *LEPIDIUM* foliis ovato-lanceolatis integris serratis. *Sp. pl.* 899. (*Ger. em.* 241. *f.* 2. *Moris. hist.* *f.* 3. *t.* 21. *f.* 1. *medii ordinis ad sinistram. Pet. herb.* *t.* 48. *f.* 10. *cum caractere*)

Dittander or Pepperwort. *Anglis.*

Upon the sea coast, as about the castle of *Weems*, in *Fifeshire*, &c. 4. VII.

The stalk is a yard high or more, erect and branched : the leaves are firm, smooth, and finely serrated, growing alternately without order, upon the stalk and branches : the flowers are exceedingly small for the size of the plant, and white, very numerous, and grow in clustered panicles : the *Silicula* or seed-vessel is heart-shap'd, the *Style* short, the *Stigma* globular.

The young leaves are eaten sometimes in fallads ; they have a pungent acrid taste, and are reckon'd *antiscorbutic*.

ruderales *2 LEPIDIUM floribus diandris apetalis, foliis radicalibus dentato-pinnatis, ramiferis linearibus integerrimis. *Sp. pl.* 900. (*Pet. herb. t.* 50. *f.* 1. *Oed. Dan. t.* 184. *opt.*)

Narrow-leav'd Dittander, or wild Cress. *Anglis.*

It is now and then found in waste places upon the sea coast near wharfs, but very probably was imported. ☉. VI.

The stalk is a foot high, and branched: the *Calyces* are very small, of a pale yellow color, and grow in clustered spikes, or *Racemi*: it has generally no petals, and but two *Stamina*: the *Silicula* contains only two seeds, one within each valve.

The plant has a foetid smell and pungent taste.

THLASPI. *Gen. pl.* 802.

Silicula emarginata, obcordata, polysperma. valvulis navicularibus, marginato-carinatis.

arvense 1. THLASPI filiculis orbiculatis, foliis oblongis, dentatis glabris. *Sp. pl.* 901. (*Ger. em.* 262. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 15. *f.* 12. *Blackwell t.* 68)

Treacle Mustard or Penny-Cress. *Anglis.*

In corn fields, but not common. It was observed upon the borders of some corn fields near *Linton*, in *Tweedale*, by the Rev. Dr. *Burgess*, of *Kirk-michael*. ☉. VI. VII.

The stalk is a foot high, angular and branched: the leaves are sessile, and embrace the stalk at their base: the flowers are very small and white: the

the *Siliculæ* are compress'd, and remarkably large, being augmented by a circular membranaceous wing, emarginated at the top: each cell contains from one to six seeds.

The plant smells of garlick, and in countries where it abounds, is found often to communicate its disagreeable odor to the milk of cows that feed on it. The seeds abound with an oil, used formerly for the rheumatism and sciatica, but at present is out of practice.

campestre 2. T. siliculis subrotundis, foliis sagittatis dentatis incanis. *Sp. pl.* 902. (*Pet. herb. t.* 50. *f.* 7. *bona.*)

Mithridate Mustard. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and dry gravelly soils, but not common. *Dr. Parsons.*

The stalk is about a foot high, downy and branched towards the top: the radical leaves are sinuated at the base, but oval at the end: those on the stalk, as expressed in the *specific difference*, but are numerous, sessile, and embrace the stalk at their base: the flowers are small and white, and grow in clusters or tufts, which are afterwards lengthened into spikes: the peduncles are downy, and bear each a single flower: the *Silicula* is slightly downy, oval, and gibbous underneath, having two seeds in each cell.

var. β. There is a variety of this with smooth leaves, scarcely serrated, and without sinuated leaves at

the root. (*Ger. em. p. 262. f. 2. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 17. f. 14. Pet. herb. t. 50. f. 8. Blackwell t. 407*)

*bursa pasto-
ris. 3.*

THLASPI filiculis obcordatis, foliis radicalibus pinnatifidis. *Sp. pl. 903. (Ger. em. 276. f. 1. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 20. f. 2. ordinis superioris. Pet. herb. t. 49. f. 4, 5 & 6. Blackwell. t. 5.)*

Shepherd's-Purse. *Anglis.*

Sporran-buachaill. *Gaulis.*

In corn fields, gardens, waste places, and by waysides, common. ☉. IV-VI.

The *Silicula* is of the shape of an inverted triangle: the valves are obtuse, and have no marginal wing: each cell contains about twelve seeds.

var. β.

There is a small variety of this plant, not uncommon, with radical leaves almost intire, (vid. *Pet. herb. t. 49. f. 7*)

It has an insipid taste, but is recommended by many writers, in hæmorrhagies of all kinds, used both internally and externally, in man and beast.

COCHLEARIA. *Gen. pl. 803.*

Silicula emarginata, turgida, scabra. valvulis gibbis, obtusis.

officinalis 1.

COCHLEARIA foliis radicalibus cordato-subrotundis, caulinis oblongis subsinuatis. *Lin. mantiss. altera. p. 425. Sp. pl. 903. (Ger. em. 401. f. 1. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 20. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 49. f. 1. Blackwel. t. 227. Oed. Dan. t. 135. opt.)*

Common

Common officinal Scurvygrafs. *Anglis.*

Biolaire. *Gaulis.*

Upon rocks on the sea coast, and on the highland mountains abundantly. δ . V.

The radical leaves stand on long footstalks, are heart-shap'd at the base, but rounded and slightly angular in the circumference, smooth, succulent, and of a deep green color: those on the stalk are sessile, oval-lanceolate, embracing the stalk at the base, and have now and then a few large angular dents on the edges: the flowers are white and sweet-scented: the *Silicula* is oval, gibbous, and terminated with a short blunt style: each cell contains four seeds.

It has an acrid, bitter and acid taste, and is highly recommended for the scurvy. There are instances of a whole ship's crew having been cured of that distemper by it; and as it abounds with acid salts, there can be no doubt but that it is a great resister of putrefaction. The best way of taking it is raw in a salad. It is also diuretic, and useful in dropries. The highlanders esteem it as a good stomachic.

danica 2. COCHLEARIA foliis hastato-angulatis, omnibus deltoidibus. *Lin. mantiss. altera. p. 425. Sp. pl. 903. (Ger. em. 271. f. 5. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 21. f. 3. Pet. herb. t. 49. f. 3. Oed. Dan. t. 100. opt.)*

Danish Scurvygrafs. *Anglis.*

Upon the rocks on the sea coast, intermixed now
and

and then with the preceding, but not common.
 ♂. V.

The radical leaves are often rounded as in the preceding, but smaller: the stalks are weak, and commonly trail upon the ground: the stalk-leaves are *hastate*, with an angle or dent on each side near the base, and stand on short peduncles.

All authors have described this as a distinct species from the preceding; we do not therefore presume to dissent from the general opinion, otherwise we should be disposed to term it only a variety, as we have observed the limits between them insensibly vanishing into one another.

grænlandica 3.

C. foliis reniformibus carnosiss integerrimis. Sp. pl.
 904 (*Barth. aët. 3. p. 143. t. 144.*)

Greenland Scurvygrass. *Anglis.*

Upon the highland mountains, about *Loch-Rannoch*, in *Perthshire*, &c. and in the *Orknies*. *Mr. Stuart.* ♂. V. VI.

The radical leaves are very small and succulent, convex on the under side, and have long thread-like footstalks: those on the stalk are hastate and angular, and have short footstalks. The plant is not above two inches high, and from the specimens we have seen, we suspect it to be only a starv'd variety of the first kind.

anglica 4.

COCHLEARIA foliis omnibus ovato-lanceolatis subsinuatis. Sp. pl. 903. (Ger. em. 401. f. 2. Morris.

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ris. hist. f. 3. t. 20. f. 2. ordinis inferioris. Pet. herb. t. 49. f. 2. Oed. Dan. 329. sed non bona.)

English Sea Scurvygrafs. *Anglis.*

In the north by the sea side, and upon the rocks of *Inch-Columb.* I insert this on *Sibbald's* authority only. ♂. V. VI.

The leaves are succulent, and often reddish: they are all oval-lanceolate, but many of them have often no sinuses, but only an angle on each side, at the base: those on the stalk are sessile. *Gerard's* figure is nearest to nature.

coronopus 5 C. foliis pinnatifidis, caule depresso. *Lin. syst. nat. Sp. pl. 904. (Ger. em. 427. f. 2. Blackwell t. 120. Oed. Dan. t. 202.)*

Swines Cresses. *Anglis.*

In moist clayey expos'd places by road-sides, but not common. *Sibbald. ☉. VIII.*

The leaves and stalks are smooth, and lie flat upon the ground all round the root: the flowers grow in short axillary tufts, and are white: the *sili- culæ* are kidney-shap'd and echinated. Each cell generally contains one seed.

This plant was some years ago rendered famous, the ashes of it being an ingredient in Mrs. *Joanna Stephens's* celebrated medicine for the stone and gravel; but unfortunately for those afflicted with that excruciating complaint, it has not been able to support its credit.

It is acrid, and tastes like garden cress.

IBERIS.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

IBERIS. *Gen. pl.* 804.*Cor.* irregularis. petalis duobus exterioribus majoribus. *Silicula* polysperma, emarginata.*nudicaulis* 1 IBERIS herbacea, foliis sinuatis, caule nudo simplici. *Sp. pl.* 907. (*Ger. em.* 251. f. 4. *Moris. hist.* f. 3. t. 19. f. 5. *Oed. Dan. t.* 323)Rock Cresses. *Anglis.*

On sandy banks and in gravelly soils, but rare.

Sibbald. ☉. V. VI.

The leaves grow flat upon the earth, all round the root: they are deeply sinuated with two or three pair of oval acute lobes, with an odd rounder and larger one at the end: the stalks arise from the centre of the leaves, unbranched, for the most part naked, and from two to four inches high: the flowers are white, and grow in tufts at the top of the stalks: the silicula is nearly heart-shap'd, and surrounded with a membranaceous wing: each cell generally contains two seeds.

It is a neat little plant in its growth and appearance, and is distinguished from the genus of *Thlaspi*, by having the two exterior petals larger than the other two.

SILICUOSA.

S I L I Q U O S A.

CARDAMINE. *Gen. pl.* 812.*Siliqua* elasticè defiliens valvulis revolutis. *Stigma* integrum. *Cal.* subtriang.* *Foliis simplicibus.**petraea* 1. CARDAMINE foliis simplicibus oblongis dentatis.*Sp. pl.* 913. (*Dillen. Eltham. t.* 61. *f.* 71. *Pluk. alm. t.* 101. *f.* 3. *Pet. herb. t.* 50. *f.* 3. *sine floribus. Oed. Dan. t.* 386. & *fig. nost.*)Alpine Ladies-smock. *Anglis.*

Upon moist rocks and by the sides of rivulets, near the summits of the highland mountains in many places, as upon *Creg-Chailleach*, in *Breadalbane*, upon a mountain called *Baivevall* in the island of *Rum* abundantly, and upon *Ben-na-Caillich*, in *Strath*, in the isle of *Skye*. 4. VII.

The stalks are from three to six inches high; they recline at the base, and increase by offsets: the radical leaves are sometimes only dented on the edges, but are more frequently deeply sinuated with two pair of oval acute lobes, and an odd one at the extremity: the stalk-leaves are less dented, and the uppermost are elliptical and entire: the flowers are either white or a little ting'd with purple: the valves of the *Siliqua* burst at the base, but do not coil up like the other species of this genus.

** *Foliis*

** *Foliis pinnatis.*

impatiens 2. *C. foliis pinnatis incisiss stipulatis, floribus apetalis.*
Sp. pl. 914. (*Ger. em.* 260. *f.* 7. *Moris. hist. f.* 3.
t. 4. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 47. *f.* 7)

Impatient Ladies-smock. *Anglis.*

At the foot of mountains, and in shady places,
 but rare. *Dr. Parsons. O. V.*

The stalk is from six to twelve inches high, angular, stiff, erect, and a little branched: the radical leaves have five pair or more of oval *Pinnæ*, which are obtusely lobed: the stalk-leaves are likewise pinnated, but the *Pinnæ* are deeply and acutely dented or lobed, especially on the lower edge: the flowers grow in erect spikes, and the *Siliquæ* are almost parallel to the stalk, and burst with great elasticity when ripe: the petals are whitish, small, and extremely fugacious, but oftentimes it has no petals at all.

hirsuta 3. *CARDAMINE foliis pinnatis, floribus tetrandris.*
Sp. pl. 915. (*Barrelier. ic.* 455. *Pet. herb.* 47. *f.*
 4. *Scopoli. Flor. Carniol. t.* 38. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.*
 4. *f.* 11.)

Hairy Ladies-smock. *Anglis.*

In gravelly soils, and often on moist rocks, and by
 the sides of rivulets. Under *Salisbury-Craig*. *Dr.*
Parsons. O. V.

The radical leaves are numerous, and lie upon the
 ground in a circle round the root: they have
 three or four pair of roundish distant *Pinnæ*, with
 a larger

a larger odd one at the end: these *Pinnæ* stand on short footstalks, are generally a little hairy, and have one or two slight dents on the edges, the extreme one often obscurely divided a little way down into three lobes: the stalk-leaves are similar, but more oval, and narrower, and sometimes lanceolate: the stalks are generally hairy, angular, from four to eight inches high, branched and several from the same root: the petals are small and white, about as long again as the calyx: the flowers have often the two shorter stamina deficient, but we frequently find them regular with all six visible: the *siliquæ* burst with an elastic force. The young leaves are a good fallad.

pratenfis 4. CARDAMINE foliis pinnatis, foliolis radicalibus subrotundis, caulinis lanceolatis. *Sp. pl.* 915. (*Ger. em.* 259. f. 1, 2. *Blackwell t.* 227. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. t. 4. f. 7. *Pet. herb. t.* 47. f. 5)

Common Ladies-smock, or Cuckow-flower. *Anglis.*
In wet pastures and by the sides of rivulets frequent.
4. V.

The radical leaves have generally about six pair of *Pinnæ*, nearly heart-shap'd, with a few angular dents on the edges: the stalk is a foot high, erect, round and fistular: the petals are white, or tinged with purple, with deeper veins, and yellow *ungues*, and almost half an inch long: the leaves are very acrid, and the flowers have lately

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lately had some repute in the cure of epileptic fits.

amara 5. C. foliis pinnatis, axillis stoloniferis. *Sp. pl.* 915.
(*Nasturtium pyrænaicum* &c. *Herman. Paradis. pl.*
203. *Baub. Prodrum. p.* 45. *fig. ad sinistram. Pet.*
herb. t. 47. *f.* 1.)

Bitter Cresses. *Anglis.*

By the sides of rivulets and in moist places, but not common: by the new well on the water of *Leith.* *Dr. Parsons.* 4. V.

The leaves have generally three pair of oval-angular *Pinnæ*, with an odd one at the end: the stalk leaves are of the same figure, and nearly of the same size with the radical ones: the stalks are angular, and a foot high or more: the petals are quite white, erect, and four times longer than the leaves of the *calyx*: the *antheræ* are red: the *stolones*, or young runners from the *alæ* of the leaves, as mentioned in the specific difference, are not always to be found: the young leaves are acrid and bitterish, but do not taste amiss in fallads.

SISYMBRIUM. *Gen. pl.* 813.

Siliqua dehiscens valvulis rectiusculis. *Calyx* patens.

Corolla patens.

* *Siliquis* declinatis brevibus.

nasturtium SISYMBRIUM filiquis declinatis, foliis pinnatis,
aquaticum foliolis

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foliolis subcordatis. *Sp. pl.* 916. (*Ger. em.* 257. f. 5. *Moris. hist.* f. 3. t. 4. f. 8. *Blackwell t.* 260)

Water-creffes. *Anglis.*

On the brinks of rivulets frequent. 4. ♂. VII.

The leaves have from four to eight pair of smooth, succulent and sessile *Pinnæ*: the flowers are small and white, and grow in short spikes or tufts.

The young leaves are well known to furnish an agreeable salad, and have always been esteem'd as an excellent *antiscorbutic*: they are said likewise to be beneficial in removing obstructions of the viscera, and in the jaundice.

Sylvestre 2. SISYMBRIUM filiquis declinatis oblongo-ovatis, foliis pinnatis, foliolis lanceolatis serratis. *Lin. syst. nat.* p. 439. *Sp. pl.* 916. (*Ger. em.* 248. f. 6. *Moris. hist.* f. 3. t. 6. f. 17. *Pet. herb. t.* 46. f. 5)

Water-Rocket. *Anglis.*

By water-sides and in waste places, but not common. *Dr. Parsons & Sibbald.* 4. VII. VIII.

The stalk reclines at the base, but is erect afterwards, smooth, striated and branched: the leaves have from three to six pair of *Pinnæ*, which are lanceolate, sharply indented, generally alternate, and sessile upon a wide rib: the flowers are small and yellow: the *calyx* yellowish: the *siliquæ* stand on horizontal peduncles, and are curv'd a little upwards, so as to stand almost parallel to the branches.

S. filiquis

amphibium 3. S. filiquis declinatis oblongo-ovatis, foliis pinnatifidis ferratis. *Sp. pl.* 917. (*Baub. Prod. t.* 38. *fig. ad dextram.* *Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 7. *f.* 3. *ordinis inferioris.* *Pet. herb. t.* 49. *f.* 9)

Amphibious Rocket, or jagged Water-Radish.

Anglis.

By the sides of ditches, and where water has stagnated, but not common. *Sibbald. 4. VII.*

The leaves of this have four or five pair of oval ferrated *Pinnae*, growing sessile upon a wide foliaceous rib, with an odd one at the end, divided into three lobes: the stalk is angular, and has many flexures among the flowering branches: the flowers are small and yellow: the petals shorter than the calyx.

Paquaticum There is a variety of this with leaves entire, or only ferrated on the edges. (*vid. Baub. Prodrom. t.* 38. *fig. ad sinistram.* *Ger. em.* 240. *f.* 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 7. *f.* 4. *ordinis inferioris.* *Pet. herb. t.* 49. *f.* 8.)

Broad-leav'd Water-Radish. *Anglis.*

This grows with its root under water, in ditches and lakes. 4. VI. VII.

The leaves, which are immersed under water, are pinnated with narrow linear *Pinnae*, but those out of the water are lanceolate, and either ferrated on the edges, or a little jagged: the petals are yellow, and longer than the calyx. The whole plant has an acrid taste.

** *Caule*



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Sisymbrium
monense . P. 353.

Moses Griffiths del

Cardamine
petraea . P. 347.

P. Mazell sculp

** *Caule nudo.*

monense 4. **SISYMBRIUM** acaule, foliis pinnato-dentatis subpilosis, scapis lævibus. *Lin. mantiss. altera. p. 427. Sp. pl. 918. (Dillen. Eltham. t. 111. f. 135. & fig. nost.)*

Isle of Man Rocket. *Anglis.*

On the sea shores in sandy soils in many places, as in the isle of *Bute*, about a mile to the south of *Mountstewart*, on the west side of the isle of *Arran*, not far from *Druim-an-duin*, beyond *Carn-Baan*, and at *Lamlash* bay, on the *Arran* side abundantly, and in *Cantire*, on the western side, between *Mackbrianish* bay and *Barr*, &c. 4 ? VI. VII.

The radical leaves have five or six pair of distant, oval-acute, deeply-indented *pinnae*, growing some alternate, and some opposite to each other, increasing in size towards the end of the leaf, which is terminated with a larger one, divided a little way down into three lobes, which are indented: these leaves have generally a few scattered hairs upon them, especially about their footstalks. Several smooth, reclining stalks arise from the centre of the leaves, ten or twelve inches long, which have commonly one leaf towards their base, having linear *pinnae* a little indented on their lower edges: the leaves of the *calyx* are closed together, and hairy at their sum-

A a

mits:

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

mits : the *petals* are yellow, with an entire margin, and twice as long as the *calyx*.

*** *Foliis pinnatis.*

sophia 5.

SISYMBRIUM petalis calyce minoribus, foliis decomposito pinnatis. *Sp. pl.* 920. (*Ger. em.* 1068. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 46, f. 12. *Blackwell. t.* 440. *Oed. Dan. t.* 528. opt.)

Flix-Weed. *Anglis.*

In waste places near towns and villages, not uncommon. ○. VIII.

The stalk is a cubit high, erect, and greatly branched : the leaves are a little hairy and soft, doubly pinnated ; the *pinnulae* linear : the petals are yellow, very small, and not above half the length of the *calyx* : the leaves of the *calyx* stand open : the *stamina* are longer than the *calyx* : the *siliquae* are strait, parallel to the stalk, and grow very quick.

A drachm of the seeds of this plant was formerly much used in dysenteries, and to expell worms, but is out of the present practice.

ERYSIMUM. *Gen. pl.* 814.

Siliqua columnaris, exactè tetraëdra. *Cal.* clausus.

ERYSIMUM filiquis scapo adpressis, foliis runcinatis. *Sp. pl.* 922. (*Ger. em.* 254. f. 1. *Moris. hist.* f. 3. t. 3. f. 1. *ordinis medii* *Pet. herb. t.* 46. f. 3. *Blackwell t.* 28)

Hedge-mustard. *Anglis.*

In

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In waste places, and by way-sides not uncommon.

©. VI.

The stalk is erect, two or three feet high, and branched: the leaves are hairy, and pinnated either with erect, or reversely hooked *pinnae*: their anterior parts deeply cut or jagged, the odd one at the extremity very large and triangular: the upper leaves are trifid, with a pair of *pinnae* under the triangular segment: the flowers grow in spikes very small and yellow: the *siliquæ* are round, hairy, subulated at the end, longitudinally streaked, erect, and pressed so close to the branches, as to make them appear naked.

barbarea 2. ERYSIMUM foliis lyratis, extimo subrotundo.

Sp. pl. 922. (*Ger. em.* 243. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 5. *f.* 11. & 12. *Pet. herb. t.* 46. *f.* 1.)

Winter Cresses, or Rocket. *Anglis.*

On the banks of ditches and rivulets, but not very common. By the the side of the water of *Leith.*

Dr. Parsons. 4. V.

The stalk is a foot and a half high, erect, smooth, furrow'd, and branched: the leaves are smooth, of a dark green, and have two or three pair of roundish alternate or conjugate lobes, connected to a broad foliaceous rib, the extreme lobe being much the largest, and either of an oval, or bluntly rhomboidal figure, slightly dented on the edges: the flowers grow in thick spikes, and are yellow: the peduncles are compressed, and qua-

A a 2

drangular:

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

drangular: the *siliquæ* are short, erect, round, or slightly quadrangular: the seeds are oval, finely dotted, and reticulated.

The young leaves in the spring are sometimes eaten in fallads, but to most people they have a bitter unpleasant taste.

alliaris 3. ERYSIMUM foliis cordatis. *Sp. pl.* 922. (*Ger. em.* 794. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 10. *f.* 6. *Blackwell t.* 372)

Jack-by-the-hedge, or Sauce-alone. *Anglis.*

In hedges and waste places; under *Salisbury* craigs, &c. *Dr. Parsons.* u. V. VI.

The stalks are a yard high; the branches nearly erect; the leaves thin, flaccid, and serrated, smelling like garlick when bruised: the flowers are white: the *siliquæ* hardly quadrangular, but round, with two lateral elevated lines, the middle ones scarcely prominent: the membrane which runs between the valves is spongy, and the seeds, which are cylindrical and furrow'd, are imbedded in it.

The leaves were formerly in use for seasoning savoury dishes, but are at present little regarded, the different kinds of *Allium* being esteemed much more preferable.

An outward application of them is recommended by *Boerhave*, and others, in gangreens and cancerous ulcers.

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An insect called by *Linnaeus* *Curculio Alliariae* breeds in the stalks.

*cheiran-
thoides* 4.

E. foliis lanceolatis integerrimis, filiquis patulis.
*Lin. syst. nat. p. 441. Sp. pl. 923. (Ger. em. 273.
f. 4. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 5. f. 7. Pet. herb. t. 45.
f. 2)*

Treacle Wormfeed. *Anglis.*

In corn fields, but not common. *Sibbald. ☉. VII.
VIII.*

The stalks are a cubit high, erect, and branched : the leaves are sessile, elliptical and acute, slightly dented on the edges, and rough to the touch, being covered with very short hairs : the flowers are yellow and small, the petals oval : the *calyx* not gibbous at the base : the *siliqua* an inch long, erect, and bluntly quadrangular. I have inserted this species as a native on the authority of *Sibbald* only.

CHEIRANTHUS. *Gen. pl. 815.*

Germen utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* clausus, foliolis duobus basi gibbis. *Semina* plana.

cheiri 1.

CHEIRANTHUS foliis lanceolatis acutis glabris, ramis angulatis, caule fructicoso. *Lin. syst. nat. 441. Sp. pl. 924. (Ger. em. 456. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 45. f. 3. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 8. f. 15.)*

Wall-flower. *Anglis.*

Upon old walls and castles frequent. 4. V.

The flowers are yellow and sweet-scented.

ARABIS. *Gen. pl.* 818.

Glandulæ nectariferæ 4, singulæ intra calycis foliola, squamæ instar reflexæ.

thaliana 1. ARABIS foliis petiolatis lanceolatis integerrimis. *Sp. pl.* 929. (*Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 7. *f.* 5. *Pet. herb. t.* 48. *f.* 1. 2. *Thal. barc.* 84. *t.* 7. *f.* D. *Barrelier ic.* 269. *n.* 1. 2. & 270. *n.* 3. *Cranz. p.* 41. *t.* 3. *p.* 2)

Thale's Cress, or coded Mouse-ear. *Anglis.*

Upon walls, dry banks, and gravelly soils not unfrequent. ☉. VI.

The stalks are ten or twelve inches high, erect, branched, and with few leaves on them: the leaves are a little rough and hairy, oval and pointed, often entire, but sometimes slightly indented on the edges, and lie flat upon the ground round the root in a circle: the flowers are small and white: the *siliquæ* round, slender, and *pa-*
tent, or distant from the branches.

TURRITIS. *Gen. pl.* 819.

Siliqua longissima, angulata. *Cal.* connivens, erectus. *Cor.* erecta.

hirsuta 1. TURRITIS foliis omnibus hispidis, caulinis amplexicaulibus. *Sp. pl.* 930. (*Baub. Prodrum.* 42. *ic. ad dextram.* *Pet. herb. t.* 47. *f.* 12. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 3. *f.* 5)

Hairy Tower-mustard. *Anglis.*

Upon

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

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Upon dry rocks frequent, as upon the rocks in the king's park at *Edinburgh*, &c. ♂. VI.

The stalk is rough, a foot high or more, generally unbranched: the leaves are rough, sapless, oval, slightly serrated, and sometimes entire, and spread upon the ground round the root in a circle: the stalk-leaves are sessile, and embrace the stalk at their base: the *petals* are of a yellowish white; the leaves of the *calyx* the same, but their summits tinged with red: the *siliquæ* are linear, strait, convex on both sides, having a longitudinal line in the middle of each valve: the younger *siliquæ* are dark color'd, and stand parallel and close to the stalk, but when ripe they hang down: the seeds form little round elevations on the outside of the valves.

BRASSICA. *Gen. pl.* 820.

Cal. erectus, connivens. *Sem.* globosa. *Glandula* inter stamina breviora & pistillum, interg; longiora & calycem.

napus 1.

BRASSICA radice caulescente fusiformi. *Sp. pl.* 931. (*Ger. em.* 235. *f.* 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 2. *fig. ultima.* *Pet. herb. t.* 45. *f.* 9)

Wild Navew. *Anglis.*

Amongst corn, on ditch banks, and in waste places.

On the rocks behind *Edinburgh* castle. Dr. *Parsons.* ♂. VI.

The stalk is from a foot to two feet high: the radical leaves are almost smooth, and divided into deeply

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

deeply pinnated lobes, which lobes are again irregularly indented or sinuated on the edges: the stalk-leaves are smooth, glaucous, sessile, of a long heart-shap'd figure, slightly denticulated on the edges, and embrace the stalk at their base. The *calyx* stands open: the *petals* are yellow.

There is a variety of this, which has an esculent root, and which is cultivated in many parts of *Europe* for the sake of an oil which is press'd from the seeds.

SINAPIS. *Gen. pl.* 821.

Cal. patens. *Cor.* unguis recti. *Glandula* inter stamina breviora & pistillum, interque longiora & Calycem.

arvensis 1. SINAPIS filiquis multangulis toroso-turgidis lævibus rostro ancipiti longioribus. *Lin. syst. nat.* 444. *Sp. pl.* 933. (*Ger. em.* 233. f. 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. t. 3. f. 7. *Pet. herb. t.* 45. f. 12)

Wild Mustard, or Charlock. *Anglis.*

In corn fields frequent. ☉. V. VI.

The stalk is roughly hairy, a cubit high, and branched, and is commonly tinged with red between the branches and the root: the leaves are a little rough, and commonly pinnatifid; they have generally one or two pair of lobes, which unite together at their base, and a great elliptical odd one at the end, all of them irregularly serrated: the leaves of the *calyx* are angular, smooth, of a yellowish green color, standing open

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA. 361

open at the top, and two of them gibbous at the base: the *petals* are yellow and vein'd: the *siliquæ* are smooth, or slightly hairy, and longer than the *rostrum*: the seeds are acrid and fuscous, eight or nine in a pod.

The young plants, before they flower, are boiled and eaten as greens in several parts of *England*.

alba * 2. *S. filiquis hispidis, rostro obliquo longissimo ensiformi. Lin. syst. nat. 445. Sp. pl. 933. (Ger. em. 244. f. 4. Pet. herb. t. 45. f. 10. Blackwell. t. 29)*

White Mustard. *Anglis.*

It is sometimes found in hedges and waste places, near towns and villages, but is probably to be considered only as the outcast of gardens. ☉. VII.

The flowers are yellow, the peduncles striated: the *siliquæ* are white, hairy, shorter than the *rostrum*, and have generally three knobs or protuberances over the seeds: the seeds are yellowish, acrid, and three or four in a pod.

The feminal leaves of this plant, with those of the *Lepidium sativum* Lin. afford a well-known sallad in the spring.

nigra * 3. *SINAPIS filiquis glabris tetragonis racemo appressis. Lin. syst. nat. p. 445. Sp. pl. 933. (Ger. em. 244. f. 1. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 3. f. 1. ordinis superioris. Pet. herb. t. 45. f. 11. I. Baub. II. p. 855, cum bona icone & descriptione Blackwell t. 446)*

Common

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Common Mustard. *Anglis.*A'mharag. *Gaulis.* Sgeallan, the seeds. *Gaulis.*Under hedges and in waste places, but perhaps only the refuse of gardens. Dr. *Parsons* & *Sibbald*. ☉. VI.

The stalk is three or four feet high, greatly branched: the branches distant and open: the leaves pinnatifid, and all, except the radical ones, smooth: the flowers yellow, the *siliquæ* short: the seeds round and fuscous, extremely acrid, and eight or nine in a pod.

The leaves in the spring are in some parts of *England* boiled and eaten as greens.

The seeds are well known for culinary uses, and are sometimes used externally in medicine, where irritation is intended without blistering.

RAPHANUS. *Gen. pl.* 822.

Cal. clausus. *Siliqua* torosa, subarticulata, teres. *Glandulæ* melliferæ 2 inter stamina breviora & pistillum, totidem inter stamina longiora & calycem.

raphanistrum 1. RAPHANUS siliquis teretibus articulatis lævibus unilocularibus. *Sp. pl.* 935. (*Ger. em.* 240. f. 1. *Moris. hist.* f. 3. t. 13. f. 1. & 2. *ordinis medii.* *Pet. herb.* t. 46. f. 10)

Jointed podded Charlock. *Anglis.*

In corn fields frequent. ☉. VI. VII.

The stalk is rough, with pellucid *spinulæ*, or sharp hairs: the leaves are pinnatifid, with only one or

two

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA. 363

two pair of lobes, and serrated, generally smooth but sometimes hairy: the footstalks are commonly hairy: the *calyx* is hairy: the flowers generally yellow, but sometimes white.

The plant has an acrid taste, and strong alculine smell.

BUNIAS. *Gen. pl.* 823.

Silicula decidua, tetraëdra, angulis inæqualibus acuminatis muricata.

caule 1. BUNIAS siliculis ovatis lævibus ancipitibus. *Sp. pl.* 936. (*Ger. em.* 248. *f.* 5. *Moris. hist. f.* 3. *t.* 6. *f.* 20. *Pet. herb. t.* 46. *f.* 6)

Sea Rocket. *Anglis.*

On the sea shores in sandy places not uncommon, as on *Leith* sands, at *Kirkaldy*, on the coast of *Fife*, on the western side of *Cantire*, between *Macbrianish* bay and *Barr*, &c. ☉. VI. VII.

The stalk is about a foot high, often much more, branched from the base into wide divaricated branches: the leaves are smooth, succulent, pinnatifid, and have a saltish taste: the flowers grow in short spikes or clusters, of a pale red or flesh color: the pod is short, jointed, and contains two cells, with one or two seeds in each: the style is long and compressed, which forms afterwards the *rostrum* of the pod.

CRAMBE.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

CRAMBE. *Gen. pl.* 825.*Filamenta* 4 longiora apice bifurca, altero antherifero.*Bacca* sicca, globosa, decidua.*maritima* 1. CRAMBE foliis cauleq; glabris. *Sp. pl.* 937.

(Ger. em. 315. f. 15. Moris. hist. f. 3. t. 2. f. 16.

Pet. herb. t. 48. f. 12. Oed. Dan. t. 316. opt. cum.
cbaractere.)Sea Colewort. *Anglis.*On the sea coast in sandy or stoney soils, but not
common. On the shore by *Fast-Castle*, in *Ber-*
wickshire. Dr. *Parsons*. 4. VI.The leaves are bluntly oval, glaucous, succulent,
plaited, and deeply sinuated on the edges: the
stem is two feet high, and branched towards the
top: the flowers are white, and grow in short
spikes or clusters: the fruit is a roundish, pulp-
less, green berry, with one cell, containing a
single seed.The young leaves cover'd up with sand and blanch'd
while growing, are boiled and eaten as a great
delicacy.

CLASSIS XVI.

MONADELPHIA

DECANDRIA.

GERANIUM. Monogyna. Caps. 5-cocca, rostrato.

POLYANDRIA.

LAVATERA. Polygyna. Cal. exterior 3-fidus
Arilli 1-spermi, verticillati.

MALVA. Polygyna. Cal. exterior 3-phyllus.
Arilli 1-spermi, verticillati plures.

ALTHÆA. Polygyna. Cal. exterior 9-fidus.
Arilli 1-spermi, verticillati.

.IVX

C L A S S I S XVI.

M O N A D E L P H I A

.A I R I A
D E C A N D R I A.GERANIUM. *Gen. pl.* 832.Monogyna. *Stigmata* 5. *Fructus* rostratus, 5-coccus.* *Staminibus quinque antheriferis.*

cicutarium

GERANIUM pedunculis multifloris, floribus pentandris, foliis pinnatis incisus obtusis, caule ramoso. *Lin. syst. nat.* 454. *Sp. pl.* 951. (*Ger. em.* 945. f. 3. *Moris. hist.* f. 5. t. 15. f. 9. *Pet. herb. t.* 65. f. 3. *Rivin. pentap. irregul. t.* 112. fig. bona.)Hemlock-leav'd Crane's-bill. *Anglis.*In dry pastures, on sandy shores, and in waste places under the walls of towns frequent. ☉.
V-VIII.

The leaves generally spread flat upon the ground, are sometimes hairy and sometimes smooth, and consist of a long series of nearly equal *pinnae*, which are sessile and sharply pinnatifid: the peduncles arise from the *axæ* of the leaves: the *stipulae* are oval, filmy, and white: the *calyx* a little hairy and open: the petals (which are always five in this genus) elliptical, red, and a little unequal, the two upper ones being somewhat

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

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what shorter than the three lower ones, and placed at a small distance from them. The filaments are commonly ten, but five only are fertile, or bear *antheræ*.

We observed a variety of it with white flowers on the sea banks near *Weems*, in *Fifeshire*.

pyrenaicum GERANIUM pedunculis bifloris, foliis inferioribus quinque partito-multifidis rotundatis, superioribus trilobis, caule erecto. *Lin. mantiss altera. p. 257. Geran. perenne. Huds. Flor. Anglica. 265. (Gerard. Provincial. 434. t. 16. f. 2)*

Perennial Dovesfoot Crane's-bill. *Anglis.*

In mountainous pastures and waste places near *Edinburgh*, but not common. 4. *Dr. Parsons.*

The stalk is twelve or eighteen inches high, hairy, erect, and diffusely branched: the leaves are hairy, the segments a little obtuse, having a red line on the margin, and unequally cut or dented: the leaves of the *calyx* have each a red glandule at the *apex*: the *petals* are twice the length of the *calyx*, emarginated, and of a blueish purple color: the five outer *stamina* are destitute of *antheræ*, and shorter than the others.

** *Staminibus decem antheriferis.*

Pedunculis bifloris. 4.

sylvaticum GERANIUM pedunculis bifloris, foliis subpeltatis quinquelobis inciso-ferratis, caule erecto, petalis emarginatis.

emarginatis. *Sp. pl.* 954. (*Ger. em.* 942. *f.* 2. *Oed. Dan. t.* 124. *opt.*)

Mountain Crane's-bill. *Anglis.*

By the sides of rivers in rocky and shady places frequent, both in the highlands and lowlands. 4. VI. VII.

The stalk is erect, from twelve to eighteen inches high: the leaves are hairy and wrinkled: the panicle dichotomous: the *calyces* hairy and bearded: the petals large, purple, streaked with deeper veins, and heart-shap'd.

The flowers are used by the *Icelanders* to dye a violet color.

pratense. 4. *G. pedunculis bifloris, foliis subpeltatis, multipartitis, rugosis, acutis; petalis integris. Syst. nat.* 455. *Sp. pl.* 954. (*Ger. em.* 942. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist.* *f.* 5. *t.* 15. *f.* 14. *Pet. herb. t.* 65. *f.* 7. *Hort. Aickstett. vern. ord. I. t.* 8)

Crowfoot Crane's-bill. *Anglis.*

In pastures and thickets not uncommon, as at *Taymouth* hermitage, and about the cascades at *Moness*, and in the pastures of *Loch-Rannoch*, and many other places. 4. VII.

The stalk is a cubit high, striated, gouty at the joints, and branched: the leaves are hairy, and deeply divided into five, and sometimes seven lobes, which lobes are laciniated, and these *lacinae* are again sharply indented: the *calyces* are hairy,

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. 369

hairy and terminated with a beard: the *Petals* are blue, streaked with red veins, not emarginated, but obtuse and entire at the top: the *style* is longer than the *stamina*.

It is reckon'd a vulnerary, but is out of use.

*** *Staminibus 10 antheriferis.*

Pedunculis bifloris. ☉.

robertia-
num 5.

GERANIUM pedunculis bifloris, calycibus pilosis decemangulatis. *Sp. pl.* 955. (*Ger. em.* 939. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 15. *f.* 11. *Pet. herb. t.* 65. *f.* 5. *Blackwell t.* 480)

Herb Robert. *Anglis.*

Upon rocks and stoney places. ♂. V. VI.

The whole plant is often of a reddish color, cover'd with white hairs, and smells like a goat: the leaves are doubly pinnated, the exterior *pinnae* running together at the base, and the segments terminated with a red *spinula*, or sharp hair: the *calyx* is hairy, bearded, and streaked with ten prominent lines, the first and third leaf having three of these lines, the second and fifth one only, and the fourth two: the petals are roundish and entire at the top, of a red color, with white veins. It varies sometimes with a white flower, but very rarely.

It is reckoned astringent and vulnerary, but is seldom used in medicine.

It is said that the smell of the bruised herb will drive away bugs.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

An infusion of it is given by the *Swedish* herdsmen to cure cattle that make bloody water.

lucidum 6. GERANIUM pedunculis bifloris, calycibus pyramidatis, angulatis, elevato-rugosis, foliis quinquelobis rotundatis. *Sp. pl.* 955. (*Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 15. *f.* 6. *Pet. herb. t.* 64. *f.* 12. *Column. Ecpbras. I. p.* 138. *ic.* 137. *Æd. Dan. t.* 218. *opt.*)

Shining Crane's-bill. *Anglis.*

Upon rocks in shady places, as on the south-west side of the rocks under *Arthur's* seat at *Edinburgh*, &c. ☉. VI. VII.

The root and radical leaves are red, and oftentimes the whole plant: the leaves are commonly smooth and shining, divided into five obtuse lobes, each of which has three or five unequal serratures: The stalks are near a foot high, and diffusely branched: the *calyces* are ovally conical, angular, and transversely wrinkled: the petals red and emarginated.

molle 7.

G. pedunculis bifloris, foliisque floralibus alternis; petalis bifidis, calycibus muticis, caule erectiusculo. *Lin. syst. nat.* 455. *Sp. pl.* 955. (*Ger. em.* 938. *Pet. herb. t.* 64. *f.* 1. *Vaill. Paris. t.* 15. *f.* 3. *bona.*)

Common Dovesfoot Crane's-bill. *Anglis.*

In pastures and by way-sides frequent. ☉. VI.

The whole plant is hairy and soft to the touch: the leaves in circumference are roundish or kidney-shap'd,

shap'd, divided half way down to the rib into five or seven lobes, which are obtusely trifid : the *calyces* are ciliated, and have a very short beard : the *petals* are heart-shap'd, deeply emarginated, and of a red or purple color : the peduncles hang downwards : the *stipulae* are ferruginous, awl-shap'd and bifid, two at the base of each leaf.

dissectum 8.

GERANIUM pedunculis bifloris, foliis quinquepartito-trifidis, petalis emarginatis, longitudine calycis, arillis villosis. *Sp. pl.* 956. (*Pet. herb. t.* 64. *f.* 7. *Vaill. Paris. t.* 15. *f.* 2. *bona.*)

Jagged-leav'd Dovesfoot Crane's-bill. *Anglis.*

In meadows, but not common. By the bridge in the meadows at *Edinburgh.* *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. VI. VII.

The stalk is a foot high, erect, branched, gouty, and red at the joints : the leaves are hard and firm, divided deeply into five lobes, which are again cut into three or four acute *lacinae* : the *stipulae* are red : the leaves of the *calyx* are hairy, and terminated each with a red obtuse beard : the *petals* are flesh-color'd : the *pistil* hairy, the *antherae* blue : the *arillus*, or exterior coat of the seed hairy.

columbinum

9.

G. pedunculis bifloris folio longioribus, foliis quinquepartito-multifidis, laciniis acutis, arillis glabris, calycilus aristatis. *Sp. pl.* 956. (*Moris. hist.*

f. 5. t. 15. f. 3. Pet. berb. t. 64. f. 8. Vaillant. paris. t. 15. f. 4. bona.)

Long-stalked Dovesfoot Crane's-bill. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous places, but not common. I observed it on a dry rocky place in the road going from *Glasgow* to *Dumbarton*. ☉. VI. VII.

The stalk is decumbent, ten or twelve inches long, branched, and knotty at the joints: the leaves are firm and slightly hairy underneath: the margins of the *laciniæ* reflex'd: the *stipulæ* are linear and reddish: the peduncles three inches long: the *calyx* large, almost smooth, the leaves of it concave, owing to their margins being reflexed, and terminated with a long beard, having a red glandule at the *apex*: the flowers are purple, the petals emarginated with a prominent dent between the coat of the seed smooth.

**** *Staminibus 10 antheriferis.*

Pedunculis unifloris.

sanguineum GERANIUM pedunculis unifloris, foliis quinquepartitis trifidis orbiculatis. *Sp. pl. 958. (Ger. em. 945. f. 2.)*

Bloody Crane's-bill. *Anglis.*

Upon rocks and sandy grounds near the sea in many places, as about *Arthur's* seat at *Edinburgh*, and in the island of *Jona* abundantly, &c. 4. VII.

The root is thick and woody: the stalk and leaves are a little hairy, the first a foot or more high: the

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the peduncle is long, and bears a single, large and specious purple flower: the petals are roundish at the point, and widely expanded: the *calyx* is hairy, and bearded with herbaceous *aristæ*.

The plant is reckoned astringent and vulnerary, but is rarely used.

It is often introduced into gardens as an ornament.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

ALTHÆA. *Gen. pl.* 839.

Cal. duplex; exterior 9-fidus. *Arilli* plurimi, monospermi.

officinalis 1* ALTHÆA foliis simplicibus tomentosis. *Sp. pl.* 966. (*Ger. em.* 933. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 19. *f.* 12. *Blackwell t.* 290. *Æd. Dan. t.* 530.)

Marshmallow. *Anglis.*

It is now and then found in waste places near houses, but is probably only the outcast of gardens. 4. VIII.

The stalk is erect, five feet high, and but little branched: the leaves are of a heart-shap'd lanceolate figure, divided very obscurely into three lobes, serrated on the edges, and soft as velvet: the flowers arise from the *axæ* of the leaves, almost sessile, and are whitish or flesh-color'd: the petals are five, and emarginated.

The root and leaves have a mucilaginous quality, and are often used in a syrup or decoction as a

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

balsamic pectoral for coughs and hoarsenesses. It is found also to be serviceable in nephritic complaints, and the stranguary; and is used in cataplasms and fomentations against swellings. The root will turn water to a jelly.

LAVATERA. *Gen. pl.* 842.

Cal. duplex, exterior trifidus. *Arilli* plurimi, monospermi.

arborea 1. LAVATERA caule arboreo, foliis septemangulatis tomentosis plicatis, pedunculis confertis unifloris axillaribus. *Sp. pl.* 972. (*Figuram fidendam non invenio.*)

Sea Tree-mallow. *Anglis.*

On rocks upon the sea coast, as in *Inch-Garvey* and *Mykric-Inch*, in the *Firth of Forth*, and in *Bass* island. *Sibbald.* ♂. VII.

The stalk is erect, branched, and three or four feet high, firm and strong: the flowers are red, streak'd with veins of a deeper color. It is often brought into gardens for ornament.

MALVA. *Gen. pl.* 841.

Cal. duplex, exterior 3-phyllus. *Arilli* plurimi, monospermi.

rotundifolia 1. MALVA caule prostrato, foliis cordato orbiculatis obsolete quinquelobatis, pedunculis fructiferis declinatis. *Lin. syst. nat.* 460. *Sp. pl.* 969. (*Ger. em.* 930. f. 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 17. f. 7.)

Dwarf.

Dwarf-mallow. *Anglis.*

In waste places and by way-sides near towns and villages. ☉. VII. VIII.

Besides what is imply'd in the specific difference, the leaves are crenated: the peduncles are about an inch long, bearing generally a single flower, but sometimes two or three: the petals are commonly white, streaked with red veins: the segments of the interior *calyx* are denticulated: the leaves of the exterior are narrow and linear: the *styles* are thirteen or fourteen, hairy on one side.

sylvestris 2. M. caule erecto herbaceo, foliis septemlobatis acutis, pedunculis petiolisque pilosis. *Sp. pl.* 969. (*Ger. em.* 930. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f. v. t.* 17. f. 8. *Blackwell t.* 22)

Common Mallow. *Anglis.*

In waste places and by way-sides. ♂. VI-VIII.

The stalk is a yard high, or more, and branched: the leaves are serrated: the flowers grow in clusters from the *alæ* of the leaves, one on a peduncle: the petals are widely expanded, and deeply emarginated, of a purple color, with deeper veins: the *calyces* are hairy: the *capsules* from ten to fifteen.

The whole plant is mucilaginous and emollient; a decoction of it, or an infusion of the flowers is recommended as a pectoral, and good for the stone and gravel, and other complaints in the urinary passages; it is likewise given in clysters in the

the dysentery, tenesmus, and gonorrhæa, and is used by way of cataplasm in inflammations: the ancients fed upon a species of mallow, tho' probably not this kind, as we learn from *Horace*:

—— Me pascunt olivæ,
Me Cichorea, *levesq*; *malvæ*. Lib. I. Ode. xxx.

moschata 3. MALVA caule erecto, foliis radicalibus reniformibus incisfis; caulinis quinquepartitis pinnato-multifidis. *Lin. syst. nat.* 461. *Sp. pl.* 971. (*Column. ecph.* I. p. 148. t. 147. *Moris. bist.* f. 5. t. 18. f. 4.)

Jagged-leav'd Mallow, or Musk-mallow. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures, but not very common.

We observed it about *Duplin*, near *Perth*, &c.
♂. VIII.

The stalk is a cubit high, branched and hairy; the hairs erect, and arising each single one from a prominent dot or tubercle: the radical leaves are obscurely divided into five lobes, and ferrated on the edges: those on the stalk have their lobes divided to the base, which lobes are pinnatifid, and these *pinnulæ* again sharply ferrated: the flowers are flesh-color'd, have a musky smell, and grow in clusters at the tops of the branches, one on a peduncle: the capsules are hairy, and about fifteen in a circle round the receptacle.

CLASSIS

C L A S S I S XVII.

D I A D E L P H I A.

H E X A N D R I A.

FUMARIA. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Cor.* ringens, basi gibbosa nectarifera. *Filamenta* antheris 3.

O C T A N D R I A.

POLYGALA. *Cal.* 2-laciniae alæformes. *Cor.* vexillum cylindricum. *Stamina* connexa. *Caps.* obcordata, 2-locularis.

D E C A N D R I A.

* *Stamina omnia connexa.*

SPARTIUM. *Filamenta* adhærentia germi. *Stigma* adnatum, villosum.

GENISTA. *Pistillum* deprimens carinam. *Stigma* involutum.

ANTHYLLIS. *Cal.* turgidus, includens siliquam.

ULEX. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Legum.* vix calyce longius.

ONONIS. *Legumen* rhombeum, sessile. Vexillum striatum.

** *Stigma pubescens* (nec priorum notæ)

OROBUS. *Stylus* linearis, teretiusculus, supra villosus.

LATHYRUS.

D I A D E L P H I A.

LATHYRUS. *Stylus* supra planus villosusque.VICIA. *Stylus* sub stigmate barbatus.*** *Legumen subbiloculare* (nec priorum)ASTRAGALUS. *Legumen* biloculare rotundatum.**** *Legumina monosperma* (nec priorum)TRIFOLIUM. *Legum.* vix calyce longius, 1-s.
2-spermum, *Flores* capitati.***** *Legumen subarticulatum.*ORNITHOPUS. *Legumen* articulatum, arcuatum.MEDICAGO. *Legumen* spirale, membranaceo-com-
pressum. *Pistilium* carinam deflectens.***** *Legumen uniloculare polyspermum* (nec priorum)ERVUM. *Cal* quinquepartitus, subæqualis, longi-
tudine ferè Corollæ. *Stigma* capitatum, imberbe.LOTUS. *Legumen* teres, farctum seminibus cylin-
dricis.*Observ.*PINNATÆ absque impari. OROBUS, LATHY-
RUS, VICIA, ERVUM.PINNATÆ cum impari. ASTRAGALUS, OR-
NITHOPUS *perpusillus*.TRIFOLIATÆ. TRIFOLIUM, LOTUS, ME-
DICAGO, GENISTA, ONONIS.

UMBELLATÆ. LOTUS, ORNITHOPUS.

CLASSIS.

C L A S S I S XVII.

D I A D E L P H I A.

H E X A N D R I A.

FUMARIA. *Gen. pl.* 849.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2, membranacea, *lingula antheris* 3.

officinalis 1. FUMARIA pericarpiis monospermis racemosis, caule diffuso. *Sp. pl.* 984. (*Ger. em.* 1088. *f.* 1. *Rivin. tetrap. irreg. t. I. Miller. ic. pl.* 136. *f.* 2. *Blackwell t.* 237)

Common, or officinal Fumitory. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and gardens frequent. ☉. V. VI.

The stalks are eight or nine inches high, numerous, weak, angular, succulent, intricately branch'd, and arise from a fibrous root: the leaves are glaucous, and doubly pinnated, the *pinnulae* divided into three lobes, which are bifid and trifid: the flowers are purple, and grow in thick spikes: the *calyx* is dentated: the end of the *alae*, and sides of the *vexillum* are of a dark purple, but the middle of the *vexillum* in the fore part is greenish: at the base is a thick nectariferous scale, ending in a blunt curved spur: the *pericarpium* is globular.

The

The plant has a bitter taste, and is used in medicine as a great purifier of the blood, in the cachexy, hypochondria, and scurvy. The great *Boerhave* frequently prescribed it in the black jaundice and bilious cholicks: a drachm of the extract or inspissated juice is the common dose.

capreolata 2 F. pericarpis monospermis racemosis, foliis scandentibus subcirrhosis. *Sp. pl.* 985. (*Fig. non. invenio.*)

Ramping Fumitory. *Anglis.*

About *Redball*, four miles from *Edinburgh*, and amongst the rocks by the sea side going from *Corry* to *Brodic*, in the isle of *Arran*. ☉. VII.

Some authors have considered this only as a variety of the former species, and indeed it differs but little from it. It is generally a much taller plant, and has larger flowers, but the principal distinction consists in the footstalks of the partial leaves, which are curved, and act the part of tendrils by clasping about, and climbing up the neighboring plants.

claviculata FUMARIA filiquis linearibus, foliis cirrhiferis.
3. *Sp. pl.* 985. (*Ger. em.* 1088. f. 2. *Moris. hist. s.*
3. t. 12. f. 3. *Æd. Dan* t. 340. *optima.*)

Climbing yellow Fumitory. *Anglis.*

Upon rocks and stoney places, and sometimes upon thatch'd houses. In the quarries at *Inner-Keith*, &c. ☉. VII. VIII.

The

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

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The stalks are weak, and unable to support themselves without climbing: the leaves are pinnated, the *pinnae* grow alternate upon footstalks, and are compounded of two, three, four or five elliptical acute *foliola*: the compound leaf is terminated with a dichotomous tendril: the flowers are straw-color'd, and grow in short spikes: the *siliquæ* are short and linear, and contain about three seeds.

OCTANDRIA.

POLYGALA. *Gen. pl.* 851.

Cal. 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus alæformibus, coloratis. *Legumen* obcordatum, biloculare.

vulgaris 1. POLYGALA floribus cristatis racemosis, caulibus herbaceis simplicibus procumbentibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis. *Sp. pl.* 986. (*Ger. em.* 563. f. 2, 3, 4, & 564. f. 5. *Vaill. paris. t.* 32. f. 1. *bon. Oed. Dan. t.* 516. opt.)

Milkwort. *Anglis.*

In heaths and dry pastures very common. 4. VI.

The stalks are about five or six inches long, several arising from the same root: the leaves are firm, smooth, entire, and grow alternate upon the stalks, which are terminated with spikes of flowers most commonly blue, but often red, or white: the *calyx* consists of five leaves, three of which are small and green, two below and one above the *Corolla*; the other two intermediate ones

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ones are large, oval, flat, color'd, vein'd, and resemble petals, which at length turn greenish, and remain a defence to the seed-vessel: the *Corolla* consists of three petals, folded together, and forming a tube: the *carina* is terminated with a kind of heart-shap'd concave appendage, fringed at the extremity.

It has a bitter taste, and has been found to possess much the same virtues as the *POLYGALA Senega*, from *America*. It purges without danger. It is also emetic and diuretic, and sometimes acts in the three different ways together. A spoonful of the decoction, made by boiling an ounce of the herb in a pint of water till half is exhaled, has been found serviceable in pleurifies and fevers, by promoting a diaphoresis and expectoration; and three spoonfuls of the same taken once an hour, has proved beneficial in the dropsey and *anasarca*. It has also been found successful in pthificky complaints.

DECANDRIA.

SPARTIUM. *Gen. pl.* 858.

Stigma longitudinale, supra villosum. *Filamenta* germini adhærentia. *Cal.* deorsum productus.

Scoparium 1 SPARTIUM foliis ternatis solitariisque, ramis inermibus angulatis. *Sp. pl.* 996. (*Ger. em.* 1311. f. 1. *Rivin. t.* 65. *Blackwell t.* 144. *Oed. Dan. t.* 313. opt.)

Common

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Common Broom. *Anglis.*

Bealaidh. *Gaulis.*

In dry soils not unfrequent. In *Roslin* woods. Dr. *Parsons.* h. VI. VII.

The lower leaves of this shrub are hairy and ternate, the upper ones single: the flowers are yellow, and grow in thin spikes, intermixed with leaves, one on a peduncle.

It has a bitter taste and diuretic quality. A *lixivium* made of the ashes, or a decoction of the plant, stands recommended for the dropsy. The flowers and seeds, from two drachms to half an ounce, are a strong vomit. Its œconomical uses are various.

The flower-buds are in some countries pickled and eaten as capers, and the seeds have been made a bad substitute for coffee. The twigs and branches are used for making of brooms, and for tanning of leather, in which intention they are not inferior to oak-bark: they are also used instead of thatch to cover houses: the old wood furnishes the cabinet-maker with most beautiful materials for vaneering: the tender branches are in some places mixed with hops for brewing; and the macerated bark is found capable of being manufactured into cloth.

GENISTA. *Gen. pl.* 859.

Cal. bilabiatus, 2-3. *Vexillum* oblongum, a pistillo staminibusque deorsum reflexum.

* *Inermes.*

* *Inermes.*

tinctoria 1. GENISTA foliis lanceolatis glabris, ramis striatis teretibus erectis. *Sp. pl.* 998. (*Ger. em.* 1316. f. 1. *Rivin. t.* 67. *Oed. Dan. t.* 526. opt.)

Dyer's-weed, or Wood-waxen. *Anglis.*

On dry gravelly hills, and by the sides of rivers in the low-lands frequent. *h.* VII.

From the same root arise many angular, tough stalks, a cubit high, which are terminated with short spikes or clusters of yellow sessile papilionaceous flowers: the leaves are numerous on the stalks, elliptical, acute, sessile and smooth, except the edges and nerve on the under side, which are often downy.

This plant is well known to dye yarn and cloth with a bright yellow color.

A salt prepared from the ashes of it is by some much recommended in the dropsey.

** *Spinosa.*

anglica 2. G. spinis simplicibus, ramis floriferis inermibus, foliis lanceolatis. *Sp. pl.* 999. (*Ger. em.* 1320. f. 4.)

Needle-Furze, or Petty-Whin. *Anglis.*

In heathy and moorish grounds, as a mile above *Dunkeld*, growing amongst the *arbutus uva ursi*, and *pyrola rotundifolia*, and in many other places not unfrequent. *h.* VI.

The

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The stalks generally recline on the ground; and are tough and woody: the leaves are small, elliptical and acute: the flowers yellow, and grow in thin spikes.

ULEX. *Gen. pl.* 881.

Cal. 2-phyllus. *Legumen* vix calyce longius.

europæus i. ULEX foliis villosis acutis, spinis, sparsis. *Sp. pl.* 1045. (*Ger. em.* 1319. f. 1)

Farze, Whins, or Gorse. *Anglis.*

In the low lands frequent, but not so common in the highlands. h. VI. & IX.

The leaves are narrow and lanceolate, and grow singly under the spines: the branches are striated, the spines compound, the flowers yellow.

var β. There is a variety of this much more dwarfish, and smaller in all its parts. (v. *Ger. em.* 1321. f. 6)

In *England* fences are frequently made of this plant by sowing the seeds.

Horses, sheep, and other cattle are very fond of it, but as the spines annoy them, and prevent their feeding on it, the husbandmen in many parts of *Wales* bruise the tender branches, or grind them in mills for that purpose, by which means they become an excellent fodder.

ONONIS. *Gen. pl.* 863.

Cal. 5-partitus; laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* striatum. *Legumen* turgidum, sessile. *Filamenta* connata absque fissura.

C c

ONONIS

arvensis 1. ONONIS floribus racemosis geminatis, foliis ternatis, superioribus solitariis, ramis inermibus subvillosis. *Lin. syst. nat.* 478. *Sp. pl.* 1006. (*Ger. em.* 1322. f. 3?)

Restharrow or Cammock. *Anglis.*

In barren pastures, but not very common. On the sea coast near *Leith*. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII. VIII.

The stalks recline towards the ground, are tough and branched, and have a red hairy bark: the leaves are serrated, viscous and foetid, their footstalks broad and foliaceous: the flowers are red, and grow from the *alæ* of the branches, each on its own short footstalk, either single or in pairs, but towards the summits of the branches they form a foliaceous spike: the *Calyx* is hairy, incurv'd, and tubular, the upper segments nearly strait, and separated by a kind of fissure: the lower one is longer than the rest: the pod is short, rhomboidal, and contains about three kidney-shap'd seeds.

spinosa. 2. As this plant grows old the branches are all terminated with a sharp woody spine, which many authors have described as a distinct species. (*vid. Ger. em.* 1322. f. 1. *Rivin. t.* 69. *Blackwell t.* 302.)

Prickly Restharrow, or Cammock. *Anglis.*

It grows upon the sides of the hills by *Didistons-Loch*, near *Edinburgh*, &c. *Dr. Parsons.* 4. VII. VIII.

As this plant abounds in the *Holy-Land*, *Haselquist* (in

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(in his voyage thither, p. 289) supposes, with great probability, that this is the thorn mentioned in the scripture which the ground produced after the curse. (*Gen. ch. 3. v. 18.*)

The root and bark have a diuretic quality, and are recommended in the gravel, and in suppressions of urine, both for man and beast.

repens 2. **ONONIS** caulibus diffusis, ramis erectis, foliis superioribus solitariis, stipulis ovatis. *Sp. pl.* 1006. (*Dillen. Eltham. t. 25. f. 28.*)

Creeping Restharrow. *Anglis.*

Upon the sea shore in sandy soils frequent. 4. VII. VIII.

The stalks of this kind lie flat upon the ground, and the flowers are produced single from the *axe* of the branches: in other respects it differs not from the preceding, and we are inclin'd to believe it only a variety, as we have sometimes observ'd it, like that, to acquire spines.

ANTHYLLIS. *Gen. pl.* 864.

Cal. ventricosus. Legumen subrotundum calyce tectum.

vulneraria 1. **ANTHYLLIS** herbacea, foliis pinnatis inæqualibus, capitulo duplicato. *Sp. pl.* 1012. (*Gr. em.* 1240. *f. 1. Rivin. t. 18. & varietas ejus flore coccineo Dillen. Elth. t. 320. f. f. 413.*)

Kidney-Vetch, or Lady's-Finger. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures not unfrequent, as upon the hills in the king's park at *Edinburgh*, &c. 4. VII.

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Many unbranched stalks arise from the same root, 10 or 12 inches high: the leaves are downy; the radical ones for the most part simple, and either lanceolate or obtusely elliptical, with long foot-stalks, to which a spurious *pinna* is sometimes annexed: the stalk-leaves are compound, having three or four pairs of oval-lanceolate *pinnae*, the smallest at the base of the rib, with an odd obtuse oval and larger one at the end: the upper leaves have five or six pair of *pinnae*, which are all equal: the two *Braeteae*, or floral leaves, are either digitate or trifid, their segments lanceolate: the flowers are commonly yellow, but are sometimes seen red, or whitish; they grow in a double head or cluster at the top of the stalks: the *calyx* is hairy and inflated: the *carina* or keel of the flower is reddish at the *apex*: the *antherae* stand on fine pedicles: the pod is likewise supported by a short pedicle, and contains one seed.

The plant is supposed to have an astringent quality, and is scarcely ever eaten by cattle.

OROBUS. *Gen. pl.* 871.

Stylus linearis. *Cal.* basi obtusus, laciniis superioribus profundioribus, brevioribus.

tuberosus 1. OROBUS foliis pinnatis lanceolatis, stipulis semisagittatis integerimimis, caule simplici. *Sp. pl.* 1028. (*Ger. em.* 1237. f. 2. *Moris. hist.* f. 2. t. 21. f. 3. *ordinis medii ad dextram.* *Thal. hanc.* 7. t. 1. *Rivin. t.* 59. *Sibbald. Scot. illust.* p. 11. f. 1. *Loes. Pruss.* 138. t. 37. *bona.*)

Wood-

Wood-Pease, or Heath-Pease. *Anglis.*

Corr, Cor-meille. *Gaulis.*

In mountainous pastures and woods very frequent, both in the highlands and lowlands. 2. VI.

The root consists of tough fibres, swelling here and there into irregular tubercles, each of which produces a stalk about a foot high, having foliaceous or winged angles, and branched only a little at the top: the leaves grow alternate upon the stalk, about three or four in number, each consisting of two or three pair of smooth *pinnae*, the lowermost oval, the uppermost acutely elliptical, having no odd one at the end, but the rib to which they are annexed is terminated with a point or beard: the flowers are of a purple color, verging to blue, and grow from two to five in a thin spike, upon naked peduncles, arising from the *axæ* of the leaves near the top of the stalk: the *Vexillum*, or upper petal of the flower is large, oval and vein'd; the margins reflex'd and elevated: the pod is above an inch long, cylindrical, a little curved at the end, and contains from four to nine seeds,

The highlanders have a great esteem for the tubercles of the roots of this plant; they dry and chew them in general to give a better relish to their liquor; they also affirm them to be good against most disorders of the thorax, and that by the use of them they are enabled to repel hunger and thirst for a long time. In *Breadalbane* and *Rossshire* they sometimes bruise and steep them in

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water, and make an agreeable fermented liquor with them. They have a sweet taste, something like the roots of liquorice, and when boiled, we are told, are well flavour'd and nutritive, and in times of scarcity have serv'd as a substitute for bread.

sylvaticus 2 **OROBUS** caulibus decumbentibus hirsutis ramosis.
Lin. syst. nat. 485. *Sp. pl.* 1029. (*Æt. Paris.* 1706.
p. 87. *t.* 90. *Æ* *fig. nost.*)

Wood-Vetch, or Bitter-Vetch. *Anglis.*

Upon dry rocky places, and the banks of rivers, but rare. We observed it upon the bank of the *Clyde*, near *Lanerk*, between the two famous falls of *Corry's-Lyn* and *Bonnatyn*, and in the island of *Rum*, on the bank of a rivulet running down a mountain called *Baikevall*. 4. VII.

Many hairy reclining angular stalks, about a foot high, arise from the same root, and, as far as we observed, unbranched: the leaves grow alternate, ten or twelve upon a stalk; they are pinnated, and generally hairy; the number of *pinnae* are from seven to eleven pairs, of an oval acute form, standing on short pedicles on a hairy rib, which is not terminated with an odd *pinna*, but a small point or beard: the *stipulae* grow in pairs, shaped each like half the perpendicular section of the barb of an arrow: the flowers grow ten or twelve together, in a close spike or cluster, all leaning the same way, upon a hairy peduncle as long as the leaf, and arising from the *ala* of



Orobus Sylvaticus. P. 390.

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of it : the flowers are white, striated with purple veins ; the *apex* of the *carina* is a bright purple : the *calyx* is hairy and reddish : the pods are hardly an inch long, compressed and smooth, and contain about three seeds.

The whole plant has a disagreeable bitter taste.

LATHYRUS. *Gen. pl.* 872.

Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior. *Cal.* laciniae superiores 2 breviores.

pratensis 1. LATHYRUS pedunculis multifloris, cirrhis diphyllus simplicissimis, foliolis lanceolatis. *Sp. pl.* 1033. (*Ger. em.* 1231. f. 6. *Rivin.* t. 43 *Bauh. hist.* 2. p. 304. t. 304. *Moris. hist.* f. 2. t. 2. f. 2. *Oed. Dan.* t. 527. opt.)

Yellow Vetchling, Tare-everlasting. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures, where the soil is moist, both in the highlands and lowlands. 4. VII. VIII.

The stalks are branched, quadrangular, a cubit long or more, weak, and unable to support themselves : the tendrils are generally single, but often trifid, subtended by one pair of oval-lanceolate *pinnae*, which have three nerves, and are most commonly a little downy : the *stipulae* are hastate, and as large as the *pinnae* : the floral stalk is axillary, and bears a spike of eight or ten yellow flowers : the pods are short, broadish, and a little curv'd : the seeds round and yellowish.

It

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It is an excellent fodder, and some soils would probably reward the husbandman's cultivation.

The badger is said to feed upon it.

sylvestris 2. *L.* pedunculis multifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliolis ensiformibus, internodiis membranaceis. *Sp. pl.* 1033. (*Rivin. t.* 39. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. *t.* 2. *f.* 4. *bona. Oed. Dan. t.* 325. *optima.*)

Narrow-leav'd Pease-everlasting. *Anglis.*

In dry rough shrubby places, and by wood-sides, but rare. *Sibbald.* 4. VII. VIII.

The stalk is a yard high, wing'd with two membranous angles, diffusely branched, weak and climbing: the leaves are long and lanceolate, have three nerves on the under side, and the rib to which they grow is wing'd: the tendrils are trifid and branched, often trichotomous: the *stipulae* are narrow and subulate at both ends, their lower points pressing the stalk: the floral peduncle is five or six inches long, bearing a spike of four to eight flowers: the *vexillum* is of a rosy purple color, reticulated with deeper veins: the *alae* or side-petals are of a blueish purple: the *carina*, or keel-petal at the bottom of the flower is of a pale green: the pod is narrow, cylindrical, and two inches long.

palustris 3. *LATHYRUS* pedunculis multifloris, cirrhis polyphyllis, stipulis lanceolatis. *Sp. pl.* 1034. (*Pluk. Alm. t.* 71. *f.* 2. *Oed. Dan. t.* 399. *opt.*)

Marsh Chichling Vetch, Marsh *Lathyrus.* *Anglis.*

By

By the sides of lakes, and in marshy or boggy grounds, but rare. 4. VII. VIII.

The stalk is two feet high, wing'd with two membranes, weak and branched towards the top: the leaves are of an elliptic-lanceolate form, generally three pair upon a rib: the tendrils are trifid: the *stipulae* are broad, semi-elliptical, acute at both ends, and dentated externally below the middle: the *Bractea* are small and lanceolate: the peduncles are three inches long, and produce about six or eight purple flowers, with veined petals: the pods are smooth and a little compress'd,

VICIA. Gen. pl. 873.

Stigma latere inferiore transversè barbatum.

* *Pedunculis elongatis.*

sylvatica 1. VICIA pedunculis multifloris, foliolis ovalibus, stipulis denticulatis. *Sp. pl.* 1035. (*Pluk. Alm. t.* 71, f. 1. *Haller. hist. stirp. Helvet. v. 1. n. 426. t.* 12. p. 172. *fig. ad dextram; sed fol. nimis acutis. Oed. Dan. t. 277. opt.*)

Tufted Wood-Vetch. *Anglis.*

In shrubby places at the foot of mountains and rocks, but not common, as under *Salisbury-Craigs*, and at *Cartland* rocks, near *Lanerk*, &c. 4. VII. VIII.

The stalks of this elegant plant are angular, branched, weak and climbing, three or even six feet, and have numerous leaves: the *stipulae* are deeply

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deeply and acutely denticulated, and the dents bearded: the leaves have eight or ten pair of oval *pinnae* growing commonly alternate, the middle nerve of each *pinnae* terminated in a point or spinule: the tendrils are bifid and greatly curled: the floral stalks arise from the *alæ* of the leaves, are four or five inches long, and bear a spike of 15 or 20 white pendulous flowers, streaked with blue veins: the *carina* or keel-petal is obtuse, and blue at the *apex*: the pod is smooth, but little longer than the flower, and contains from four to six globular seeds.

cracca 2. VICIA pedunculis multifloris, floribus imbricatis, foliolis lanceolatis pubescentibus, stipulis integris. *Sp. pl.* 1035. (*Rivin. t.* 49. *Parkins.* 1072. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. *t.* 4. *f.* 1. *sed malè.*)

Tufted Vetch. *Anglis.*

Peasair-luch na coille. *Gaulis.*

In corn fields, pastures, and bushy places frequent.
4. VII. VIII.

The stalk is two or three feet high, furrow'd, weak and branched: the leaves are pinnated with 12 or more pairs of *pinnae*, of a narrow-elliptical form, hairy, deflex'd, rather blunt at the end, the nerve terminating in a short spinule: the tendrils are greated, branched and curled: the flowers grow 30 or more in a long pendulous spike, all on the same side of the stalk, imbricated downwards, small, but make an elegant appearance,

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appearance, being of a violet-purple color, the *carina* marked with two blue spots: the pod is short, tumid, broadish, and contains eight or ten black globular seeds.

It is reckoned to be a good fodder for cattle.

*** Floribus axillaribus, sessilibus.*

fativa 3. VICIA leguminibus sessilibus subbinatis erectis, foliolis retusis, stipulis notatis. *Sp. pl.* 1037. (*Ger. em.* 1227. *f.* 1. *Rivin. t.* 55. *Moris. hist. s.* 2. *t.* 4. *f.* 12. *Oed. Dan. t.* 522.

Common Vetch, or Tare. *Anglis.*

In corn fields frequent. ☉. VI.

The whole plant is hairy: the stalk a foot high, striated and weak: the leaves consist commonly of five or six pairs of *pinnae*, which are either heart-shap'd, or obtusely lanceolate, or oval, or linear, the nerve ending in a point: the tendrils are trifid: the *stipulae* dentated, and marked with a dark red spot, which looks as if it had been burnt in; the flowers are of a blueish red, or purple color, growing two together from the *axillae* of the leaves, and oftentimes only one, on very short peduncles: the dents of the *calyx* are all strait, the under ones the longest: the pod is hairy when young, but grows smoother by age, and contains from five to ten seeds, generally of a pale green color, with black spots, but in some varieties almost black or white.

It is known to be an excellent fodder for horses: in some

some parts of *England* the crop is plough'd in to answer the purposes of manure to the land: pigeons are very fond of the seeds, and in some parts of *Sweden*, &c. they enter into the composition of bread, either alone, or mixed with the flour of rye. In *England* a decoction of them in water is sometimes given by nurses to expel the small-pox and measles.

lathyroides

4.

VICIA leguminibus sessilibus solitariis erectis glabris; foliolis senis, inferioribus obcordatis. *Sp. pl.* 1037. (*Ger. em.* 1227. f. 4. *Herm. parad. t.* 242. *Riv. tetr.* 169. *Oed. Dan. t.* 58.)

Strangle Tare, or wild Vetch. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures, and in gravelly and sandy soils frequent, as in the king's park at *Edinburgh*, and in *Leith* gravel pit, &c. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. V. VI.

Several stalks, from three to six inches long, arise from the same root, and spread upon the ground: the lower leaves are pinnated with one or two pairs of heart-shap'd *pinnae*, but the upper ones most commonly with three pairs of elliptical acute ones: the *stipulae* are acute at both ends, hooked at the base and entire on the sides; the tendrils generally simple and unbranched: the flowers are small and purple, often verging to blue: the pod is smooth, and contains from six to ten seeds: the stalk and leaves are downy: we have sometimes observed the seeds to assume a cubical shape, which we consider only as a variety

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riety, tho' we suspect it has been mistaken for the
ERVUM *soloniense* of *Linnaeus*.

sepium 5. V. leguminibus pedicellatis subquaternis erectis, foliolis ovatis integerrimis, exterioribus decrescen-
tibus. *Sp. pl.* 1038. (*Ger. em.* 1227. f. 2.)

Bush-Vetch. *Anglis.*

In woods and shady places not unfrequent. 4. VI.

The stalk is angular, smooth, and two or three feet high: the leaves have from five to eight pair of *pinnae*, of an oval-obtuse form, emarginated, slightly hairy, decreasing gradually in size towards the extremity, the nerve terminating in a point: the *stipule* are small, oval, acute, and marked with a dark red spot: the tendrils are branched: the flowers grow from three to five in a cluster or spike, upon a very short peduncle: the *calyx* is of a livid color, hairy, and striated: the flower of a dull blue, reticulated with veins of a deeper color: the pods are short, erect, and contain five or six globular spotted seeds.

It is said to be a good fodder for cattle.

ERVUM. *Gen. pl.* 874.

Cal. 5-partitus, longitudine corollæ. *Stigma* capitatum, imberbe, obtusum.

tetrasper- ERVUM pedunculis subbifloris, feminibus globosis quaternis. *Sp. pl.* 1039. (*Moris. hist. f. 2. t. 4. f. 16. Rivin. t. 53. Oed. Dan. t. 95. opt.*)

mum 1.

Little smooth Tare. *Anglis.*

In

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

In corn fields, but not very common. ☉. VI. VII.

The stalk is two-edg'd, obscurely quadrangular, humble, weak and branched: the leaves have from three to five pair of linear spear-shap'd *pinnae*, growing generally alternate, but often opposite: the *stipulae* are entire, and hooked at the base: the tendrils bifid and branched: the peduncles arise from the *alae* of the leaves, erect, very slender, and generally bear two flowers, but sometimes one only: the flower is very small, the *vexillum* purple or blueish, the *alae* white, the *apex* of the *carina* blue: the pod is smooth, short, obtuse, and contains three or four tumid seeds.

birsutum 2. E. pedunculis multifloris, seminibus globosis binis.

Sp. pl. 1039. (*Ger. em.* 1028. *f.* 5. *Rivin. t.* 53.)

Little hairy Tare. *Anglis.*

In corn fields frequent. ☉. VII.

The stalk is a cubit high or more, weak, and branched: the leaves have 10 or 12 pairs of nearly linear *pinnae*, growing alternate: the lower *stipulae* are dentated, the upper ones entire: the tendrils branched: the floral peduncles are two inches long, and bear from three to five small blueish white flowers the *apex* of the *carina* is blue: the pod is short, broad, acuminate, hairy, pendulous, and contains two black spotted seeds.

ORNITHOPUS.

ORNITHOPUS. *Gen. pl.* 884.

Legumen articulatum, teres, arcuatum.

perpusillus
1.

ORNITHOPUS foliis pinnatis, leguminibus sub-
arcuatis. *Sp. pl.* 1049. (*Ger. em.* 1241. f. 3.
Moris. hist. f. 2. t. 10. f. 13.)

Bird's-foot. *Anglis.*

In gravelly or sandy grounds, but not common.

Mr. *Stuart* observed it about *Comrie*, a village
four miles from *Crief*, in *Strath-erne*. ☉. VI.
VII.

The stalks are six or eight inches high, and lie
prostrate upon the ground: the leaves have about
15 pair of very small, oval, soft, hairy, and
nearly equal *pinnae*, with an odd one at the end:
the peduncles arise from the *axæ* of the leaves,
and bear a kind of half-umbel, consisting of
three or four small yellow flowers, the *vexillum*
tinged with red: the pods are slightly hairy,
curved, jointed with six or eight articulations,
and terminated with a claw, so that altogether
they not unaptly represent a bird's foot. Each
joint contains a single seed.

ASTRAGALUS. *Gen. pl.* 892.

Legumen biloculare, gibbum.

* *Caulibus foliosis diffusis.*

glycyphillos
1.

ASTRAGALUS caulescens prostratus, legumini-
bus subtriquetris arcuatis, foliolis ovalibus pe-
dunculo longioribus. *Sp. pl.* 1067. (*Ger. em.*

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1233. f. 2. Rivin. t. 103. Moris. hist. f. 2. t. 9.
f. 8.)

Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch. *Anglis.*

In woods, but not common, as in *Coryton* woods,
five miles from *Edinburgh*. Dr. *Parsons*. 4. VII.

The stalks are two feet long, branched and prostrate:
the leaves have four or five pair of oval *pinnae*,
with an odd one at the end: the peduncles are
shorter than the leaves, and arise from their *axæ*,
bearing a short spike of about 12 pale yellow
flowers, succeeded by erect, turgid and curved
pods, having each two cells, containing eight
or ten kidney-shap'd seeds.

The leaves have a sweetish taste, mix'd with bitter-
ness. An infusion of them has by some been
recommended in suppressions of urine, and for
the gravel.

arenarius. 2 ASTRAGALUS subcaulescens procumbens, flo-
ribus subracemosis erectis, foliis tomentosis. *Sp.*
pl. 1069. (*Raii*. *Synop.* p. 326. t. 12. f. 3. cum le-
guminibus. bona.)

Purple Mountain Milkwort. *Anglis.*

On dry mountainous pastures, but not very com-
mon, as upon the hills in the king's park at
Edinburgh, upon the sands of *Musselburgh*, up-
on the hill of *Moncreif*, near *Perth*, and in dry
ground near *York-Cascade*, at the seat of the
Duke of *Athol's*, at *Blair*, &c. 4. VII.

The stalk, together with the peduncle, is from
three



Gal^l Smith fec.

Astragalus
uralensis. P. 401.

three to six inches high, procumbent at the base: the leaves have ten or twelve pair of small, hairy, elliptical *pinnae*, with an odd one at the end: the peduncle is longer than the leaves, and bears at the top a cluster of about six purple flowers: the *calyces* are covered with black hairs: the pods are short, oval, inflated, hoary, and white with woolly hairs.

****** *Scapo nudo, absque caule folioso.*

uralensis 3. A. acaulis, scapo erecto foliis longiore, leguminibus subulatis inflatis villosis erectis. *Sp. pl.* 1071. (*Haller. opusc. t. 2. fig. media. Hist. stirp. Helvet. n. 410. t. 14. fig. infer. ad sinistram. & fig. nost.*)

Silken Astragalus. *Anglis.*

Upon *Carn-dearg*, one of the lower heads of *Ben-Sguilert*, a high mountain in *Glen-creran*, in *Upper-Lorn*, growing together with plenty of the *DRYAS octo-petala*, in a light sandy soil: found there by my ingenious friend Mr. *Stuart*.

It has also been discovered at the bay of *Farr*, on the eastern coast, and in a rocky soil at *Cromarty*, by Mr. *Robertson*. See *Scotch magazine* for *July* 1768, with a figure of it. 4. VII.

The root is long and woody: the stalk is five or six inches high, destitute of leaves, soft and downy: the leaves are all radical, and consist each of ten or twelve pair of oval-acute *pinnae*, covered with a white silky down: the flowers are of a pale violet color, and grow eight or ten to-

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gether in a short thick spike at the top of the stalk: the *calyx* is covered with the same shining hairs as the leaves: the *Bractææ* are subulate and shorter than the *calyx*: the pod is hairy, turgid, hard, and has two cells containing several seeds.

TRIFOLIUM. *Gen. pl.* 896.

Flores subcapitata. *Legumen* vix calyce longius, non dehiscens, deciduum.

* *Meliloti leguminibus nudis polyspermis.*

mel. officinalis 1.

TRIFOLIUM leguminibus racemosis nudis, dispersis, rugosis, acutis, caule erecto. *Sp. pl.* 1078. (*Ger. em.* 1205. *f.* 4. *Rivin. t.* 6. *Moris. bist. s.* 2. *t.* 16. *f.* 2. *ordinis medii.* *Blackwell t.* 80.)

Melilot. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and by way-sides, but not common: beyond *Drummond-Lodge*, near *Edinburgh*. *Dr. Parsons*. And near *Aberlady*, in the *Links*. *Sibbald. 8. VII.*

The stalk is erect, firm, striated, branched, and two or three feet high: the leaves ternate, smooth, obtusely oval, and serrated: the flowers are small, yellow, pendulous, and grow in long close spikes at the tops of the branches: the pod is very short, turgid, transversely wrinkled, pendulous, and contains either one or two seeds.

The plant has a very peculiar strong scent, and disagreeable bitter acrid taste, but such however as
is

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is not displeasing to cattle. The flowers are sweet-scented.

It has generally been esteemed emollient and digestive, and been used in fomentations and cataplasms, particularly in the plaster employed in dressing blisters, but is now laid aside, as its quality is found to be rather acrid and irritating than emollient or resolvent.

It communicates a most loathsome flavor to wheat and other grain, so as to render it unfit for making bread.

ornithopodioides 2.

TRIFOLIUM leguminibus nudis octospermis subternis calyce duplo longioribus, caulibus declinatis. *Sp. pl.* 1078. (*Pluk. t.* 68. *f.* 1. *mala. Raj. Synops. p.* 331. *t.* 14. *f.* 1. *Oed. Dan.* 368. *opt.*)

In dry or sandy pastures, but rare. Rev. Dr. *Burgess* of *Kirkmichael*. ☉. VI.

The branches are three or four inches long, and lie prostrate and close to the ground about the root: the leaves ternate, heart-shap'd, ferrated, and stand on long footstalks: the *stipulae* are lanceolate and grow in pairs: the peduncles are axillary, shorter than the footstalks of the leaves, and bear most commonly two, but sometimes three or four narrow pale red flowers: the pods are short, blunt, erect, and slightly recurv'd, each containing six or eight seeds.

** *Lotoidea leguminibus tectis, polyspermis.*

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repens 3.

TRIFOLIUM capitulis umbellaribus, legumini-
bus tetraspermis, caule repente. *Sp. pl.* 1080.
(*Rivin. t.* 13. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. *t.* 12. *f.* 2. *ordinis*
superioris, & *t.* 14. *f.* 4, *ordinis superioris. Michx.*
Gen. t. 25. *f.* 5. *Vaill. Paris. t.* 22. *f.* 1.)

White creeping Trefoil, or Dutch Clover. *Anglis.*

Seamar, Seamrag. *Gaulis.*

In meadows and pastures common. 4. VI-IX.

The stalk is round, unbranched, creeping, and about a span long: the *stipulae* are of an oval-lanceolate form, and vein'd: the leaves are generally ferrated, but variable in their figure, being either roundish and obtuse, or emarginated and heart-shap'd, commonly smooth and nervous, and often marked with a white arch: the peduncles are very long, and have a pair of *stipulae* at the base: the flowers grow in a sphaerical depressed head: the younger ones are white and erect, the older a little reddish and deflex'd: the *calyx* is either white or purplish, marked with ten streaks: the seed-vessel appears out of the *calyx*, and in fair specimens contains four seeds, though often only two.

It is well known to be an excellent fodder for cattle, and the leaves are a good rustic hygrometer, as they are always relaxed and flaccid in dry weather, but erect in moist or rainy.

*** *Lagopoda calycibus villosis.*

pratense 4. **TRIFOLIUM** spicis globosis villosis, cinctis stipulis

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pulis oppositis membranaceis, corollis monopetalis. *Sp. pl.* 1082. & *Mantiss. secund.* p. 451. (*Moris. hist. f.* 2. *t.* 12. *f.* 6. *Rivin. t.* 11. *Blackwell t.* 20. & *var. Raj. Syn.* p. 328. *t.* 13. *f.* 1.)

Purple Trefoil or Clover. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures frequent. 4. VI-IX.

The stalks are numerous from one root, reclining at the base, and branched: the *stipulae* are white, marked with red veins, and terminated with capillary beards: the leaves have short footstalks, and are downy, the lower ones of a roundish oval figure, the upper ones more acute, and generally marked with a white arch: the head of flowers is roundish, purple, and sessile, placed between two opposite, ternate, sessile leaves, which are subtended by a pair of broad membranaceous *stipulae*, serving the purpose of a common *calyx*: the *calyx* is streaked with ten lines, and is tubular and hairy: the segments are capillary, ciliated on the sides, the lower one by much the longest: the tube of the *Corolla* is longer than the *Vexillum* or upper petal, which is plaited, strait, and reflex'd on the edges.

It affords a very plentiful fodder to horses and other cattle, but when they feed too greedily on the fresh herb, it blows them up in such a manner with wind, that unless they are speedily relieved by tapping them in the belly, or some other similar operation, they soon perish. In *Ireland* the poor people, in a scarcity of corn, make a kind

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of bread of the dry'd flowers of this and the preceding plant reduced to powder. They call the plant *Chambrock*, and esteem the bread made of it to be very wholesome and nutritive.

alpestre 5. **TRIFOLIUM** spicis subglobosis villosis terminalibus sessilibus, caule erecto, foliis lanceolatis serrulatis. *Sp. pl.* 1082. (*Rivin. t.* 12. *Jacquin. obs.* 3. *p.* 14. *t.* 69)

Mountain Clover. *Anglis.*

At the foot of the highland mountains not unfrequent, in moist or shady places. 4. VII.

It differs from *T. pratense*, in having green *stipulae*, lanceolate at both ends, neither streaked with red veins nor bearded; in having longer leaves, more nervous, smooth on the upper side, and rarely marked with any spot or arch: the *calyx* striated and smooth, the dents only hairy: the heads of flowers more oval, larger, and of a deeper purple, two of them frequently terminating the branch.

arvense 6. *T. spicis villosis ovalibus, dentibus calycinis setaceis villosis æqualibus. Lin. syst. nat. p.* 503. *Sp. pl.* 1083. (*Ger. em.* 1192. *f.* 3. *Rivin. t.* 15. *Barrelier. ic.* 901. 902. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. *t.* 13. *f.* 8. *Blackwell t.* 490.)

Hare's-foot Trefoil. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and dry barren pastures not unfrequent, as under *Salisbury* craigs, &c. 6. VII. VIII.

The

The stalk is erect and branched, and the whole plant covered with a soft down: the leaves are narrow, and nearly linear, emarginated at the end, the nerve terminated with a spinule: the *stipule* are linear, and have long beards: the stalk and branches are terminated with oval or cylindrical spikes, covered with a thick ash-color'd or reddish down: the *calyx* is bell-shap'd and hairy, and has five dents, which are longer than the flower, and are feathered with down: the *Corolla* is very small and reddish: the seed-vessel is tumid, sphaerical, and contains one seed.

It is supposed to have an astringent quality, and has sometimes been used in dysenteries, but is not known in the present practice.

scabrum 7. TRIFOLIUM capitulis sessilibus lateralibus ovatis, calycinis laciniis inæqualibus rigidis recurvis. *Lin. syst. nat. p. 543. Sp. pl. 1084. (Barrelier ic. 870. Vaill. Paris. t. 33. f. 1.)*

Hard-knotted Trefoil. *Anglis.*

On dry soils by the sea shore near *Edinburgh*. Dr. *Parsons*. ☉. VI.

The root throws out several tough prostrate stalks, about four inches long: the leaves are a little hairy, veined, wedge-shaped, or widest and rounded at the end, and very finely crenated: the *stipulae* are oval and acute: the heads of flowers small, slightly oval, axillary, sessile and rigid: the dents of the *calyx* are sharp and stiff,
unequal

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unequal in length, open and recurv'd when old : the flowers whitish, a little longer than the *calyx*, and rarely opened.

striatum 8. T. capitulis sessilibus sublateralibus ovatis, calycibus striatis rotundatis. S. pl. 1085. (*Vaill. Paris t. 33. f. 2. R. Synop. p. 329 T. 13. f. 3.*)

Soft-knotted Trefoil. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures, as in *Edinburgh* park, abundantly.

○. VI.

This varies with reclining and erect stalks, from five to ten inches long, and the whole plant is cover'd with soft hairs : the upper leaves are wedge-shap'd and slightly crenated, the lower ones are heart-shap'd : the *stipulae* are widely oval, membranaceous, and striated with red branched lines : the heads of flowers are soft and oval, the upper ones sessile, but the lower ones sometimes have short footstalks : the *calyces* are covered with soft white hairs, and streaked with ten prominent lines, and when old become round and inflated : the dents are short, and terminated with slight spinules : the flowers are of a pale red color.

This plant differs so little from the preceding, that we have been tempted to think them only varieties, arising from difference of soil ; but as all authors have distinguished them as species, we were unwilling to dissent from the general opinion.

**** *Lupulina*

**** *Lupulina vexillis corollæ inflexis.*

agrarium 9 TRIFOLIUM spicis ovalibus imbricatis, vexillo deflexis persistentibus, calycibus nudis, caule erecto. *Sp. pl.* 1087. (*Ger. em.* 1186. *f.* 6. *Moris hist. f.* 2. *t.* 13. *f.* 1 & 2. *majus. Vaill. Paris. t.* 22. *f.* 3. *opt.*)

Hop Trefoil. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures and corn fields frequent. ○. VI. VII.

The stalks are hard, branched, a foot high, generally erect, but sometimes procumbent: the leaves are nervous and smooth, and either nearly oval or cordate, or like the *sector* of a circle, with the rays entire and the arc serrated: the *stipulæ* are largest near the top of the stalk, and of an oval-lanceolate figure: the floral spikes grow on long, naked peduncles, nearly oval, and consist of numerous flowers, closely set together: the flowers are yellow, and stand each on its own short pedicle, and when ripe are pendulous, dry, and rustling: the *calyx*, except two or three hairs at the apex, before flowering is smooth: the *vexillum* is heart-shap'd, deflex'd, striated, and slightly serrated: the *siliqua* contains one oval, thick seed, standing on a pedicle.

It is an excellent fodder for cattle.

procumbens 10. T. spicis ovalibus imbricatis, vexillis deflexis persistentibus; caulibus procumbentibus. *Sp. pl.* 1088.

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1088. (*Moris. hist. f. 2. t. 13. f. 1 & 2. minus, ad basin. Fig. Raj. Synops. p. 330. t. 14. f. 3*)

Procumbent Trefoil. *Anglis.*

In pastures frequent, α . VI. VII.

The stalks are generally procumbent when young, but afterwards become more erect, often a foot long, and but little branched: the leaves are small, heart-shap'd, and finely serrated, but not striated: the spikes are lax, and contain from ten to sixteen flowers, which are smaller than those of the preceding.

Scopoli, in his *Flor. Carniolica*, n. 931, seems to think this only a variety of the *T. agrarium*, and indeed it differs but little from it.

filiforme II TRIFOLIUM spicis subimbricatis, vexillis deflexis persistentibus, calycibus pedicellatis, caulibus procumbentibus. *Sp. pl.* 1088. (*Raj. Syn. p. 331. t. 14. f. 4*)

Slender-stalk'd Trefoil. *Anglis.*

In dry sandy soils, and upon ant-hills, but not very common. $\odot$. VI.

The stalks are about four or five inches long, very fine and slender, and generally procumbent: the leaves are striated and emarginated: the peduncles are scarcely bigger than a horse-hair, but longer than the leaves, and sustain from three to five small yellow flowers, the *calyces* of which, during fructification, are much more evidently supported

supported on pedicles than those of the preceding species: the flowers are pendulous.

It has been proved, by sowing the seeds, to be a distinct species from the foregoing; but in the cultivated state was observed to produce from 12 to 15 flowers in a cluster on each common peduncle.

LOTUS. *Gen. pl.* 879.

Legumen cylindricum, strictum. *Alæ* sursum longitudinaliter connivens. *Calyx* tubulosus.

corniculatus LOTUS capitulis depressis, caulibus, decumbentibus, leguminibus cylindricis patentibus. *Sp. pl.* 1092. (*Ger. em.* 1190. *f.* 5. *Rivin. t.* 76. *Moris. hist. f.* 2. *t.* 18. *f.* 10 & 11.)

Bird's-foot Trefoil. *Anglis.*

Bär-a'-mhilsein. *Gaulis.*

In meadows and pastures common. 4. VI-VIII,

The stalks vary in length from six inches to a cubit, and are generally prostrate, but sometimes nearly erect: the leaves are ternate, and commonly of an oval-lanceolate form, but sometimes roundish, and in other varieties narrow and almost linear: the *stipulæ* grow in pairs, oval and acuminate, much like the leaves: the peduncles are axillary, and bear a coronet of four or five yellow flowers: the *vexillum* is nearly oval, plaited, erect, streaked with red lines, or even quite red before it opens, and stands on a pedicle

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cle remote from the other petals: the filaments are dilated at the apex: the *antheræ* stand on pedicles: the pods are an inch long, of a reddish brown color, smooth, shining and divaricated, or spreading out from one another.

The plant varies with hairy and smooth leaves and *calyces*.

It is an excellent fodder for cattle, and would probably be well worth attention in agriculture.

The insect called by *Linnaeus* THRIPS *glauca* sometimes renders the flowers tumid and monstrous.

MEDICAGO. *Gen. pl.* 899.

Legumen compressum, cochleatum. Carina corollæ a vexillo deflectens.

lupulina 1. MEDICAGO spicis ovalibus, leguminibus reniformibus monospermis, caulibus procumbentibus. *Lin. syst. nat. p.* 506. *Sp. pl.* 1097. (*Ger. em.* 1186. *f.* 5. *Rivin. t.* 8.)

Melilot Trefoil. *Anglis.*

In corn fields and pastures frequent. ♂. VI-VIII.

The stalks are numerous, branched, from eight inches to a foot long, and lie prostrate on the ground: the leaves are ternate, of a variable figure, being either oval, heart-shap'd or roundish, finely serrated, soft, a little hairy, and supported on footstalks: the peduncles are axillary, and bear an oval, imbricated head of small yellow flowers: the *vexillum* is large, oval, reflex'd, and hides the other petals: the seed-vessels grow in an

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an oblong cluster, are kidney-shap'd, wrinkled, black when ripe, and contain each an oval seed.

It has of late years been cultivated in some parts of *England* for fodder, but it is probable that the *LOTUS corniculatus*, and *TRIFOLIUM agrarium* abovementioned, would turn to a better account.

CLASSIS

CLASSIS XVIII.

POLYADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

HYPERICUM. *Cal.* 5-partitis, inferus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Styli* 1, 3, feu 5. *Caps.* 1, 3, s. 5-ocularis.

C L A S S I S XVIII.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

HYPERICUM. *Gen. pl.* 902.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Filamenta* multa, in 5-phalanges basi connatà. *Caps.* loculis numero sty-lorum.

Trygina omnia.

androsce-
mum 1.

HYPERICUM floribus trygynis, pericarpis bac-catis, caule fruticoso ancipiti. *Sp. pl.* 1102. (*Ger. em.* 543. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 6. *f.* 12)

Tutsan or Park leaves. *Anglis.*

In woods, but not very common. We observed it in the woods at *Inverary*, and at *Loch-Ransa*, in the isle of *Arran*. *h.* VII.

The stalk of this shrub is branched, and has two angles: it is commonly about two feet high: the leaves are large, oval, smooth, opposite and sessile, turning to a dark red color in the autumn: the juice express'd from them is claret-color'd: the flowers are yellow, and grow in a thin cluster or umbel of five or six together, at the summits of the branches, one, two or three upon a peduncle: the segments of the *calyx* are oval, green, somewhat larger than the petals, and remain after the petals are fallen: the *pericarpium* is a spherical

sphærical berry, first green, afterwards red, and soft and black when ripe, containing many red-dish seeds.

It is a good vulnerary, the leaves readily healing any fresh wounds, whence it took the *French* name of *Tutsan* or *Tout-sain*, i. e. All-heal.

*quadrangu-
lum* 2.

HYPERICUM floribus trigynis, caule quadrato herbaceo. *Sp. pl.* 1104. (*Ger. em.* 542. f. 1. *Moris. hist.* f. 5. t. 6. f. 10. *Pet. herb.* t. 60. f. 11.)

St. Peter's Wort. *Anglis.*

In moist pastures, and by the sides of ditches and rivulets. 4. VII.

The stalk is a foot high, wing'd with four angles : the leaves are oval, imperforate, and have nine nerves : the *calyx* is without glands : the petals are marked towards the top with black glandular dots on the margin.

perforatum 3.

H. floribus trigynis, caule ancipiti, foliis obtusis pellucido-punctatis. 1105. *Sp. pl.* (*Ger. em.* 539. f. 1. *Moris. hist.* f. 5. t. 6. f. 1. *Blackwell t.* 15.)

St. John's Wort. *Anglis.*

Achlasan-Challum chille. *Gaulis.*

In woods, thickets and hedges. 4. VII.

The stalk is a cubit high, and has two elevated lines ; otherwise is round, smooth, and branched. The leaves are oval and obtuse, and marked with small, black, glandular dots on the margin, and if held up between the eye and the light appear

pear as if perforated on the surface, being punctated with numerous pellucid vesicles. The flowers are yellow and grow in clusters terminating the branches, and forming a kind of umbel. The petals are mutilated, or seem to have a small piece cut out on one side, and are denticulated on the other; their margins towards the top, and sometimes the whole surface is sprinkled with black dots. The leaves of the *calyx* are intire, without glands, and about half the length of the petals. The *antheræ* are marked with a smooth black spot, or lateral gland, placed on the *septum* between the two lobes. The *stigmata* are of a dark red color.

An oil or tincture of the flowers is esteemed a good vulnerary. The express'd juice or infusion of the same is reckoned good to destroy worms, to resolve coagulated blood, and to promote *urine*.

The dried plant boiled in water with alum, dyes yarn of a yellow color, and the *Swedes* give a fine purple tinge to their spiritous liquors with the flowers

The superstitious in *Scotland* carry this plant about them as a charm against the dire effects of witchcraft and enchantment. They also cure, or fancy they cure their ropy milk, which they suppose to be under some malignant influence, by putting this herb into it, and milking afresh upon it.

humifusum

4.

HYPERICUM floribus trigynis axillaribus solitariis, caulibus ancipitibus prostratis filiformibus, foliis glabris. *Sp. pl.* 1105. (*Ger. em.* 541. *f.* 4. *Pet. herb. t.* 60. *f.* 8. *Oed. Dan. t.* 141.)

Trailing St. John's Wort. *Anglis.*

In gravelly pastures, but not very common. *Dr. Parsons & Sibbald.* 4. VII.

The stalk is about five or six inches long and prostrate. The leaves are not absolutely without pellucid dots, but are obscurely perforated. The flowers do not form an umbel, but grow single upon the peduncles arising from the *axæ* of the leaves. The *calyx* is serrated, and sprinkled with black spots or glands, particularly on the edges. In other respects it differs little from the preceding.

montanum

5.

H. floribus trigynis, calycibus ferrato-glandulosis, caule tereti erecto glabro foliis ovatis glabris. *Lin. syst. nat. p.* 510. *Sp. pl.* 1105. (*Column. Ecphras. I. p.* 73. *t.* 74. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 6. *f.* 9. *Pet. herb. t.* 60. *f.* 7. *Oed. Dan. t.* 173. *opt.*)

Imperforate or Mountain St. John's-Wort. *Anglis.*

In mountainous woods, but not common. *Sibbald.* 4. VII.

The stalk is about a cubit high, very little branch'd, and naked for a considerable distance under the flowers. The leaves are few, vein'd, the lower ones imperforate; their edges red, and marked

with black glands. The flowers grow in a short spike or cluster, and are but few in number. The segments of the *calyx* are lanceolate and serrated, each serrature having a resinous gland upon its apex. The *bractææ* are ciliated with the like glands. The petals are sometimes, but not always, dotted towards the top. The *antheræ* have each a black spot or glandule near the base. The *stamina* are divided only into three phalanges.

hirsutum 6. HYPERICUM floribus trigynis, calycibus ferrato-glandulosis, caule tereti erecto, foliis ovatis subpubescentibus. *Sp. pl.* 1105. (*Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 6. f. 11. *Pet. herb. t.* 60. f. 10.)

Hairy St. John's-Wort. *Anglis.*

In mountainous woods and thickets not uncommon.

4. VII.

The stalk is hairy. The leaves hairy and perforated, but not dotted on the edges. The flowers grow in a spike or panicle, much more numerous than in the preceding. Each serrature of the *calyx* is tip'd with a gland. The petals have two or three black dots or glandules at the *apex*. The *antheræ* are without glands. The styles are of a red color, turning black by age. The flowers of this species close together in the night, but those of the *H. perforatum* do not.

elodes 7. HYPERICUM floribus trigynis, caule tereti re-

E e 2

pente,

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

pente, foliisq; villosis subrotundis. *Sp. pl.* 1106.
(*Pet. herb. t.* 60. *f.* 12. *Mentz. pug. t.* 7. *f.* 3.
an?)

Marsh hoary St. Peter's-Wort. *Anglis.*

In bogs, but not very common. *Dr. Parsons.* It was observed in the island of *Ilay*, by that celebrated naturalist, *Joseph Banks, Esq;* 4. VII. VIII.

The stalk is five or six inches long, branched, weak and trailing, and together with the leaves covered with hoary hairs. The leaves when view'd with a microscope, appear to be finely perforated. The flowers grow in a thin panicle at the top of the stalks, upon smooth branched peduncles. The *calyces* are smooth, and their segments edged with very small glandules. The *bractææ* are oval, acute, opposite, and edg'd with the like glandules. The petals are of a pale yellow, and seldom expand, but are commonly twisted together in a direction, from left to right, or with the sun's diurnal motion.

pulchrum 8 HYPERICUM floribus trigynis, calycibus ferrato-glandulosis, caule tereti, foliis amplexicaulibus cordatis glabris. *Lin. mantiss. secund. p.* 456. *Sp. pl.* 1106. *Pet. herb. t.* 60. *f.* 6. *Oed. Dan. t.* 75. *opt.*)

Elegant St. John's Wort. *Anglis.*

In dry woods and heaths, but not very frequent.
We

We observed it in the little island of *Lamlash*, to the South of *Arran*. 4. VII.

The stalks are erect and smooth. The leaves are firm, smooth and glossy, of a triangular heart-shap'd figure, of a dark green above and glaucous underneath, perforated towards the points, and a little reflex'd or contracted on the edges, but not dotted. The flowers grow in thin spiked panicles. The segments of the *calyx* are oval, finely serrated, the serratures tipped with fine black glands. The petals are of a deep yellow, almost orange-color'd, and commonly dotted on the edges, near the *apex* with black glandules. The *antheræ* are scarlet.

CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

* *Semiflosculosi, f. corollis ligulatis omnibus.*

HYPOCHÆRIS. *Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* subplumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus.

TRAGOPOGON. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* plumosus. *Cal.* simplex.

LEONTODON. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus squamis laxis.

SONCHUS. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* imbricatus gibbus.

CREPIS. *Recept.* nudum, *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* calyculatus squamis difformibus.

PRENANTHES. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* calyculatus subquinqueflorus.

LACTUCA. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* imbricatus margine scariofo.

HIERACIUM. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* imbricatus ovatus.

LAPSANA. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* calyculatus.

HYOSERIS.

HYOSERIS. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* non pilosus.
Cal. subæqualis.

** *Capitati.*

CARLINA. *Calyx* radiatus, radiis coloratis.

ARCTIUM. *Calyx* squamis apice incurvato-hamifis!

CARDUUS. *Calyx* squamis spinosis ventricosus.
Recept. pilosum.

ONOPORDUM. *Calyx* squamis ventricosus spinosis. *Recept.* favosum.

SERRATULA. *Calyx* squamis acutiusculis muticis imbricatus, subcylindricus.

*** *Discoidea.*

EUPATORIUM, *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus. *Pistilla* longissima.

BIDENS. *Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* aristatus.
Cal. imbricatus.

* *Tanacetum.*

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

* *Discoidea.*

ARTEMISIA. *Recept.* subnudum. *Pappus* nullus.
Corol. radii nulli.

TANACETUM. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* submarginatus. *Corol.* radii trifidi.

CONYZA. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Corol.* radii trifidi.

GNAPHA-

GNAPHALIUM. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* plumosus.

**** Radiati.**

BELLIS. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* squamis æqualibus simplex.

MATRICARIA. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* squamis imbricatus acutis.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* squamis intimis membranaceis.

DORONICUM. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Pappus* radii nullus.

INULA. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Antheræ* basi bifetæ.

ERIGERON. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Corol.* radii capillares.

SOLIDAGO. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Corol.* radii subfeni remoti.

SENECIO. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* squamis apice sphacelatis.

TUSSILAGO. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* squamis submembranaceis.

ASTER. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* subsquarrosus.

ANTHEMIS. *Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hæmisphœricus.

ACHILLEA. *Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* nullus. *Radius* sub-5-florus. *Cal.* oblongus.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

CENTAUREA.

SYNGENESIA.

425

CENTAUREA. *Recept.* fetosum. *Pappus* pilosus.
Radius corollæ tubulosus.

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

FILAGO. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* nullus.

MONOGAMIA.

JASIONE. *Cal.* communis. *Cor.* 5-petala regularis.
Caps. infera, 2-locularis.

LOBELIA. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* monopetala irregularis. *Caps.* infera 2-locularis.

VIOLA. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis.
Caps. supera, 3-valvis.

CLASSIS

C L A S S I S XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

* *Semiflosculosi, f. corollis ligulatis omnibus.*

TRAGOPOGON. *Gen. pl.* 905.

Receptaculum nudum. Calyx simplex. Pappus plumosus.

pratense 1. TRAGOPOGON calycibus corollæ radium æquantibus, foliis integris strictis. *Sp. pl.* 1109. (*Gen. em.* 735, *f.* 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 9. *fig. prima ordinis superioris. Pet. herb. t.* 15. *f.* 7.)

Yellow Goat's Beard. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures, *Dr. Parsons. ♂. VII.*

The root is tap-shap'd. The stalk a cubit high and branched. The leaves grass-like, sheathing the stalk at the base, undulated on the edges, and carinated or keel'd on the under side. The *calyx* is divided to the base into 8, and sometimes 12 lanceolate segments. Each branch is terminated with a yellow flower. The seeds are angular and transversely striated, crown'd with a *pappus* or down, which down stands on a long pedicle, and consists of about 32 plumose rays, horizontally

horizontally expanded. The whole plant is replete with a milky juice.

If the weather be fair the flowers of this plant open at the rising of the sun, and close again between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. They ripen their seeds in three weeks from the first expansion.

The roots are esculent, being boil'd and serv'd up to table in the manner of *asparagus*. The spring shoots are also eaten by some in the same manner. But that which is cultivated in gardens for culinary purposes is generally another species, the *TRAGOPOGON porrifolium* Lin. commonly called by the gardeners *Salsafy*.

SONCHUS. *Gen. pl.* 908.

Recept. nudum. Cal. imbricatus, ventricosus. Pappus pilosus.

arvensis 1. SONCHUS pedunculis calycibusque hispidis subumbellatis, foliis runcinatis basi cordatis, *Sp. pl.* 1116. (*Ger. em.* 295. f. 8. *Pet. herb. t.* 14. f. 6. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. t. 6. f. 12.)

Corn Sow-Thistle. *Anglis.*

In corn fields frequent. 4. VIII.

The root creeps under ground, and propagates apace,

The stalk is three or four feet high, and branched at the top. The leaves are firm and stiff, embracing the stalk at the base; the middle rib on the under side foliaceous, and armed with soft prickly ferratures.

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ferratures. The figure of those leaves is various. Sometimes they are intire, or only indented on the edges. Sometimes they have one pair of sagittate or cordate *pinnae* at the base. At other times they are pinnated half-way down to the rib, with triangular reversed *pinnae*, the extreme one being largest, and all of them edged with soft *spinulae*. The peduncles and *calyces* are covered with yellow gross hairs. The flowers are large and yellow, and turn always towards the sun. The seeds are crown'd with a soft, simple, sessile down.

oleraceus 2. SONCHUS pedunculis tomentosus, calycibus glabris. *Sp. pl.* 1116. (*Ger. em.* 292. f. 3 & 4. *Pet. t.* 14. f. 8, 9, 10. *Moris. hist. s.* 7. t. 3. f. 1 & 2. *Blackwell t.* 130. opt.)

Common Sow-Thistle. *Anglis.*

In waste places and cultivated grounds frequent.

○. VI-VIII.

The stalk is succulent, fistular, and a cubit high or more. The leaves are tender, of a very variable figure, being sometimes intire, and sometimes jagged or pinnated half way down to the rib; their edges surrounded with soft prickly ferratures. At their base they embrace the stalk, and are pressed close to it. The upper leaves are always of an oval-lanceolate figure, and intire; but ferrulated on the edges. The stalk is branched towards the top, and forms a kind of umbel of

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of pale yellow flowers. The central flower which terminates each branch has the shortest peduncle. The peduncles are not always downy, but become smooth as the plant grows old.

asper.

There is a variety of this plant with a more rigid and more prickly leaves, which some authors make a distinct species. *vid. fig. sequentes.* (Ger. em. 291. f. 1, 2. Pet. herb. t. 14. f. 4, 5, & ejus varietates f. 1, 2, 3. Pluk. alm. t. 61. f. 5. Loes. Pruss. t. 77 & 78. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 2. f. 5. & 8. ordinis inferioris. Blackwell. t. 30.

This as well as the former varies with intire and laciniated leaves, as appears from the different figures.

The young tender leaves of sow-thistle are in some countries boil'd and eaten as greens. They are of a cooling nature, and applied outwardly, by way of cataplasm, have been found serviceable in inflammatory swellings and carbuncles. Swine, Hares, and rabbits are fond of them.

The flowers open about six or seven o'clock in the morning, and shut up again at eleven or twelve.

LACTUCA. Gen. pl. 909.

Receptaculum nudum. *Cal.* imbricatus, cylindricus, margine membranaceo. *Pappus* simplex stipitatus.

virosa 1.

LACTUCA foliis horizontalibus, carina aculeatis dentatis. Sp. pl. 1119. (Ger. em. 309. f. 1. Pet. herb.

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herb. t. 15. f. 1, 2. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 2. f. 16. melior.)

Strong-scented wild Lettuce. *Anglis.*

On banks and by way-sides, but rare. We observed it in the park at *Edinburgh*, at the foot of *Arthur's seat*. ♂ . VIII.

The stalk is three or four feet high, scattered over with a few spines, and branched. The radical leaves are broad and intire, but those on the stalk are not always so, being sometimes deeply jagged or pinnated half-way to the rib, and all of them armed with prickly ferratures on the edges. They embrace the stalk at the base, and the rib on the under side is prickly. The upper leaves also embrace the stalk, but are intire and oval-lanceolate. The *calyx* and upper part of the stalk is viscid. The flowers yellow. The seeds have a sharp prickly *apex*, are mark'd with tuberculous streaks above their middle part, and are crown'd with a soft simple down, standing on a fine slender pedicle.

The whole plant is full of a bitter milky juice, which, when dry, is inflammable, and not inferior to opium in its virtues. The leaves are narcotic, and if eaten will intoxicate, which has occasioned it to be called poisonous, and men have from thence been frightened from the use of it; but it is a very gentle and safe opiate. The best way of giving it is in a syrrup made from a decoction of the fresh leaves and stalk. In
this

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this way it is said to be much preferable to the common *diacodium*, and may given to tender constitutions with more safety.

PRENANTHES. *Gen. pl.* 911.

Recept. nudum. Cal. calyculatus. Pappus simplex, subseffilis. Flosculi simplici serie.

muralis 1.

PRENANTHES flosculis quinis, foliis runcinatis.

Sp. pl. 1121. (*Ger. em.* 293. *f.* 5. *Pet. herb. t.* 15. *f.* 5. *Oed. Dan. t.* 509. *opt.*)

Wall Lettuce, Ivy-leav'd wild Lettuce. *Anglis.*

On shady rocks, and on the walls of old castles in the lowlands. 2. VII.

The stalk is two or three feet high, and greatly branch'd at the top. The leaves have one or two pair of hastate reversed *pinnae*, with a very large triangular one at the end, slightly divided into three acute lobes, which are dented on the edges. They embrace the stalk at the base, and the middle rib on the under side is acute and serrated. The uppermost leaves are lanceolate. The branches are naked, and form a lax panicle of numerous small yellow pendulous flowers. The *calyx* consists of five scales, with four smaller supplementary ones at the base. The flower has only five ligulated florets, which are truncated and have four dents. The seeds are black, streaked, of an oval-acute figure, and crown'd with a simple down, which stands on a

LEONTODON.

LEONTODON. *Gen. pl.* 912.*Recept.* nudum. *Cal.* imbricatus squamis laxiusculis.*Pappus* plumosus.

taraxacum LEONTODON calyce squamis internè reflexis,
 I. foliis runcinatis denticulatis lævibus. *Lin. syst.*
nat. p. 521. *Sp. pl.* 1122. (*Ger. em.* 290. f. 1.
Pet. herb. t. 11. f. 7, 8. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. t. 8. f.
 1. *ordinis medii. Blackwell t.* 501. *bona.*)

Dandelion. *Anglis.*Am bearnan-brìde. *Gaulis.*

In meadows and pastures common. 4. V. VI.

The floral stalks are smooth, tender, succulent, fistular, and bear each a single yellow flower. The scales of the *calyx* are smooth, the exterior and lowermost ones reflexed. The seeds are acutely elliptical, rough, and crown'd with a simple down, supported on a pedicle, and therefore has not properly the characters of this *genus*.

paludosum. It varies in marshy grounds with leaves entire, or only indented on the edges, which some authors make a distinct species. (*vid. scopoli Flor. Carniol. n.* 958. t. 48.)

This we observ'd on the sides of the mountains in isle of *Skye*, in moist places.

The plant has a bitter milky juice, and a remarkable diuretic quality.

The young leaves in the spring, when blanch'd and tender, are admired by many as a sallad. They
 are

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are recommended thus taken for the jaundice and cachexy, and in a strong decoction for the gravel.

autumnale
2.

LEONTODON caule ramoso, pedunculis squamosis, foliis lanceolatis dentatis integerrimis glabris. *Sp. pl.* 1123. (*Ger. em.* 296. f. 2. *Pet. herb.* t. 12. f. 3. 4. *Moris. hist.* f. 7. t. 7. f. 6. *ordinis inferioris.*)

Yellow Devil's-Bit. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures frequent. 4. VIII.

The root is short, thick, truncated and crown'd with fibres. The stalks naked and branch'd. The radical leaves numerous, smooth, of a variable figure, commonly deeply indented, or laciniated half-way down to the rib, the *laciniae* acute and intire. Sometimes they are almost intire, being only slightly dented. The stalk is tumid under the flower. The *calyx* smooth; the flowers yellow. The seed longish, and crown'd with a plumose sessile down.

The flower opens about seven o'clock in the morning, and closes at three in the afternoon.

hispidum 3

LEONTODON calyce toto erecto, foliis, dentatis integerrimis hispidis, setis furcatis. *Lin. syst. nat.* p. 522. *Sp. pl.* 1124. (*Ger. emac.* 303. f. 6. *Pet. herb.* t. 11. f. 9, 10. *Moris. hist.* f. 7. t. 8. *fig. ult. ordinis medii ad dextram.*)

Rough Dandelion. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures frequent. 4. VI.

F f

The

SYNGENESIA : POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

The radical leaves are numerous, rough, dry and sapless, lanceolate, and either sparingly indented, or more commonly laciniated half way to the rib: the *laciniae* acute, and growing larger by degrees towards the end of the leaf, which is terminated with a triangular one. These leaves are covered with white rigid hairs, which are bifid and trifid at the top. The floral stalks are firm, hairy, destitute of leaves, eight or ten inches high, and terminated each with a single yellow flower. The *calyx* is hairy. The exterior florets greenish or olive-color'd on the under side. The seeds are longer than the down and striated: the down is plumose and stands on a short pedicle.

That variety with leaves almost entire, or only sparingly indented, grows in dry mountainous and stony places.

The flowers generally open about four o'clock in the morning, and shut up at three in the afternoon.

HIERACIUM. *Gen. pl.* 913.

Recept. nudum. *Cal.* imbricatus, ovatus. *Pappus* simplex, sessilis.

* *Scapo nudo unifloro.*

alpinum I

HIERACIUM foliis oblongis integris dentatis, scapo subnudo unifloro, calyce piloso. *Sp. pl.* 1124. *Raj. Synop.* p. 169. t. 6. f. 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. t. 7. f. 5. *bona. Pet. herb. t.* 11. f. 2 & fig. *nest.*)

Alpine Hawkweed. *Anglis.*

In



Hieracium alpinum. P. 434.

In dry soil near the summits of the highland mountains in many places, as upon *Ben-mor*, and upon *Craig-vore*, just above *Loch-Laraig-an-Lochain*, both mountains in *Breadalbane*. Upon *Corryyaal*, and near the top of *Bedan-nam-bian*, the the highest mountain in *Glenco*, in upper *Lorn*, being, according to the observations of the ingenious *Mr. Stuart*, 3150 feet above the level of the sea. We observ'd this plant likewise upon the high mountains to the south of *Little Loch Broom*, in *Rosshire*, upon the western coast; as also on *Ben-na-grion*, two miles above *M'Kinnon's* castle in *Strath*, in the isle of *Skye*, so that it is not a scarce plant upon the *British Alps*. 2. VII. VIII.

The radical leaves vary in figure, some of them are oval-obtuse, others oval-lanceolate, often entire on the edges, but sometimes slightly dented, and always sprinkled on both sides with white woolly hairs: the stalk is generally about five inches high, scattered with white hairs, which are fuscous at the base, either quite destitute of leaves, or furnished only with one small narrow lanceolate rudiment or *bractea* near the top, and bears a single yellow flower: the *calyx* is black and covered with white hairs: the seeds are oblong, brown, angular, and crown'd with a simply-hairy sessile down.

taraxaci 2. HIERACIUM foliis lanceolatis dentatis glabris;
F f 2 scape

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scapo subnudo unifloro, calyce hirsuto. *Sp. pl.*
1125. (*Fig. nulla fidenda.*)

Hawkweed, with yellow Devil's-bit leaves. *Anglis.*

In wet ground on the sides of the highland mountains, but not common. We gathered it on the side of a mountain call'd *Ben na-Caillich*, in the parish of *Christ's-Church*, in *Strath-Swardie*, in the isle of *Skye*. 4. VII.

The radical leaves are smooth, narrow, lanceolate, distantly dented on the edges, and sometimes pinatifid or jagged half way to the rib: they have long red footstalks, and the middle rib is reddish: the stalk is six inches high, smooth towards the base, but hairy at the top near the flower, destitute of leaves, except three or four minute rudiments or *bractæe* towards the upper parts, and bears a single yellow flower: the *calyx* is black and covered with fuscous hairs, and the top of the stalk just under it is tumid: the seeds are crown'd with a sessile *plumose* down, which last character does not belong to this *genus*, and therefore *Haller* has placed it under his genus of *Præcris*. *Hist. Helvet. n. 27.*

pilosella 3. **HIERACIUM** foliis integerrimis ovatis subtus tomentosis, stolonibus repentibus, scapo unifloro. *Lin. syst. nat. p. 522. Sp. pl. 1125. (Ger. em. 638. f. 2. Pet. herb. t. 11. f. 1. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 8. fig: duæ primæ ordinis superioris. Blackwell. t. 365)*
Mouse-ear Hawkweed. *Anglis.*

In

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In dry barren pastures common. 4. VI.

The *calyx* of this kind is black and hairy : the flower sulphur-color'd, the exterior florets red on the under side. It opens at eight o'clock in the morning, and closes at two in the afternoon.---- The insect called by *Linnaeus Coccus Pilosella* adheres to the roots of this plant.

** *Caule folioso multifloro.*

murorum 4 H. caule ramoso ; foliis radicalibus ovatis dentatis, caulino minori. *Sp. pl.* 1128. (*Ger. em.* 304. f. 1, 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 13. f. 2, 3, 4, 5. *J. Baub. II.* p. 1034. *bene. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 5. f. 54*)

Wall Hawkweed, French Lungwort. *Anglis.*

In woods and on walls and rocks frequent. 4. VII.

This plant varies exceedingly, as appears from the different figures which are given of it. Its general appearance is as follows : The root produces one slender stalk, a foot high, scatter'd with hairs, having one lateral branch, and producing but few flowers : the leaves are chiefly radical, of an oval-acute form, dented on the edges particularly at the base, are scattered with a few hairs, are reddish underneath, and stand on foot-stalks. The stalk has commonly one or two leaves towards its base like the preceding, only smaller, and supported also by a footstalk : the branches are are long, naked, bearing each two or three yellow flowers : the *calyx* is blackish, covered with fuscous hairs : the seeds black and furrow'd : from

the first expansion of the flower to the repenning of the seeds is about 18 days.

It varies 1. with leaves sprinkled with white spots.

2. with narrower and more lanceolate leaves.

3. with radical leaves roundish.

4. with leaves pinnatifid at the base.

5. with naked unbranched stalks, bearing two, and sometimes only one single flower.---This last is frequent upon the highland mountains in dry rocky places. *vid. Pet. herb. t. 11. f. 4.*

paludosum
5.

HIERACIUM caule paniculato, foliis amplexicaulibus dentatis glabris, calycibus hispidis. *Sp. pl.* 1129. (*Ger. em.* 300. *f.* 11. *bona. Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 5. *f.* 47. *Pet. herb. t.* 12. *f.* 9. *Gmelin. Fl. Siber. II. t.* 9. *sed vitiose, quoniam folia & caulis hirjuta*)

Marsh Hawkweed. *Anglis.*

By the sides of rivers in rocky places, both in the highlands and lowlands, frequent. 4 ? VII. VIII.

The stalk is two feet high, smooth, and branched into a thin panicle at top: the leaves are oval-lanceolate, smooth and tender, sharply dented on the edges, the dents revers'd: the radical ones which are four or five, have foliaceous dented footstalks: those on the stalk, which are commonly about three, distant from each other, are sessile and embrace the stalk at their base: the panicle consists only of about five or six yellow flowers, one, two or three upon a branch: the *calyces* are livid and cover'd with black hairs.

The

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The flowers are open from six o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon.

subaudum 6. *H. caule erecto multifloro, foliis ovato-lanceolatis dentatis semiamplexicaulibus. Sp. pl. 1131. (Pet. herb. t. 13. f. 7. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 5. f. 59. Gmelin. Fl. Sibir. II. n. 30. t. 14.)*

Broad-leav'd Bushy Hawkweed. *Anglis.*

In woods and rough stoney places, but not very common. 4 VII. VIII.

The stalk is a yard high, hairy, stiff, and branched at the top into a thin panicle: the leaves are hairy and remotely dented: those on the stalk are numerous, often crouded together in one part, and sometimes intire on the edges: the flowers are yellow, and grow on hairy peduncles, furnished with lanceolate *bractææ*: the *calyx* is livid, a little hairy, and sometimes smooth: the receptacle or bed upon which the florets are disposed is a little rough and hairy: the seeds when ripe are black, striated and quadrangular.

It varies sometimes with roundish leaves; and at othertimes with leaves almost smooth.

umbellatum 7. *HIERACIUM foliis linearibus subdentatis sparsis, floribus subumbellatis. Sp. pl. 1131. (Ger. em. 298. f. 5. Pet. herb. t. 13. f. 11. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 5. f. 66.)*

Narrow-leav'd Bushy Hawkweed. *Anglis.*

In rough stoney places, but not very common. We
observed

observed it about the king's seat at *Dunkeld*, &c.
4. VIII.

The stalk is a yard high, erect and firm, and terminated with an umbel of yellow flowers: the leaves on the stalk are numerous, distant from each other, smooth, of a narrow elliptic form, dented on the edges, and sometimes intire: the peduncles are furnished with *bractæ*: the *calyx* is smooth and of a livid color: the receptacle is rough, and pierced deeply with little cells.

β. There is a variety of this sometimes found with narrow grass-like leaves. (*vid. Pet. herb. t. 13. f. 12.*

γ. And also another variety with a stalk not above 9 inches high, bearing often only a single flower, the leaves nearly oval and intire, and rough on the edges. (*Dillen. Eph. Nat. Cur. Cent. V. VI. Append. p. 36. tab. 13. f. 1. Vaillant. 48.*)

This Mr. *Stuart* observ'd about *Loch-Rannoch*, in *Perthshire*.

These are used in *Sweden* to dye yarn of a fine yellow color.

CREPIS. *Gen. pl.* 914.

Recept. nudum. Cal. calyculatus squamis deciduis.

Pappus plumosus, stipitatus.

teetorum 1. CREPIS foliis lanceolato-runcinatis sessilibus lævibus, inferioribus dentatis. *Lin. syst. nat. p. 525. Sp. pl. 1135. (Ger. em. 297. f. 4. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 7. f. 29. Pet. herb. t. 12. f. 6, 7. & ejus varietas t. 12. f. 3, 4, 5.)*

Smooth Succory Hawkweed. *Anglis.*

In

SYNGENESIA: POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. 441

In meadows, pastures, and upon thatch'd and turfed cottages. ☉. VII-IX.

The stalk varies from one to three feet high, firm, and roundish at the base, but striated or furrow'd upwards: the leaves are generally smooth, but are sometimes rough, with bifid hairs: the radical leaves are pinnatifid, the segments acute, often revers'd, their segments at the base the longest; those on the branches entire, linear, pointed at the base, and the edges reflex'd: the branches arise from the bosoms of the leaves: the flowers are yellow, and grow in loose clusters at the top of the branches: the scales of the principal *calyx* are 12 or 13, erect, furrow'd, and scattered with glutinous hairs: the scales of the inferior supplementary *calyx* are only about five: the styles are fuscous and are protruded without the *antheræ*: the down is plumose, and in this species, contrary to one of the characters of the genus, is sessile.

It is a very variable plant.

β. Sometimes the leaves are only dented on the edges, not jagged, as represented in *Petiver's* figure, *t.*

12. f. 5.

γ. Sometimes it is dwarfish, and the stalk has no leaves, but only narrow *stipulæ*. *Pet. herb. t. 12. f. 3, 4.*

HYOSERIS. *Gen. pl.* 916.

Recept. nudum. Cal. subæqualis. Pappus pilosus vel obsoletus.

HYOSERIS

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minima 1. **HYOSERIS** caule diviso nudo, pedunculis incrassatis. *Sp. pl.* 1138. (*Ger. em.* 218. *f.* 8. *Pet. herb.* *t.* 15. *f.* 9. *Moris. hist.* *f.* 7. *t.* 1. *f.* 8. *Oeder. Dan.* *t.* 201. *opt.*)

Small Swine's Succory. *Anglis.*

In corn fields in a gravelly or sandy soil, but rare.

Sibbald. *Ö.* VI.

The whole plant is smooth, erect, and about six or eight inches high : the radical leaves are numerous, oval, acutely dented, and spread upon the ground round the root : the stalks are red, and wiry at the base, but green, fistular, and tumid by degrees to the top : they are destitute of leaves, and generally divided towards the top, bearing each two or three yellow flowers : the interior scales of the *calyx* are equal and acute ; the exterior supplementary ones are slender, dry, and form only one row or circle : the florets are truncated, and have commonly five dents : the seeds are short and striated, nearly oval, and crown'd with a very short margin.

HYPOCHÆERIS. *Gen. pl.* 918.

Recept. paleaceum. *Cal.* subimbricatus. *Pappus* plumosus.

glabra 1. **HYPOCHÆERIS** glabra, calycibus oblongis imbricatis, caule ramoso nudo, foliis dentato-sinuatis. *Sp. pl.* 1140. (*Oed. Dan. t.* 424. *opt.* *Moris. hist.* *f.* 7. *t.* 4. *f.* 35.)

Smooth Hawkweed. *Anglis.*

In

SYNGENESIA: POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. 443

In mountainous pastures and gravelly soils, but not common. O. s. ♂ ? VII. VIII.

The stalk is 12 or 18 inches high, and branched: the radical leaves are of a long elliptic form, acute at the end, and sinuated or deeply indented on the edges, the dents acute; they are not always smooth, but sometimes a little hairy: the stalk-leaves are minute, sessile, oval-lanceolate, the lower ones slightly dented, the upper ones entire, and resembling *stipulæ*: the peduncles are thickest at the top just under the flowers: the scales of the *calyx* are smooth, and very distinct: the flowers yellow, and about half an inch in diameter: the down of the seeds, which are placed in the centre of the disc, is supported on pedicles, but of those in the margin is sessile.

radicata 2. HYPOCHÆERIS foliis runcinatis obtusis scabris, caule ramoso nudo lævi, pedunculis squamosis. *Sp. pl.* 1140. (*Ger. em.* 298, *f.* 6. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 4. *f.* 27. *Oed. Dan. t.* 150.)

Long-rooted Hawkweed. *Anglis.*

In meadows and pastures frequent. 4. VII.

The root is long, thick and white: the radical leaves are hairy and roughish, and lie prostrate on the ground round the root: they are jagged half way to the rib, the anterior *laciniæ* being broadest, and the extremity of the leaf obtuse: the stalks are naked, (except a few small oval-acute *stipulæ*) smooth, tough and pliant, branched, 12 or 15 inches high, and thickest at top just under

under the flowers: the interior scales of the *calyx* and those of the base are smooth, the others have their *carina* near the apex ciliated with white hairs: the flowers are yellow, and above an inch in diameter, the marginal florets reddish or livid underneath: the seeds are narrow, elliptical, reddish and streak'd, the streaks above the middle part denticulated: the down consists of about 30 pulmose rays standing on a pedicle as long as the rays, but shorter than the *paleæ*, or those chaffy substances which are placed amongst the florets upon the receptacle.

The plant yields a bitter milky juice, smelling like opium.

The flowers close up at three o'clock in the afternoon.

LAPSANA. *Gen. pl.* 919.

Recept. nudum. *Calyx* calyculatus, squamis singulis interioribus caniculatis. *Pappus* nullus.

communis 1 LAPSANA calycibus fructus angulatis, pedunculis tenuibus ramosissimis. *Sp. pl.* 1141. (*Ger. em.* 255. *Pet. herb. t.* 14. *f.* 12. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 1. *f.* 9. *Oed. Dan. t.* 500. *opt.*)

Nipplewort. *Anglis.*

In cultivated grounds and waste places frequent.

©. VII. VII.

The stalk is erect, from two to five feet high, and branched: the lower leaves are pinnatifid, having commonly two small *pinnae* upon the foot-stalk,

stalk, and one large oval sinuated one terminating the leaf: the upper ones are sessile, acutely oval and dented: the branches are almost naked, and form a kind of loose open panicle of yellow flowers: the *calyx* is smooth and consists of 8 scales, growing together in a furrow'd cylinder, with five other unequal supplementary ones at the base: the flowrets are from 18 to 22 in each flower: the *calyces* become angular as the seeds ripen: the seeds are striated, a little gibbous and destitute of down.

The young leaves in the spring have the taste of radishes, and are eaten by the inhabitants of *Constantinople* raw as a sallad. In some parts of *England* the common people boil them as greens, but they have a bitter and not agreeable taste.

** *Capitati, flosculis omnibus tubulosis hermaphroditis.*

ARCTIUM. *Gen. pl.* 923.

Cal. globosus; squamis apice hamis inflexis.

lappa 2. ARCTIUM foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis.

Sp. pl. 1143. (*Ger. em.* 809. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 32.

f. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 32. *f.* 1. 2.

Blackwell. t. 117. *Miller. ic.* 159.)

Burdock. *Anglis.*

Mac-an-dogha, Suircean suirich. *Gaulis.*

In waste places by way-sides, and in pastures at the foot of mountains frequent. ♂. VII. VIII.

The root is long, simple, strait and thick: the leaves are very large, heart-shap'd, obtuse, wooly underneath,

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underneath, and slightly dented on the edges: the stalk is two or three feet high and branch'd: the flowers are purple and grow in sphærical heads, forming a kind of cluster'd umbel: the *calyces* are sometimes smooth, and sometimes interwoven with a wooly or cobweb kind of matter: the scales are hooked at the end, and readily adhere to any thing they touch: the florets are all tubular, hermaphrodite, and have five dents in the rim: the receptacle upon which the florets are dispos'd is cover'd with bristly *paleæ*: the seeds are crown'd with a short brittle down, which thro' a microscope appears to be plumose.

This plant, tho' generally neglected, is capable of being apply'd to many uses,----the root and stalks are esculent and nutritive: the stalks for this purpose should be cut before the plant flowers, the rind peel'd off, and then boil'd and serv'd up in the manner of *cardoons*, or eaten raw as a sallad with oil and vinegar.

It is likewise us'd in medicine: the great *Boerhave* recommends a decoction of it in pleurifies, peripneumonies, and malignant fevers. In the same manner it is said to have cur'd the venereal disease. An elixir of it has been also much extoll'd for the gout; and an emulsion of the seeds has a powerful diuretic quality. Outwardly apply'd the leaves have been found serviceable in headachs, the gout, and œdematous swellings.

Cattle refuse to eat it: but sheep propagate it by conveying

conveying the seeds from place to place in their wool.

SERRATULA. *Gen. pl.* 924.

Cal. subcylindricus, imbricatus, muticus.

tinctoria 1. SERRATULA foliis lyrato-pinnatifidis; pinna terminali maxima, flosculis conformibus. *Sp. pl.* 1144. (*Ger. em.* 713. *f.* 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 22. *f.* 5. 6. *Oed. Dan. t.* 281.)

Saw-wort. *Anglis.*

In woods and wet pastures, but not common. 4.

VII. VIII.

The stalk is stiff, angular, branch'd and a yard high: the leaves are firm, smooth and finely serrated on the edges: the lower leaves are sometimes oval and intire, sometimes pinnatifid at the base only; at other times they, together with those on the stalk, are all pinnatifid throughout, with oval lanceolate *pinnulae*: the flowers are purple, and grow in a kind of clustered umbel at the top of the stalk: the *calyces* are nearly cylindrical, the scales erect, acutely oval, closely compacted, and and a little wooly on the edges: the receptacle has rigid hairs: the seeds are crown'd with a sessile shining, simple down, of a golden fuscous color.

It dyes cloth of an exceeding fine yellow color, preferable to the LUTEOLA or GENISTA; and the color stands well when fix'd with alum.

Cattle are observ'd to leave this plant untouch'd.

S. calycibus

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alpina 2. S. calycibus subhirsutis ovatis, foliis indivisis. *Sp. pl.* 1145. (*Pluk. alm. t.* 154. *f.* 3. *Gmelin. Fl. Sibir.* 2. *p.* 67. *t.* 26. *Ger. em.* 1184. *f.* 7. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 29. *f.* 1. *Oed. Dan. t.* 37. *var, foliis lanceolatis angustis.*)

Alpine Saw-wort. Alpine soft Thistle. *Anglis.*

It grows on the sides of the highland mountains in many places, as among the rocks on the eastern side of *Mal-ghyrdu*, and near the top of *Ben-cruipen*, in *Breadalbane*; on the north side of *Stuic-an-lochain*, in *Glen-lyon*; upon *Ben-achalader*, and *Ben-dotba*, in *Glenorchy*; and upon *Malmore*, a mountain in *Glenco*, in *Upper-Lorn*, about two thirds of the way. We found it also upon a *Brae*, a mile from *Taliskar*, in the isle of *Skye*, between the two rocks called *Great* and *Little Breeze-Hill*. We are informed that it has been gathered likewise in the lowlands near *Mosfat*, in *Annandale*, so that it is not a very scarce plant in *North-Britain*. 4. VIII. IX.

It is commonly about 10 or 12 inches high, but varies from six inches to two feet: the leaves are usually of an oval lanceolate figure, sparingly dented, or slightly sinuated on the edges, and woolly underneath; but these again vary very much, being sometimes nearly heart-shap'd, and at other times of a narrow lanceolate form: the stalk is firm, unbranch'd, woolly and reddish: the flowers are purple and grow in a cluster at the top, with one or two at a little distance below: the *calyx* when mature is cylindrical: the scales
are



Serratula alpina. P. 448.

Moses Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

are broad, short, nearly triangular and woolly: the receptacle is hairy: the seed is crown'd with a sessile plumose down.

arvensis 3. SERRATULE foliis dentatis spinosis. *Sp. pl.* 1149. (*Ger. em.* 1173. *f.* 4. *Column. ecphras.* I. *p.* 45. *t.* 45. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 32. *f.* 14.)

Common Way-Thistle, or Corn-Thistle. *Anglis.*

Foghenan, Cluaran. *Gaulis.*

In cultivated grounds and by way-sides. 4. VII.

The root is long and creeping: the stalk a yard high, erect, branch'd, smooth and angular, but not winged: the leaves are generally smooth, of a lanceolate figure, either indented on the edges, or pinnatifid, the *laciniae* undulated, angular and dented; the dents ending in spines: the flowers are commonly purple, but sometimes white, and grow in loose umbels, one or two upon long woolly peduncles: the *calyx* is longish, and consists of numerous compact lanceolate scales, which end in a short harmless spine: the receptacle has short setaceous hairs: the down on the seeds is long and plumose.

The plant when burnt yields good ashes for glass-making.

CARDUUS. *Gen. pl.* 925.

Cal. ovatus, imbricatus, squamis spinosis. *Recept.* pilosum.

* *Foliis decurrentibus.*

lanceolatus 1. CARDUUS foliis decurrentibus pinnatifidis hispidis, laciniis divaricatis; calycibus ovatis spinosis villosis, caule pilosa. *Sp. pl.* 1149. (*Ger. em.* 1174. f. 6. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. t. 31. f. 7. *ordinis superioris.*)

Spear-Thistle. *Anglis.*

An deilgneach. *Gaulis.*

By way-sides frequent. ♂ . VII. VIII.

The stalk is three or four feet long, arm'd with short foliaceous, and sharply pricked wings: the leaves are pinnatifid, the lobes bifid, spear-shap'd, divaricated, or alternately elevated and depressed above and below the disc, the nerves ending in very sharp and strong spines, the extreme lobe much longer than the rest. They are green and rough on the upper side, but hoary underneath: the *calyces* are woolly; the outermost scales lanceolate, reflex'd, and terminated with spines: the innermost setaceous, dry and unarm'd: the florets are all tubular and purple: the receptacle hairy and conical: the down plumose.

nulans 2.

CARDUUS foliis semi-decurrentibus spinosis, floribus cernuis; squamis calycinis supernè patentibus. *Sp. pl.* 1150. (*Pet. herb. t.* 21. f. 1. *Hort. Aichstett. æstiv. ord.* XI. t. 2. fig. 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. t. 31 f. 6. *ordinis superioris, bona.*)

Musk-Thistle. *Anglis.*

In waste places near towns, and in dry pastures and rough stoney soils. ♂ . VII. VIII.

The

SYNGENESIA : POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. 451

The stalk is two or three feet high, but little branch'd, beset with prickly wings, short, and interrupted, not running all the way from one leaf to another : the leaves are pinnatifid, the nerves hairy, the lobes angular, and arm'd with strong sharp spines. The peduncles are long, and bear each a single, large purple, nodding flower, having a strong musky smell, especially in the evening, when the odour is condens'd. The scales of the *calyx* are commonly of a dull red color, terminated with strong spines, the exterior ones standing wide and open, the interior erect : the receptacle is setaceous : the down long but simple.

The dry'd flowers of this and the preceding species are used in some countries as a rennet to curdle milk.

Many kinds of *Phalæne* are fond of the flowers, and hover over them at night.

acanthoides 3. **CARDUUS** foliis decurrentibus pinnatifidis margine spinosis, calycibus aggregatis sessilibus subcylindricis glabris. (*Pet. herb. t. 21. f. 3. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 31. f. 13.*)

Grey welted Thistle. *Anglis.*

Upon banks and in waste places near towns and villages. ☉. VI. VII.

The stalk is a yard high or more, but little branch'd, widely wing'd, the wings sinuated and edg'd with prickles : the leaves are pinnatifid, woolly underneath, and slightly so above, the lobes triangular,

their edges angular and prickly: the flowers are of a pale red color, almost white, are sessile, and grow a few here and there upon the stalk, but in clusters at the summit: the *calyces* are acutely conical before flowering, but cylindrical afterwards: the scales are lanceolate, quite smooth, a little reflex'd at the apex, and end with a spine: the down is sessile, long and simple.

The *CARDUUS acanthoides*, of *Linnaeus*, is certainly a different plant from that which we have here described, as his *specific difference* and *description* will by no means accord with ours; but as the synonyms which he has cited under his *C. acanthoides*, belong to our plant, we have thought proper to retain his *trivial name*, and apply a new *specific difference*.

crispus 4. *CARDUUS* foliis decurrentibus sinuatis, margine spinosis; floribus aggregatis terminalibus, squamis inermibus subaristatis patulis. *Lin. syst. nat.* p. 529. *Sp. pl.* 1150. (*Loesel. Pruss.* 34. t. 5. *Ger. em.* 1173. f. 1.)

Thistle upon Thistle. *Anglis.*

By way-sides and in waste places. ☉. VI. VII.

The stalk is green, three or four feet high, branch'd, brittle, uninterruptedly winged throughout, the wings being crisped or curled: the leaves are soft and woolly underneath with green veins, sinuated or pinnatifid on the edges, the lobes angular and prickly: the flowers are commonly purple, and most of them grow in clusters at
the

the top of the stalk, upon woolly peduncles: the *calyx* is about the size of a hazel-nut: the scales are acute but not pungent, the inferior ones recurv'd, the others erect.

palustris 5. C. foliis decurrentibus dentatis, margine spinosis; floribus racemosis erectis pedunculis inermibus. *Sp. pl.* 1151. (*Pet. herb. t.* 21. *f.* 4. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 32. *f.* 13. *Gmelin. Fl. Sibir. II. p.* 57. *tab.* 23. *f.* 2.)

Marsh Thistle. *Anglis.*

In moist meadows and shady places. 4. VII.

The stalk is six feet high, furrow'd, having very few leaves or branches, but defended every where with numerous foliaceous prickly wings: the leaves which are few, are green, a little downy underneath, pinnatifid, the *pinnæ* divided into two short angular lobes, the nerves ending in long prickles, and the *pinnæ* terminating the leaf much longer than the rest: the flowers are purple, and grow in clusters at the summit of the stalk upon unarm'd peduncles, which clusters, as they advance to maturity, open and become a lax umbel: the *calyces* are viscid, about half an inch long, and one third of an inch thick, and often a little woolly: the scales are lanceolate, closely imbricated, succulent, reddish, the outermost recurv'd, patent, and terminated with an innocent spine, the innermost pointed, but without a spine: the receptacle is setaceous, the down sessile and plumose.

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The tender stalk of this and most of the thistles are esculent, being first peel'd and boil'd, In this manner the inhabitants of *Smoland* in *Sweden*, as *Linnaeus* informs us, often eat them.

** *Foliis sessilibus.*

marianus 6 **CARDUUS** foliis amplexicaulibus hastato-pinnatifidis spinosis; calycibus aphyllis, spinis canaliculatis duplicato-spinosis. *Sp. pl.* 1153. (*Ger. emac.* 1150. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. t. 30. f. 1. *ordinis medii ad dextram.* *Blackwell* t. 79.)

Milk Thistle. *Anglis.*

Upon banks and waste places about towns and villages, but probably only an outcast of gardens. Upon the castle rock at *Edinburgh*. *Dr. Parsons.* ☉. VII.

The leaves are large, smooth, green, but reticulated with white nerves: one large erect purple flower terminates each branch: the peduncle is almost naked for some distance under the flower: the scales of the *calyx* are terminated with an oval appendage which is edged with sharp spines, the extreme one of which is longest and very strong and pungent: the down which crowns the seeds is plumose.

There is a variety of this, the leaves of which are destitute of white veins.

The tender leaves strip'd of their spines, are by some boil'd and eaten as garden-stuff.

An

SYNGENESIA : POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. 455

An emulsion of the seeds has sometimes been us'd to thin the blood, and to cure stiches and pleurifies, but at present is rarely practis'd.

eriophorus

7.

CARDUUS foliis sessilibus bifariam pinnatifidis, laciniis alternis erectis, calycibus globosis villosis. *Sp. pl.* 1153. (*Ger. em.* 1152. *f.* 6. *Pet. herb. t.* 21. *f.* 8. *Miller. icon.* 293. *bona.*)

Woolly-headed Thistle. *Anglis.*

By the sea side between *Blackness* and the *Queen's-Ferry*, according to *Sibbald?* *δ.* VII.

The stalk is four or five feet high, strong, rough, furrow'd and branched: the lower leaves which spread on the ground are often two feet long: they are green and rough on the upper side, but white and woolly underneath, and have a leafy border running along the middle rib: the segments of the leaves point alternately upwards and downwards, and are divided into two lobes, the nerve of one of them ending in a strong sharp spine, the other long and lanceolate: the branches are terminated with large sphærical heads of purple flowers: the scales of the *calyx* are lanceolate, erect, terminated with a yellow spine, and are curiously interwoven with a fine cobweb down: the seeds are white, nearly oval, compressed, obliquely truncated, and crown'd with a plumose down.

This is one of the most elegant plants of the *genus*. The receptacles are pulpous and esculent, like those of the artichoke.

CARDUUS

*heterophyl-
lus* 8.

CARDUUS foliis amplexicaulibus lanceolatis ciliatis integris laciniatisque, caule subunifloro, calyce inermi. *Sp. pl.* 1154. (*Pet. herb. t.* 22. *f.* 1. *Ger. em.* 1183. *f.* 5. & *fig.* *Cirsii anglici Lobelii. Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 29. *f.* 13 & 12. & *fortasse* 11)

Soft or gentle Thistle. *Anglis.*

In low marshy pastures and by the sides of lakes, but not common. We observ'd it in the island of *Isla.* 4. VII.

The root is fibrous, creeping, and sometimes tuberous: the stalk is erect, from six to twenty-four inches high, single, and covered with white woolly down: the radical leaves are acutely elliptical, about three or four in number, sometimes intire on the edges, sometimes pinnatifid, particularly near the base, with short segments, always white and woolly underneath, and sometimes slightly so above, and ciliated on the edges with small innocent prickles: the stalk has generally one or two leaves upon it near the root, which embrace it at the base, but without auricles: besides these there is a lanceolate rudimental leaf or *bractea*, placed about the middle of the stalk: one large head of purple flowers terminates the stalk, and sometimes another arises upon a peduncle a little below it: the head of the flowers is an inch long, and three quarters of an inch wide: the scales of the *calyx* are lanceolate, erect, a little woolly, of a dull purple color on the back and at the summits, pointed, but not pungent: the styles are longer than the *antheræ*: the down on the seeds plumose.

This

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This is the same plant with the *Cirsium Anglicum* I. Raj. Synop. p. 193. and which Mr. Hudson in his *Flor. Anglic.* has by mistake called *CARDUUS dissectus*. Lin.

belenioides 9. *CARDUUS* foliis amplexicaulibus lanceolatis dentatis; spinulis inæqualibus ciliatis, caule inermi. *Sp. pl.* 1155. (*Clus. hist.* 2. p. 148. *Cirsium anglicum* 2. *Ger. em.* 1183. *Cirsii anglici alia icon Pennei Miller. ic.* 94. *Haller. hist. Helv. n.* 180. t. 7. opt.)

Melancholy Thistle. *Anglis.*

Cluas-an-fheidh. *Gaulis.*

By the sides of rivulets in high ground in *Breadalbane*, *Athol*, and all parts of the inland highlands not unfrequent. We observ'd it near the foot of *Ben-buardal*, in the isle of *Skye*. 4.VII.VIII.

The stalk is five or six feet high, angular, hollow, a little woolly, hardly at all branched, but furnished with many leaves from the bottom almost to the top: the radical leaves are of a long elliptic form, and are supported by footstalks: the stalk-leaves are sessile and heart shap'd at the base, where they embrace the stalk, but are seven or eight inches long, and lanceolate upwards: they are all intire white and hoary underneath, but green above, finely dented on the edges, and ciliated with harmless prickles: the *bractææ* or floral leaves near the summit of the stalk are subulate: the flower is large, erect, purple, and specious, an inch and half long, and near two inches in diameter when full blown, and terminates the stalk: one and sometimes two more flowers grow below it on long peduncles arising from

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from the *alæ* of the leaves: the scales of the *calyx* are lanceolate, erect, acute, but not pungent, and of a dull purple color: the styles are much longer than the *antheræ*; and the down of the seeds is plumose.

A variety of this sometimes occurs, having leaves near their summits pinnatifid, as figur'd in *Oeder's Fl. Dan. tab 109.*

acaulis 10. CARDUUS *acaulis* calyce glabro. *Sp. pl.* 1156.
(*Ger. em.* 1158. *f.* 3. *Pet. herb. t.* 21. *f.* 6. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 32. *f.* 22.)

Dwarf Carline Thistle. *Anglis.*

In dry pastures, but not common. 4. VII.

The leaves lie close to the ground round the root, so as to occupy a circle of a foot or more in diameter, upon which space no other plants or herbage can grow. They are therefore very detrimental to pastures. These leaves are pinnatifid, their segments angular, divided into two or three lobes, which are edged with strong spines: one head of purple flowers, and sometimes more, stands in the centre of the leaves upon a stalk hardly an inch high: the scales of the *calyx* are smooth, flat, and acute, but not pungent: the down of the seeds is plumose, and an inch long; the seeds not above 1-6th of an inch.

ONOPORDUM. *Gen. pl.* 927.

Recept. favosum. Cal. squamæ mucronatæ.

ONOPORDUM

acanthium ONOPORDUM calycibus squarrosis, squamis patentibus; foliis ovato-oblongis sinuatis. *Lin syst. nat.* p. 531. *Sp. pl.* 1158. (*Ger. em.* 1149. f. 1. *Moris. hist.* f. 7. t. 30. f. 1. *superioris & medii ordinis.* *Loes. Fl. Pruss.* p. 261. icon. 81.)

Cotton Thistle. *Anglis.*

In waste places near towns and villages, as at *Weems* on the coast of *Fife*, and half a mile beyond *Preston-Pans*, &c. *δ. VIII.*

The stalk is six feet high, branched, and wing'd throughout from the base to the *calyx*: the stalk and leaves are sometimes cover'd all over with a white cotton down, so as to appear quite hoary; at other times this downy covering is slight, and then they put on a pallid green color: the leaves are sessile, decurrent, of an oval-lanceolate form, sinuated with triangular dents, each angle ending with a strong spine: the heads of flowers are violet-color'd, and terminate the branches: the scales of the *calyx* stand open, and end in a sharp spine: the receptacle is pierc'd with quadrangular cells, which receive the seeds, crown'd with sessile capillary down.

The receptacles of the flowers, and the tender stalks peel'd and boild, may be eaten in the same manner as artichokes and cardoons.

A decoction of the root is reckoned a specific in a recent *Gonorrhæa*, according to *Scopoli. Flor. Carniol.* 1013.

CARLINA.

CARLINA. *Gen. pl.* 929.

Cal. radiatus squamis marginalibus longis, coloratis.

vulgaris 1. CARLINA caule multifloro corymbofo floribus terminalibus, calycis radio albo. *Lin. syst. nat. p.* 532. *Sp. pl.* 1161. (*Ger. em.* 1159. f. 1.)

Common Carline Thistle. *Anglis.*

In dry hilly pastures, but not very common. ♂.
VII.

The stalk is about a foot high, erect, purple, angular, a little woolly, furnished with many leaves, and branched at top: the leaves are woolly underneath, and pinnatifid, with short angular plaited segments, terminated with sharp yellow spines: the upper leaves at the base of the *calyx* are lanceolate and dented on the edges, the dents ending each in two rigid spines: the flowers generally crown the stalk in an umbel, but sometimes it bears only one or two flowers: the inferior scales of the *calyx* resemble the upper leaves of the stalk: the succeeding ones are edged with branched spines, purple at the base, but yellow at the points: the interior ones are long and lanceolate, dry and shining, straw-color'd on the inside, but fuscous on the outside at the base, and spread like rays in a circle round the disc: the florets are all hermaphrodite, tubular, divided into 5 dents, and of a dark red or purple color at the rim: the receptacle is beset with setaceous chaff or *pulæ*: the down of the seeds

SYNGENESIA : POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. 461

is sessile and plumose, and consists of eleven or twelve branched rays.

The dry stalk and calyces of this plant often continue standing for a whole year after the seeds have ripen'd, a miserably looking skeleton! *Lin. Fl. Suec.*

BIDENS. *Gen. pl.* 932.

Discoideæ.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* aristis erectis, scabris. *Cal.* imbricatus. *Cor.* rarius flosculo uno alternè radiante instruitur.

tripartita 1 BIDENS foliis trifidis, calycibus subfoliosis, seminibus erectis. *Sp. pl.* 1165. (*Ger. em.* 711. f. 1. *Loes. Fl. Pruss.* p. 53. f. 10. *Moris. hist.* f. 6. t. 5. f. 20. *Pet. herb.* t. 20. f. 7.)

Trifid Water-hemp-agrimony, or Bur-marygold. *Anglis.*

By the sides of rivulets, ditches and lakes frequent.

☉. VIII.

The stalk is two feet high, and branched: the leaves are divided into three and often five lanceolate serrated lobes: the upper leaves are simple and oval-lanceolate: the heads of flowers terminate the branches, and grow erect: under the *calyx* is a circle of green ciliated leaves: the scales of the *calyx* are oval, obtuse, erect, of a green color, streaked with black, and loosely imbricated: the interior ones have yellow margins, and approach to the nature of the florets: the

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the florets are yellow and tubular, and are sometimes, but not always, surrounded with semiflocculous rays : the receptacle has chaffy scales between the florets : the seeds are flattish and angular, and have two beards arising from the angles, which are hooked or barbed downwards, and generally another shorter beard, which arises from the middle of the back of the seed.

As this plant is found by a chemical analysis to possess much the same qualities as the celebrated *VERBESINA Acnella*, a plant belonging to a genus very nearly related to this, it is probable it would have the same good effects in expelling the stone and gravel.

A decoction of this plant with alum dyes yarn with a yellow color. The yarn must be first steep'd in alum-water, then dry'd and steep'd in a decoction of the plant, and afterwards boil'd in the decoction.

The seeds have been known sometimes to destroy the *CYPRINUS auratus*, or *gold fish*, by adhering to their gills and jaws.

cernua 2. *BIDENS* foliis lanceolatis amplexicaulibus, floribus cernuis, seminibus erectis. *Sp. pl.* 1165. (*Loes. Fl. Pruss. p.* 54. *f.* 11. *Moris. hist. f.* 6. *t.* 5. *f.* 22. *Pet. herb. t.* 20. *f.* 6)

Nodding Water-hemp-agrimony, or Bur-marygold.
Anglis.

In

SYNGENESIA: POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. 463

In marshy places, and by the sides of lakes. Dr. Parsons. ☉. VIII.

The whole plant is smooth, a cubit high, and branched: the leaves are lanceolate, serrated, opposite to each other, sessile, and coalescent at the base: the flowers grow singly at the tops of the branches, and after shedding their seminal powder, hang down their heads: the lower scales of the *calyx* are foliaceous: the flowers are yellow, and sometimes radiated, but not often: the seed is quadrangular, and has four beards, two of which are longer than the others.

minima β. A small variety of this sometimes occurs, from three to six inches, which some authors have made a distinct species, because the heads of flowers are erect. But this is not always the case, for we have often seen them nod, and are therefore fully persuaded that it is either an autumnal seedling, produced from an early plant of the preceding, with which it grows promiscuously, or else is rendered dwarfish by some accidents of growth. (See the figures of it in *Kay's Synops.* p. 188. t. 7. f. 2. & *Oed. Fl. Dan.* t. 312.)

This has nearly the same virtues with the preceding, but rather in an inferior degree. It also dyes yellow.

EUPATORIUM. *Gen. pl.* 955.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus, oblongus. *Stylus* semibifidus, longus.

EUPATORIUM

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cannabinum EUPATORIUM foliis digitatis. *Sp. pl.* 1173.

1. (Ger. em. 711. f. 2. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 13. f. 1. Blackwell t. 110.)

Hemp-agrimony, Dutch-agrimony. *Anglis.*

On the banks of rivers and lakes not unfrequent.

In *Clifton-Ings*, and among the rocks below *Kinghorne*. Dr. *Parsons*. 4. VIII.

The stalks are hairy, quadrangular, and from three to six feet high: the leaves are hairy, opposite, ternate, the lobes serrated, the middle one oval-lanceolate, and much larger than the others. In some the lateral lobes are wanting, or else are very small. The flowers are of a pale red or purple color, and grow in thick umbels at the top of the branches: the scales of the *calyx* are of unequal size, not above ten in number, and red on the margins: the florets are all hermaphrodite and tubular, longer than the *calyx*, and five in each: the seed is black, pyramidal, and crown'd with down, which is very slightly plumose.

The plant has a very bitter taste. A decoction of the roots operates as a violent emetic and cathartic, and is sometimes taken by the lower class of people to cure the jaundice, dropsy, and cachexy, but is a rough medicine, and ought to be used with caution. The great *Boerhave* made use of an infusion of this plant to foment ulcers and putrid sores. *Tournefort* informs us, that the *Turks* cure the scurvy with it. An ounce of the juice, or a dram of the extract is a dose.

POLYGAMIA

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

* *Discoideæ.*TANACETUM. *Gen. pl.* 944.*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* submarginatus. *Cal.* imbricatus, hemisphæricus. *Corollulæ* radii obsoletæ, 3-fidæ.*vulgare* 1.

TANACETUM foliis bipinnatis incisiss ferratis.

Sp. pl. 1184. (*Ger. em.* 650. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.*20. *f.* 9. *Moris. hist. f.* 6. *t.* 1. *fig. prima.* *Gmelin.**Fl. Sibir. II. p.* 133. *t.* 65. *f.* 1. *Blackwell. t.*464. *optima.*)Common Tansey. *Anglis.*

On the borders of fields, and on dry banks, but not very common. We observ'd plenty of it about *Wark* and *Ford-Castle*, not far from *Kelso*, on the borders of *Scotland*, and by the side of *Gare-Loch*, on the western coast of *Ross-shire*.

Dr. Parsons likewise found it in the den of *Bethaick*, and *Mr. Stuart* in *Breadalbane*. 4. VIII.

The stalk is three or four feet high, erect, stiff and branched. The flowers are yellow, and terminate the branches in flat umbels: the *calyx* is imbricated with many compact series of acute scales: the compound flower appears to be destitute of rays, but upon a closer examination it will be found to have several short female trifid florets in the rim.

It has a bitter taste, and aromatic smell. It is esteemed good to warm and strengthen the sto-

H h

mach,

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mach, for which reason the young leaves in the spring have receiv'd a place among the culinary herbs, their juice being an ingredient in puddings, tanfies, and other dainties. It is rarely used in medicine, tho' extoll'd as a good emmanagogue. A drachm of the dry'd flowers has been found very beneficial in hysterics arising from suppressions. The seeds and leaves were formerly in considerable esteem for destroying worms in children, and are reckon'd good in colics and flatulencies. In some parts of *Sweden* and *Lapland* a bath with a decoction of this plant is made use of to assist in parturition,

ARTEMISIA. *Gen. pl.* 945.

Recept. subvillosum vel nudiusculum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* imbricatus squamis rotundatis, conniventibus. *Cor.* in ambitu feminae, obsoletae, longo stylo donatae.

* *Procumbentes ante florescentiam.*

maritima 1. ARTEMISIA foliis multipartitis tomentosis, racemis cernuis, flosculis feminieis ternis. *Sp. pl.* 1186. (*Ger. em.* 1099. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 6. t. 2. f. 19 & 20)

Sea Wormwood. *Anglis.*

Upon the sea-shores, but not very common, as upon the coast by *Guillon-Loch*. *Dr. Parsons.* &c. IX.

The root and base of the stalks are of a tough woody texture, and the whole plant cover'd with a white

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a white cotton down: the flowers grow in compound nodding spikes, each having three female florets in the rim: the receptacle is naked.

The plant has a strong scent of *marum* or camphor.

•• *Erectæ herbaceæ, foliis compositis.*

absinthium

2.

ARTEMISIA foliis compositis multifidis, floribus subglobosis pendulis; receptaculo villoso. *Sp. pl.* 1188. (*Ger. em.* 1096. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 20. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 6. t. 1. f. 1. *ordinis inferioris.* *Gmelin. Sibir. II.* p. 129. t. 63. *Blackwell. t.* 16.)

Common Wormwood. *Anglis.*

In waste places, and by way-sides, as about *Aberlady*, and the *Queen's-Ferry*, &c. *Dr. Parsons,* 4. VIII.

The stalk is two feet high, angular and branch'd: the leaves are of a hoary green on the upper side, and cover'd with a white satin down underneath, are soft to the touch, and pinnated: the primary *pinnae* are divided into two lobes, the secondary are bifid, trifid, quadrifid, and even pinnatifid, the extreme segments being obtusely lanceolate: the flowers are yellow, pendulous, and grow six or seven in a spike at the summits of the branches, all leaning on the same side, and one only on a peduncle, which peduncle is longer than the *calyx*, but shorter than the subtending leaf: the scales of the *calyx* are smooth, five in number, the exterior ones longest and

H h 2

narrowest,

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narrowest, the interior ones oval : the receptacle has white downy hairs, and contains fifty florets or more, of which those in the rim are female.

It has a strong aromatic smell and very bitter taste, and is highly commended for its medicinal virtues. It strengthens the stomach, removes obstructions of the liver and spleen, creates an appetite and destroys worms. *Haller* affirms, from his own experience, that from a long use of it he has kept off the gout. The forms in which it is used are either in a spirit, in juice, an oil, an extract, or a salt. The fixed salt is purely alkaline, and well-known as a famous febrifuge and stomachic.

In some parts of *England* the plant is used instead of hops to brew ale with.

The salt of it, or indeed any other *alkali* put into sour beer, instantly cures its acidity

Sheep by eating it have their flesh rendered bitter, and cows their milk, but horses are said to have been killed by it.

Scopoli affirms, that the smell of it will drive away ants.

vulgaris 3. ARTEMISIA foliis pinnatifidis, planis, incis, subtus tomentosis; racemis simplicibus recurvatis; floribus ovatis; radio quinquefloro. *Sp. pl.* 1188. (*Ger. em.* 1103. f. 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 6. t. 1. f. 1. *medii ordinis ad dextram. Blackwell t.* 431)

Mugwort. *Anglis.*

The

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An liath-lus. *Gaulis.*

In waste places and in cultivated grounds frequent.
4. VIII.

The stalk is erect, three or four feet high, sometimes red and sometimes green: the leaves are green above, but white and hoary underneath, pinnatifid, the segments lanceolate, opposite, acutely dented, the extreme one slightly divided into three lobes: the upper leaves are linear and undivided: the flowers are sessile numerous, erect, and grow in spikes compounded of many lesser *spiculæ* arising from the *axe* of the leaves: the scales of the *calyx* are covered with a cotton down: the florets are red, and about 13 in a *calyx*: the receptacle is flat and smooth.

An infusion of this plant in white wine, or a bath made of it, has always been esteemed an emmenagogue, and useful in difficult parturition.

The *Japanese moxa* formerly much used in cauteries for curing the gout, is no other than a spongy inflammable substance prepar'd from the *medulla* of the stalk of this plant.

The leaves when young and tender are frequently made use of by the highlanders as a pot-herb.

The country people in *Sweden* drink a decoction of them for the ague.

GNAPHALIUM. *Gen. pl.* 946.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus;
H h 3 squamis

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squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.

* *Argyrocomæ calycibus albis.*

dioicum 1. GNAPHALIUM sarmentis procumbentibus, caule simplicissimo, corymbo simplici, floribus divisis. *Lin. syst. nat. p. 545. floribus dioicis Sp. pl. p. 1199. (Ger. em. 640. f. 4, 5, & 641. f. 6. Pet. herb. t. 18. f. 4. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 11. fig. secunda ordinis inferioris.)*

Mountain Cudweed or Cat's-Foot. *Anglis.*

It is frequent in dry barren grounds both in the highlands and lowlands, as on the hills about *Arthur's-Seat* at *Edinburgh*, &c. 4. VI.

The root throws off many trailing shoots, but the flowering stalks are erect, three or four inches high, unbranched, and terminated with a cluster of white or red flowers: the radical leaves are spoon-shap'd, or oval and widest at the extremity, and narrow and linear towards the base, green on the upper side, but white and hoary underneath: the stalk is woolly, and the leaves upon it sessile and lanceolate: the flowers are female on one plant, and hermaphrodite on another: the *calyx* of the female flowers is nearly cylindrical, of the hermaphrodite roundish: the scales are dry obtuse and generally white, but in the hermaphrodite flowers are often of a bright red.

alpinum 2. GNAPHALIUM sarmentis procumbentibus, caule simplicissimo, capitulo terminali aphylo, floribus oblongis?



Gnaphalium
diorcum. P. 470.

Moses Griffiths del



Gnaphalium
alpinum. P. 471.

P. Marshall sculp

oblongis? *Sp. pl.* 1199. *Haller. hist. stirp. Helvet.* n. 149. (*Scopol. Flor. Carniol.* n. 1048. t. 57. *nostræ plantæ simillima, sed radix absque sarmentis. Oed. Dan. t.* 332. *non malè representat, sed Folium in nostra planta flori subjicitur. vid. fig. nost.*)

Alpine Cudweed. *Anglis.*

Upon the tops of the highland mountains not unfrequent, as on *Creg-chaillech*, near *Finlarig*, in *Breadalbane*, upon *Mal-gbyrdy*, and upon the mountains of *Glenlyon*, *Glenurchy*, and *Glenco*, &c. *Mr. Stuart.* 4. VIII.

The root throws off several shoots, consisting of tufts of narrow linear leaves one third of an inch long, the flowering stalk is erect, three inches high, covered with a white cotton substance, and furnished with three or four leaves similar to those of the shoots, but rather longer: three or four flowers grow near the top of the stalk in the manner of a spike, one only from the *axe* of each leaf, sometimes sessile, and sometimes supported on a short peduncle: the *calyx* is nearly cylindrical, the scales acutely oval, a little downy at the base, the *apex* and margins dry, pellucid and fuscous: the florets are mostly female, but a few in the centre of the disc are fuscous and hermaphrodite.

The *calyx* in this species is extremely like that in the following, but the habit of the plant is totally different.

** *Filaginoidea calycibus cinereis.*

sylvaticum

GNAPHALIUM caule herbaceo simplicissimo erecto,

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erecto, floribus sparsis. *Lin. syst. nat. p. 545. Sp. pl. 1200. (Ger. em. 639. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 18. f. 6. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 11. f. 1. Scopol. Fl. Carniol. n. 1046. t. 56. Oed. Dan. t. 254)*

Spiked upright Cudweed. *Anglis.*

We observ'd it upon dry pastures in the highlands frequently. It grows likewise in woods and thickets. ♂ ? VIII.

Several stalks generally arise from the same root, but sometimes only one, erect, unbranched, ten or twelve inches high, covered with a white cotton down, beset the whole length with long, linear, acute leaves, greenish and downy on the upper side, but white and hoary underneath, growing alternately one above another, and shorter by degrees towards the top of the stalk.

The flowers grow in one common, long, thick spike, compounded of numerous other *spiculæ*, arising from the *alæ* of the leaves, and bearing each from one to three, four, or more flowers: the *calyx* is nearly cylindrical, the scales elliptical, green at the base, fuscous towards the apex, pellucid and shining on the border: the florets are yellowish, extremely fine and slender, most of them female, but a few hermaphrodite ones in the centre of the disc.

There is a variety of this plant which sometimes occurs upon the highland mountains, having wider leaves, and a short clustered spike of black flowers.

GNAPHALIUM

uliginosum 4 **GNAPHALIUM** caule herbaceo ramoso diffuso, floribus confertis terminalibus. *Lin. syst. nat. p. 545. Sp. pl. 1200. (Pet. herb. t. 18. f. 7. Ger. em. 639. f. 2. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 11. f. 14. ordinis superioris ad dextram.)*

Black-headed Cudweed. *Anglis.*

In damp soils, and where water has stood in the winter, frequent. ☉. VIII. IX.

The stalk is widely branched, the branches procumbent, white, and hoary: the leaves are linear, widest towards the extremity, and covered with a cotton down, especially on the under side: the flowers are very small, sessile, and grow in clusters at the summits of the branches, imbedded in down amongst the leaves: the scales of the *calyx* are of a dark shining fuscous color, in the younger ones yellowish: the central florets are hermaphrodite, and streak'd with yellow lines; the female ones are extremely fine and slender.

CONYZA. *Gen. pl. 950.*

Recept. nudum. Pappus simplex. Calyx imbricatus, subrotundus. Cor. radii trifidi.

squarrosa 1. **CONYZA** foliis lanceolatis acutis, caule herbaceo corymbofo, calycibus squarrosis. *Lin. syst. nat. p. 547. Sp. pl. 1205. (Ger. em. 792. Pet. herb. t. 18. f. 1. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 19. f. 23.)*

Plowman's Spikenard. *Anglis.*

In

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In dry mountainous soils, but rare. We have Dr. *Parson's* authority for inserting this plant as a native, who believes that he gathered it near *Blair*, in *Atbol.* ♂. VIII.

The stalk is two or three feet high, erect, firm and branch'd: the leaves are soft and hairy, a little hoary underneath, of an oval-lanceolate form, slightly serrated on the edges: the flowers are yellow, and grow in loose umbels at the tops of the branches: the *calyx* is nearly cylindrical: the scales are oval-lanceolate, the inferior ones largest and almost all green, the others yellowish, with green patent *apices*: the disc has many fine slender female florets in the rim, and yellow hermaphrodite ones in the centre.

The plant has an aromatic smell.

** *Radiati.*

ERIGERON. *Gen. pl.* 951.

Recept. nudum. Pappus pilosus. Cor. radii lineares, angustissimæ.

acre 1.

ERIGERON pedunculis alternis unifloris. *Sp. pl.* 1211. (*Ger. emac.* 484. f. 10. *Pet. herb. t.* 16. f. 4. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. t. 20. f. 25. *sed vitiosè quoniam caulis & folia glabra sunt expressa. Column. ecph. 2. p.* 25. t. 26)

Blue Fleabane. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous pastures frequent. 4. VII.

The root is fibrous and acrid: the stalk a foot high, rough and hairy, branched near the top with alternate

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ternate peduncles, bearing each a single flower: the leaves are a little hairy, often undulated on the edges, of a narrow lanceolate form, and grow alternate on the stalk: the scales of the *calyx* are linear and downy: the disc of the flower is yellow; but the florets which compose the rays are bluish or flesh-color'd, very narrow or filiform, erect, bifid, and about forty in number.

TUSSILAGO. *Gen. pl.* 952.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cal.* squamæ æquales, discum æquantes, submembranaceæ.

farfara 1. TUSSILAGO scapo unifloro imbricato, foliis subcordatis angulatis denticulatis. *Sp. pl.* 1214. (*Ger. em.* 811. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 17. *f.* 7. 8. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 12. *f.* 1. *ordinis superioris.* *Blackwell t.* 204.)

Common Colt's-Foot. *Anglis.*

An gallan gainbhich, Chluas-liath. *Gaulis.*

In moist and clayey soils frequent, as on the banks of the water of *Leith*, &c. 4. III. IV.

The floral stalk comes up before the leaves, is about six inches high, beset with many scales, and bears a single yellow radiated flower at the top: the leaves are white and hoary underneath: the *calyx* consists of one series of narrow lanceolate scales, all equal: the female florets which compose the rays are numerous, very narrow, and intire: the flowers nod before the bursting of

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of the *antheræ*, but are afterwards erect: from the time of flowering to the ripening of the seeds is about 18 days.

The leaves smoak'd in the manner of tobacco, or a syrup or decoction of them and the flowers, stand recommended in coughs and other disorders of the breast and lungs. Practice, however, seems almost to have rejected it.

A kind of tinder or touchwood is in some countries made of the roots, or the downy substance which adheres to them.

hybrida 2. TUSSILAGO thyrsis oblongo, flosculis femineis nudis plurimis. *Sp. pl.* 1214. (*Dillen. Hort. Eltham.* 309. *t.* 230. *f.* 297.)

Long-stalk'd Butter-bur. *Anglis.*

By river sides, but not very common. We observ'd plenty of it on the banks of the river *Eske*, on the borders of *Annandale*, near *Netherby*. 4. IV. V.

The floral stalk is a cubit high, unbranched, scaly, and purplish: the flowers are numerous, small, pale purple, or whitish, without rays, and grow in a long conic spike: the peduncles are two inches long, branch'd, and bear each several flowers which are often pendulous by reason of the length of the peduncles: the *calyx* consists of one series of oval-lanceolate scales: the florets are all female except one or two which are hermaphrodite: the down is longer than the *calyx* even in the young flowers: the leaves come up after

after the floral stalks in the month of *May*, of a rounded cordate form, very large, often two feet wide, dented on the margin, woolly underneath, and supported on footstalks.

petasites 3. TUSSILAGO thyrsus ovato, flosculis femineis nudis paucis. *Syst. nat.* p. 550. *Sp. pl.* 1215. (*Ger. em.* 814. fig. 1, 2. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. t. 12. f. 1. *ordinis superioris ad dextram.* *Pet. herb. t.* 15. f. 11, 12. *H. Aichstatt hybern. tab.* 5. f. 1. *Blackwell t.* 222.)

Common Butter-bur. *Anglis.*

An gallan mòr. *Gaulis.*

In wet meadows and by river sides frequent, as by the new well at *Leith*, &c. 4. IV. V.

The floral stalk is 10 or 12 inches high, terminated with a thick oval spike of purplish flowers, much larger than those of the preceding species, but much fewer in number: the peduncles are short and simple, and generally bear only a single flower: the *calyx* is bell-shap'd or inversely conical, and consists of four series of reddish lanceolate scales: the florets are almost all of them hermaphrodite, but sometimes a few female ones are found in the rim. In other respects it agrees with the preceding.

The leaves of these are the largest of any native plant in *Great-Britain*, and in heavy rains are frequently observ'd to afford a seasonable shelter to poultry and other small animals.

The

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The root dug up in the spring is resinous, and aromatic. A drachm of it in a dose has been sometimes given as a sudorific alexipharmic, but as it possesses those virtues but in a small degree, it has lost its reputation in the shops.

SENECIO. *Gen. pl.* 953.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus simplex.* *Cal.* cylindricus, calyculatus; squamis apice sphacelatis.

* *Floribus flosculosis.*

vulgaris 1. SENECIO corollis nudis, foliis pinnato-sinuatis amplexicaulibus, floribus sparsis. *Sp. pl.* 1216. (*Ger. em.* 278. *f.* 1. *Blackwell t.* 132. *Oed. Dan.* 513. *opt.*)

Common Groundsel. *Anglis.*

Am bualan. *Gaulis.*

In gardens and waste grounds common. ☉. IV-IX.

The stalk is erect, angular, branch'd, a foot high, thick, and succulent: the leaves are numerous, green, slightly cover'd with a cobweb down, sessile and wide at the base, pinnatifid, the segments and interstices serrated: the flowers grow in clusters at the summits of the branches, yellow, and without rays: the *calyx* consists of one series of linear acute scales with black apices: at the base of the *calyx* are several short supplementary scales, which have also black summits: the seeds are of a long elliptic form, and furrow'd.

The

The plant lives about three months. From the bursting of the *antheræ* to the perfecting the seeds takes up 18 days : all the flowers which terminate the principal stalk ripen their seeds in seven weeks ; after which those of the branches proceed to the same operation : the *calyces* nod after the *antheræ* are burst till the seeds are ripe.

A strong infusion of this plant acts as an emetic. The highlanders use it externally in cataplasms as a cooler, and to bring on suppurations. Finches and other small birds are fond of the seeds.

** *Fioribus radiatis, radio revolutis.*

viscosus 2. SENECEO corollis revolutis, foliis pinnatifidis viscidis, squamis calycinis laxis longitudine perianthii. *Sp. pl.* 1217. (*Dillen. Eltham.* 347. *t.* 258. *f.* 336)

Viscid Groundsel. *Anglis.*

In waste places near towns and villages, as at *Leven*, on the coast of *Fife*, near the salt-works, and at *Dysart* by the peer, and at *Charles-Town*, the great lime-works of Lord *Elgin*, in plenty. ☉. VIII.

The stalk is two or three feet high, widely branched, and together with the whole plant covered with viscid hairs : the flowers are yellow, much larger than those of the preceding, and grow in loose umbels, two or three on a peduncle. The *calyces* are viscid, the supplementary scales at the base lax and hairy, and sometimes almost as long as the

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the primary *calyx*: the flower is radicated, the rays revolute and tridente at the summits.

sylvaticus 3 *S. corollis revolutis, foliis pinnatifidis denticulatis, caule corymbofo erecto. Sp. pl. 1217. (Dillen. Eltham. 258. t. 258. f. 337. Ger. em. 278. t. 2. non malè representat.)*

Small-flower'd Groundsel. Scented Cotton Groundsel. *Anglis.*

In dry upland soils, upon banks and mounds of earth, &c. ☉. VII.

The stalk is three or four feet, erect and branched: the leaves are soft, downy and strongly scented; they are pinnatifid, and their segments alternately great and small: the flowers are numerous, smaller even than those of the first species, and grow in umbels: the *calyx* is smooth, and shap'd like a truncated cone, having a small slightly-hairy ligament or *bractea* near the base: the flowers are yellow and radiated; the rays very short and revolute.

*** *Floribus radiatis, radio patente, foliis pinnatifidis.*

jacobæa 4. *SENECIO corollis radiantibus, foliis pinnato-lyratis; laciniis lacinulatis, caule erecto. Sp. pl. 1219. (Ger. emac. 280. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 17. f. 1. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 18. f. 1)*

Common Ragwort. *Anglis.*

In pastures and by way-sides frequent, 4. VII. VIII.

The

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The stalk is two or three feet high, striated, erect, and branched : the leaves are generally green, without any down or hoariness ; the radical ones are pinnatifid at the base only, with a large, oval, finned segment at the extremity : those on the stalk are pinnatifid throughout, their segments laciniated : the flowers grow in umbels, and are yellow and radiated : the peduncles are generally downy, the *calyx* smooth, the scales blackish at the tips ; the rays patent, and about 12 in number : the hermaphrodite florets in the disc about 60.

β. The flowers are sometimes, but very rarely, seen without rays.

aquaticus γ Another singular variety of this plant, which many authors consider as a distinct species, often occurs in wet places, and by the sides of lakes.

The radical leaves of this stand on long footstalks, are oval, and dented on the edges. Those on the lower part of the stalk are pinnatifid at the base, and terminated with a large oval-dented lobe : but the uppermost of all are generally pinnatifid to the end. The flowers are the same as in the common sort. Vid. fig. (*Ger. em.* 280. f. 3, *Pet. herb. t.* 17, f. 2. *Loesel Flor. Pruss. p.* 129, i. e. 35, *bona.*)

Water Ragwort. *Anglis.* 4. VII. VIII.

The leaves of these plants have a bitter and somewhat acrid taste : a decoction of them will dye green, but the colour does not stand well.

ASTER. *Gen. pl.* 954.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex, sessilis. *Corol.* radii plures 10. *Cal.* imbricati; squamæ inferiores patulæ.

Tripolium 1 ASTER foliis lanceolatis integerrimis carnosis glabris, ramis inæquatis, floribus corymbosis. *Sp. pl.* 1226. (*Ger. emac.* 413, f. 1, 2, *Pet. herb. t.* 17, f. 10, 11. *Gmel. Fl. Sibir.* 186. t. 80, f. 10. *Moris. hist. f. t.* 22. f. 36, 37.)

Sea Starwort. *Anglis.*

In salt marshes on the sea coasts not unfrequent. 4.
VIII. IX.

The stalk is smooth, striated, branched towards the top, and varies in height from nine inches to four or five feet; whence some authors have made a greater and a lesser variety: the leaves grow alternate upon the stalk; their figure, &c. is expressed in the specific difference: the flowers grow in thin loose umbels at the summits of the branches: the *calyx* is short and cylindrical: the scales obtuse, and commonly tinged with red on the edges: the flowers are 3-4ths of an inch in diameter: the disc yellow, the rays blue; but a variety of it sometimes occurs without rays. Vid. *Pet. herb. t.* 17, fig. 12.

β.

SOLIDAGO. *Gen. pl.* 955.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex sessilis. *Cor.* radii circiter 5. *Cal.* squamæ imbricatæ, clausæ.

virgaurea 1 SOLIDAGO caule subflexuoso angulato, racemis paniculatis

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paniculatis erectis confertis. *Sp. pl.* 1235 (*Ger. em.* 430. *f.* 1, 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 16, *f.* 9, 10. *Moris. hist. f.* 7. *t.* 23, *f.* 4, *ordinis superioris*, & *fig.* 20. *ordinis medii.*)

Golden Rod. *Anglis.*

In rough mountainous pastures, and in woods frequent. 4. VIII.

The root is woody : the stalk firm, a little rough, and varies from six inches to five feet high ; its common height about a yard : the leaves are a little hard, and rough to the touch ; the lower ones oval-lanceolate, generally a little serrated, and supported on footstalks : those on the stalks are elliptical, sometimes slightly serrated, but commonly entire.

The flowers are yellow, and grow in a spiked panicle : the scales of the *calyx* are lanceolate, of unequal length, and of a pale green colour : the female florets which compose the rays are in number from five to eight ; the hermaphrodite ones in the disc from ten to twelve. The seed is little hairy, pointed at the base, convex on one side, and plain on the other.

β. A variety of this plant frequently occurs, growing out of the rocks near the summits of the highland mountains, which is often not above six inches or a foot high, and bears fewer flowers, growing in a shorter and more compact spike : the leaves are also frequently a little downy, and the plant flowers earlier. This is the *S. Cam-*

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brica of *Huds. Flor. Angl.* vid. *Pet. herb. t. 16. f. 11.*

The leaves have an astringent and bitter taste, and are esteemed as a good vulnerary and diuretic: they are recommended in the stone and gravel, and in ulcers of the kidneys and bladder, three drachms of the powder being taken every eighth hour.

INULA, *Gen. pl.* 956.

Recept. nudum. Pappus simplex. Antherae basi in fetas duas desinentes.

*belenium** 1 INULA foliis amplexicaulibus ovatis rugosis, subtus tomentosis, calycum squamis ovatis. *Sp. pl.* 1236. (*Ger. em. p. 793. Pet. herb. t. 16. f. 1. Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 24. fig. ultim. ad basin. Blackwell t. 473.*)

Elecampane. Anglis.

Observed in the low-lands near houses and gardens, by the Rev. Dr. *Burges*, of *Kirkmichael*, who does not believe it to be properly a native. 2. VIII.

It is one of the largest of herbaceous plants, being often six feet high: the root is thick and brown: the leaves (besides what is imply'd in the specific difference) grow alternate, are serrated, and the lower ones stand on footstalks: the stalk is erect and strong, and branched towards the top: the flowers terminate the branches, and are large and yellow: the scales of the *calyx* are oval, wide, reflex'd, imbricated, and resemble leaves:
the

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the rays of the flower are numerous, narrow, and terminated with three acute dents: the down of the seeds is reddish, each hair of it finely dented on one side.

The root is acrid, bitter, and aromatic: a conserve of it stands recommended in asthmas, and other disorders of the breast and lungs, as good to promote expectoration. The decoction of it in water, or an infusion in wine, or a spirituous extract, are also extoll'd as a stomachic and sudorific, and are therefore prescrib'd in crudities of the stomach, bad digestions, the hypochondria, and contagious diseases. Outwardly applied, a decoction of it is said to cure the itch. Bruised and macerated in urine, with balls of ashes and whortle berries, it dyes a blue colour.

DORONICUM. *Gen. pl.* 959.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Calycis* squamæ duplicis ordinis æquales, disco longiores. *Sem.* radii nuda pappoque destituta.

pardalian-ches * 1. DORONICUM foliis cordatis obtusis denticulatis, radicalibus petiolatis, caulinis amplexicaulibus.

Sp. pl. 1247. (*Ger. em.* 762. f. 7. *Moris hist.* f. 7. t. 24. f. 4. *Miller ic.* 128. *Blackwell t.* 239.)

Great Leopard's Bane, or Wolf's-Bane. *Anglis.*

We observed it in several places in the lowlands, as about *Hoddam* castle, in *Annandale*, &c. but always near houses, so that we suspect it not to be indigenous, but as it seems to be naturalized

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we thought it deserved a place in this collection.

4. V. VI.

The root is thick, jointed, creeping, and barbed with many fibres : the stalk is two or three feet high, hairy, furrow'd, and divided towards the top into three or four branches, each terminated with one large yellow radiated flower : the leaves are rather soft and hairy, the radical ones obtusely heart-shaped, and supported on foot-stalks ; those on the stalk but few in number, embracing it at their base, and of a long oval form : the scales of the *calyx* are about 26 in number, composed of a double series, are narrow, lanceolate, and as long as the rays of the flower : the female florets which compose the rays are streak'd with green lines, and about 22 in number : the hermaphrodite ones of the disc are about 178 : the seeds of the rays are nearly triangular, streaked with ten lines, and are destitute of down : those of the disc are roundish, hairy, and crowned with a down, which is slightly plumose : the receptacle is convex and hairy. — From the bursting of the *Anthere* to the ripening of the seeds takes up the space of one month.

Many writers have supposed the root to be poisonous, and that it would destroy wolves, dogs, and other animals. Others have reckoned it an antidote to poison ; but the present practice rejects it.

BELLIS.

BELLIS *Gen. pl.* 962.

Recept. nudum conicum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hemisphaericus ; squamis æqualibus. *Sem.* obovata.
perennis 1. BELLIS scapo nudo. *Sp. pl.* 1248. (*Ger. em.* 636.
f. 4. 5. *Pet. herb. t.* 19. *f.* 2. *Moris hist. f.* 6. *t.*
8. *f.* 26 & 29. *Blackwell t.* 200. *Oed. Dan. t.*
503. *opt.*)

Common Daisie. *Anglis.*

Gowan. *Scotis.* Noinein. *Gaulis.*

In pastures frequent. 4. IV. IX.

The leaves are obtusely oval, thick and crenated, slightly hairy, and expanded round the root in a circle : the floral stalks are naked, a little hairy, from four to eight inches high, bearing each one flower : the *calyx* is composed of two series of erect, equal, lanceolate scales, expanded horizontally at top, and about thirteen in number : the rays of the flower are white, commonly tinged with red on the outside, and sometimes all red, disposed in two ranks, and about fifty in number : the disc is yellow, and consists of about 117 florets : the rays close together in rainy weather, and in the night.

The taste of the leaves is somewhat acid, and, in scarcity of garden-stuff, they have in some countries been substituted as a pot-herb. It is at present not used in medicine.

CHRYSAN-

CHRYSANTHEMUM. *Gen. pl.* 966.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* marginatus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, imbricatus ; squamis marginalibus membranaceis.

* *Leucanthema.*

leucanthemum 1.

CHRYSANTHEMUM foliis amplexicaulibus oblongis, supernè ferratis infernè dentatis. *Sp. pl.* 1251. (*Ger. em.* 634. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 19. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 6. *t.* 8. *fig.* 1. *notata, sed secunda ordinis superioris. Blackwell t.* 42.)

The great Daisie, or Ox-eye. *Anglis.*

Am breínein-brothach. *Gaulis.*

In dry pastures frequent, both in the highlands and lowlands. 4. VI. VII.

The stalk is a foot or more high, erect, and generally divided into a few branches towards the top, but is sometimes single : the radical leaves are obtusely oval, crenated, and supported on footstalks : those on the stalk are sessile, nearly lanceolate, and serrated, especially towards the upper part, but at their base are deeply and acutely dented or pinnatifid, and embrace the stalk : a single large flower terminates each branch, having a yellow disc, and white rays : the styles in the female florets are saffron color'd : the seeds are furrow'd, and have ten angles.

inodorum 2.

CHRYSANTHEMUM foliis pinnatis multifidis, caule ramoso diffuso. *Sp. pl.* 1253. (*Moris. hist. f.* 6. *t.* 12. *f.* 8.)

Camomile

Camomile Daifie. *Anglis.*

By fields and way-sides, but not common. *Sibbald.*

☉. VIII.

The stalk is near a foot high, often reclining at the base, and widely branched: the leaves are pinnated, and finely divided, like *chamomile*: a large flower, with white rays and a yellow disc, terminates each branch: the *calyx* is flattish: the scales are unequal, membranous, and fuscous on their margins: the rays are patent, but not deflex'd: the receptacle hemispherical and naked. The plant has no ill flavour.

** *Chrysanthema.*

segetum 3. CHRYSANTHEMUM foliis amplexicaulibus, supernè laciniatis, infernè dentato-serratis. *Sp. pl.* 1254. (*Ger. em.* 743 f. 1. *Pet. herb.* t. 19. f. 6. *Moris. hist.* f. 6. t. 4. f. 1. *ordinis medii.*)

Corn Marigold. *Anglis.*

Gules, Gools, Guills, or Yellow Gowans. *Scotis.*

An dithean. *Gaulis.*

In corn-fields frequent. ☉. VIII.

The stalk is a foot or eighteen inches high, erect and branched: the leaves grow alternate, are smooth, and of a blue green or glaucous colour: each branch is terminated with a large radiated flower, having the rays and disc both yellow.

These golden flowers turn towards the sun all day, an ornament to the corn-fields, and afford a pleasing sight to the passenger, but are so very detrimental.

detrimental to the husbandman, that a law is in force in *Denmark*, which obliges the inhabitants every where to eradicate them out of their grounds.

This noxious weed is said to be destroyed by dunging the soil where it grows in the Autumn, by letting it lie fallow one summer, and by harrowing the ground in about five days after sowing the seeds for the future crop. *Lin. Fl. Suec.* 762.

MATRICARIA. *Gen. pl.* 967.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, imbricatus; squamis marginalibus solidio, acutiusculis.

partheniam MATRICARIA foliis compositis planis, foliolis
I. ovatis incis, pedunculis ramosis. *Sp. pl.* 1255.
(*Ger. emac.* 652. *f.* 1. *Pet. herb.* t. 19. *f.* 5. *Blackwell* t. 192.)

Feverfew. Anglis.

In waste places near houses and gardens, and sometimes in corn-fields. *Mr. Stuart.* §. 1. 4. VII. VIII.

The stalk is erect, a yard high, and branched: the leaves are slightly downy, soft and tender, of a pale green colour, composed of six pair of *pinnae*, with an odd trifid one at the extremity. These *pinnae* are nearly oval and pinnatifid, their segments again obtusely serrated.

The flowers grow in an umbel upon branched peduncles, and have yellow discs with white rays: the scales of the *calyx* have dry membranaceous margins,

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margins, and therefore the plant more properly belongs to the preceding genus.

The whole plant has a strong fragrant smell, and has always been esteem'd a good emmenagogue, and very serviceable in hysteric complaints. The best way of taking it is in a slight infusion in the manner of tea. It is also an agreeable carminative and bitter, strengthens the stomach, and disperses flatulencies. The express'd juice is said to kill worms in the bowels. It has likewise been recommended as a febrifuge, whence it took it's *English* name.

maritima 2 **MATRICARIA** receptaculis hemisphæricis, foliis bipinnatis subcarnosis, supra convexis, subtus carinatis. *Sp. pl.* 1256. (*Raj. Synop.* 186. t. 7. f. 1.)

Sea Feverfew. *Anglis.*

On the sea-coasts in sandy soils, as in the island of *Bute*, and on the western side of *Cantire*, between *Machrianish* and *Barr*, &c. 4. VII.

The stalk is nine inches high, smooth, red, firm, and diffusely branched: the leaves are of a dark green colour, smooth and succulent: the flowers have a yellow disc, and white patent rays: the plant has something of a sweet but very little scent.

chamomilla 3. **MATRICARIA** receptaculis conicis, radiis patentibus, squamis calycinis margine æqualibus. *Syst. nat.* 563. *Sp. pl.* 1256. (*Ger. em.* 754. f. 1. *Moris. hist.* f. 6. t. 12. f. 7. *Blackwell* t. 298.)

Fine-

492 SYNGENESIA : POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Fine-leav'd Feverfew, or wild upright Camomile,
with little scent. *Anglis.*

In corn-fields and waste places frequent. ☉. VII.
VIII.

The stalk is a foot and a half high, erect, and branched: the leaves are doubly pinnate, the *pinnulae* divided into plain capillary segments: the *calyces* are almost flat, or slightly hemispherical: the scales green, with a fuscous margin: the disc of the flower is yellow and conical; the rays white, about 20 or 22 in number, and nearly of the same length with the diameter of the *calyx*: the receptacle is oblong, and almost cylindrical. The plant has a bitter taste, a sweet but very little smell, and has nearly the same virtues with the *ANTHEMIS nobilis* *Lin.* or Roman Camomile.

The flowers are reckoned antiseptic, and approach in quality to the Peruvian bark. Twenty or thirty grains of them readily promote sweat, and are recommended as a cure for the ague; and, mixed with salt of wormwood, as excellent in fevers. A decoction of them is esteemed good in nephritic complaints, and to assuage the pains of the cholic and dysentery. Baths, clysters, and cataplasms of them are also used in the last intentions. A blue essential oil is obtained by distillation from the flowers, which is supposed to contain all their virtues.

MATRICARIA

suaveolens? MATRICARIA receptaculis conicis, radiis deflexis, squamis calycinis margine æqualibus. *Syst. nat.* 563. *Sp. pl.* 1256. (*Fig. nulla.*)

Sweet-scented Feverfew. *Anglis.*

We observed it at the entrance of *Glen-beg*, near *Glen-Elg*, upon the western coast of *Inverness-shire*. ☉. VIII.

We perceived no difference between this and the preceding, except that the rays were larger and deflex'd, and we suspect it to be only a variety of it.

ANTHEMIS. *Gen. pl.* 970.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, subæqualis. *Flosculi* radii plures quam 5.

nobilis * 1. ANTHEMIS foliis pinnato-compositis linearibus acutis subvillosis. *Sp. pl.* 1260. (*Ger. em.* 755. f. 4. & flore pleno fig. 3. *Pet. herb. t.* 19. f. 10.)

Sweet Camomile, Roman Camomile. *Anglis.*

Observed, by the Rev. Dr. *Burges*, of *Kirkmichael*, amongst rubbish near gardens; but he does not believe it to be indigenous. 4. VIII.

The stalks are near a foot long, procumbent, and branched: the leaves have a grateful aromatic smell, and bitter taste; they are slightly downy, and doubly pinnate; the pinnulæ lanceolate, plain, and divided further into bifid and trifid segments: the branches are terminated each with one radiated flower, standing on a downy peduncle: the *calyx* is of a whitish green colour, the edges of the scales silvery white: the disc of the flower

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flower is yellow ; the rays white : the receptacle chaffy, which is the principal distinction of this genus.

This has much the same virtues with the MATRICARIA *chamomilla* before mentioned, but is generally preferred before it, chiefly we believe on account of its fragrant smell. Its principal virtue is supposed to exist in the *calyx*, which is obtained by an essential oil.

arvensis 2. ANTHEMIS receptaculis conicis, paleis lanceolatis, feminibus coronato-marginatis. *Sp. pl.* 1261. (*Pet. herb.* t. 19. f. 8.)

Corn Camomile. *Anglis.*

In corn-fields, and by way-sides in gravelly soils, as in the lanes about *Laswade*, between *Dalkeith* and *Roslin*, and on the north side of *Linlithgow*. *Dr. Parsons.* 8. VIII.

The stalk is near a foot high, firm, striated, and diffusely branched : the leaves are a little hairy, and have generally a white or hoary appearance, and are without scent : they are doubly pinnate, the *pinnulae* lanceolate, and terminated with a little beard or spinule : the flowers grow singly at the ends of the branches on long downy peduncles : the interior scales of the *calyx* are wide, and membranaceous at the apex : the disc of the flower is yellow, the rays white, the receptacle conical, and beset with lanceolate chaffy scales, intermixed with the hermaphrodite florets : the seeds are quadrangular, and crowned at the top with a short white membranaceous rim.

ANTHEMIS

cotula. 3. **ANTHEMIS** receptaculis conicis paleis fetaceis, feminibus nudis. *Sp. pl.* 1261. (*Ger. em.* 757. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 19. f. 12. *Moris. hist. f.* 6. t. 12. f. 10. *Blackwell t.* 63)

Stinking Camomile, or May-weed. *Anglis.*

In waste places, corn fields, and by way-sides. ☉.
VI. VII.

The stalk is a cubit high, erect, branched, and furrow'd with about eight streaks: the leaves are smooth, or nearly so, doubly pinnatid: the *pinnulae* narrow and lanceolate, the extreme one trifid: the scales of the *calyx* are narrow, and very slightly membranaceous on the edges: the disc of the flower is yellow and conical: the rays white: the chaff on the receptacle fetaceous or bristle-shap'd: the seed has no marginal crown, but only a pore at the top.

β. It varies sometimes with a double flower, as observed by *Sibbald*, in his *Natural History of Fife-shire*.

The whole plant has a strong foetid smell, and, where it abounds, is often found to blister the hands of weeders and reapers.

ACHILLEA. *Gen. pl.* 971.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* ovatus, imbricatus. *Floculi* radii circiter 5.

ptarmica 1. **ACHILLEA** foliis lanceolatis acuminatis argutè serratis. *Sp. pl.* 1266. (*Ger. em.* 606. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 19. f. 3. *Moris. hist. f.* 6. t. 12. fig. prima inferioris ordinis. *Blackwell t.* 276.)

Sneeze-

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Sneeze-wort, or Goose-tongue. *Anglis.*

An cruai'-lus. *Gaulis.*

In moist meadows and pastures frequent. 4. VII.
VIII.

The stalk is a cubit high, or more, erect, firm, and branched: the leaves grow sessile and alternate, of a long lanceolate form, very finely and sharply serrated on the edges, smooth, and of a firm but brittle texture: the flowers grow in loose umbels: the disc is white; the rays white, and in number from seven to eleven: the *calyx* is downy, and the chaff on the receptacle downy.

The variety with a double flower is received into the flower-garden for ornament.

The plant has an acrid biting taste, and has sometimes been used as an errhine to promote sneezing, and to cure the tooth-ach, by 'drawing away the rheum from the jaws; but at present it is out of practice.

Cattle will readily eat it.

millifolium
2.

ACHILLEA foliis bipinnatis nudis; laciniis linearibus dentatis; caulibus supernè fulcatis. *Syst. nat.* 567. *Sp. pl.* 1267. (*Ger. em.* 1072. f. 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 19. f. 4. *Moris. hist. j.* 6. t. 11. f. 6 & 14. *Blackwell t.* 18.)

Yarrow, Milfoil or Nobleseed. *Anglis.*

A' chaithir-thalmhain, An earr'-thalmhain, Lus chosgadh-na fola. *Gaulis.*

In pastures and by way-sides frequent. 4. VI. VIII.

The

The stalk is erect, a foot high, branched, and umbelliferous at the top : the leaves are either quite smooth, or slightly hairy, very long, and finely divided ; compounded first of 20 or 25 pair of short *pinnae*, each of which is subdivided into three or even seven pair of *pinnulae*, which are again cut into trifid or quinquefid lanceolate segments, all of them dotted and reticulated : the scales of the *calyx* are green, with pale brown margins : the flowers are small and numerous : the disc is either of a pale yellow colour or red : the rays are only four or five, very short and plain, not above half the length of the *calyx*, and either white or red : the seed is oblong, compress'd, and has a white margin.

The plant has an astringent quality, and is reckon'd good to stop all kinds of hæmorrhagies, and to heal wounds, but is out of use in the present practice. The highlanders still continue to make an ointment of it to heal and dry up wounds. The common people, in order to cure the head-ach, do sometimes thrust a leaf of it up their nostrils, to make their nose bleed ; an old practice, which gave rise to one of its *English* names. *Linnaeus* informs us, that the inhabitants of *Dalekarlia*, in *Sweden*, mix it with their ale instead of hops, and that it gives the liquor an intoxicating quality.

Cattle do not refuse to eat it.

K k

POLY

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

CENTAUREA. *Gen. pl.* 984.

Recept. setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii. infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Cyani. calycinis squamis ferrato-ciliatis.

nigra 1. CENTAUREA calycibus ciliatis; squamula ovata, ciliis capillaribus erectis, foliis lyrato-angulatis, floribus flosculosis. *Sp. pl.* 1288. (*Ger. em.* 727. f. 1. *Pet. herb. t.* 22. f. 8 & 9. *Parkinson. herb.* 468.)

Common Black Knapweed. *Anglis.*

The Horse-Knot. *Scotis australibus.*

In meadows and pastures not unfrequent, both in the highlands and lowlands. ♂. VIII.

The stalk is two or three feet high, firm, branch'd and angular: the leaves are rough and hard, the lower ones pinnatid half way down to the rib, or else sparingly indented; the upper ones oval-lanceolate and entire. Sometimes it varies, with all the leaves entire: the flowers are purple: the florets all tubular and hermaphrodite, no neuter ones in the rim: the *calyx* is black, and well express'd in the specific difference.

cyanus 2. CENTAUREA calycibus ferratis, foliis linearibus integerrimis, infimis dentatis. *Sp. pl.* 1289. (*Ger. em.* 732. f. 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 22. f. 4. *Moris. hist.* f. 7. t. 25. f. 4. *Blackwell t.* 270.)

Blue.

Blue-bottles. *Angils.*

Blue bonnets: *Scotis austral.*

In corn fields not uncommon. ☉. VII.

The whole plant is slightly cover'd with a cotton down: the stalk is a yard high, erect, hard, angular, and branch'd towards the top: the lower leaves are either indented, or pinnatifid, the extreme segment being largest and elliptical: the upper ones are narrow and linear: each branch is terminated with a specious blue flower: the scales of the *calyx* are triangular, of a pale green, or whitish colour, their edges fuscous, torn or ferrated, and ciliated with white hairs: the barren florets which compose the rays of the flower, grow horizontal, are commonly nine in number, remarkably large, obliquely funnel-shap'd, and cut into six, seven, or eight broad ferratures at the rim. The filaments below the *Antheræ* are surrounded with a hairy ring. The style is barb'd beneath the stigma.

The flowers are received as an ornament in the garden, and vary much in colour, being not only blue, but white, purple, flesh-colour'd, and variegated.

The neutral florets infused in water, or any spirituous liquor, give it a beautiful blue colour, which being mixed with an *acid*, turns red, with an *alkali* green: a fine colour is also prepared from them for the use of painting, by drying them first into cakes, in a hair-sieve in an oven, after the manner of drying saffron. See Gentleman's Magazine, 1748, March.

500 SYNGENESIA: POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

The *Swedes* mix them with tobacco, but more for colour than taste.

A water distilled from them was formerly recommended in inflammations of the eyes, but is now disused.

scabiosa 3. **CENTAUREA** calycibus ciliatis, foliis pinnatifidis, pinnis lanceolatis. *Sp. pl.* 1291. (*Ger. em.* 727. f. 2. *Pet. herb.* t. 22 f. 7. *Moris. hist.* f. 7. t. 26. fig. *tertia ordinis superioris*)

Great Knapweed or Matfellow. *Anglis.*

In barren pastures and corn-fields, but not very common. We observed it amongst the corn in the *Cars* of *Gourie*, &c. 4. VII. VIII.

The stalk is a yard high, erect, hard, furrow'd, and branch'd: the leaves are firm, smooth, or slightly hairy, all pinnatifid, the lobes obtusely lanceolate and dented: the flowers are purple, specious, and terminate the branches on long, naked peduncles: the scales of the *calyx* have ciliated, fuscous margins: the neuter florets in the rim of the flower are quadrifid and quinquefid, from 20 to 22 in number, and form a handsome crown.

It varies sometimes with white flowers. The seeds are a winter food to small birds.

POLYGAMIA

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

FILAGO. *Gen. pl.* 995.*Recept* nudum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* imbricatus.*Flosculi feminei* inter squamis calycis locati.

germanica 1 FILAGO panicula dichotoma, floribus rotundatis
 axillaribus hirsutis, foliis acutis. *Sp. pl.* 1311.
 (*Ger. emac.* 642. f. 10. *Pet. herb.* t. 18. f. 9 &
 10. *Meris hist.* f. 7. t. 11. f. 10.)

Childing Cudweed. *Anglis.*

In corn-fields and barren grounds not uncommon.

O. VII. VIII.

This plant grows erect, and varies from six to twelve inches in height: the whole covered with a downy substance like cotton. The principal stalk is properly undivided, and terminated with a close globular head of flowers: but the branches which grow afterwards from its summit, in the more adult plant, are widely dichotomous, and then all the sphærules of flowers, except those which terminate the branches, become sessile and axillary. The leaves are numerous, linear and acute, growing without order, and nearly erect, having their sides pressed a little towards the stalk and branches. Each flower in the sphærule has a pyramidal calyx with five angles, which calyx consists of imbricated, acute, fuscous, shining scales with yellowish edges. Two or three hermaphrodite yellowish

lowish florets occupy the disc of the flower, which are tubular, quadrifid at the rim, and barren: but the female florets are numerous and fertile, very slender, bifid at the rim, and grow between the scales of the *calyx*. The seeds are all crowned with *pappus* or down, but so extremely fugacious as to pass unregarded by *Linnaeus*.

The plant has a drying astringent quality, the powder and decoction of it have sometimes been used with success in *Diarrhæas* and dysenteries. The farmers in *England* were accustomed formerly to give it their cattle to restore the faculty of chewing their cud, whence it acquired the *English* name of *cudweed*.

montana 2. **FILAGO** caule subdichotomo erecto, floribus conicis terminalibus axillaribusque. *Syst. nat.* 880. *Sp. pl.* 1311. (*Ger. em.* 641. f. 9. *Moris hist. f.* 7. t. 11. f. 3. *Pet. herb. t.* 18. f. 11. *melior.*)

Least cudweed. *Anglis.*

Upon walls and other dry barren places. We observed it in *Strath-Tay*, &c. ☉ VII. VIII.

The plant is five or six inches high, erect, and covered with the like cotton down as the preceding. The leaves are numerous, linear, and acute. The flowers grow from two to four in a cluster, at the angles and extremities of the branches. The *calyx* is pentagonal, furrow'd, of a whitish green colour, shining at the top, and

SYNGENESIA: POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA. 503

and includes florets of both sexes. The smallness of the clusters, and the few flowers which compose them, will readily distinguish this plant from the preceding.

MONOGAMIA

MONOGAMIA.

JASIONE. *Gen. pl.* 1005.

Cal. communis 10-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, regularis.
Caps. infera, bilocularis.

montana 1. JASIONE. *Sp. pl.* 1317. (*Ger. emac.* 723. *f.* 12.
Moris. hist. f. 5. *t.* 5. *f.* 48. *Pet. herb. t.* 55. *f.*
 2. *Column. ecpbras. p.* 226. *t.* 227. *Læs. Pruss.*
t. 73. *bon.*)

Hairy Sheep's Scabious. Scabious Rampion. *Anglis.*
 In dry hilly pastures, as at *Chatelberault*, by *Hamilton*, and at *Brodic-Castle*, in the Isle of *Arran*, &c. ☉. VII.

The stalk is about a foot high, erect and branch'd.
 The leaves are numerous, growing without order, elliptical, roughly hairy, waved on the edges, sometimes slightly serrated, but oftner intire. The branches are destitute of leaves a good way downwards, and are terminated with nearly hemispherical heads of blue flowers, which are subtended by a common *calyx*, consisting of about ten oval-lanceolate leaves. Each floret has also its own proper quinquefid *calyx*, supported by a peduncle. The floret itself is pentapetalous, the petals linear, acute, and connected together at their base. The capsule is roundish and angular, crowned with the *calyx*, and has two or three cells, containing many
 oval



Lobelia Dortmanna. P. 505.

Moses Griffiths del.

P. Hazell sculp.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

505

oval brown shining seeds. The florets in the centre of the head are often abortive. The young plants yield a milky juice.

Linnaeus says that bees are fond of the flowers.

LOBELIA. *Gen. pl.* 1006.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Corolla* 1-petala, irregularis. *Caps.* infera, 2-s. 3-locularis.

dortmanna 1 LOBELIA foliis linearibus bilocularibus integerri-
mis, caule subnudo. *Sp. pl.* 1318. (*Pet. herb.* 1.
67, f. 7. *Oed. Dan.* t. 39. ♂ fig. nost.)

Water Lobelia, Water Gladiole. *Anglis.*

It is very frequent in almost every fresh-water loch in Scotland, and particularly in the highlands and western isles, growing near the edges of the water. 4. VII. IX.

The leaves spread in a circle about the root, and grow under the water : they are about two inches long, linear, flattish, and generally a little reflexed at the ends, and if cut transversely are found to consist of two longitudinal and parallel hollow tubes, which is very remarkable : the stalk is erect, round, hollow, from a foot to two feet high, and almost naked : the flowering part raised out of the water. The flowers are white, with a slight tinge of blue or purple, eight or ten in number, growing in a thin spike : each is monopetalous and ringent, divided into five segments at the rim ; the two upper segments narrow, lanceolate, and a little reflexed : the three others broader and oval : the capsule is obtusely

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

obtusely oval, and consists of two cells, containing many small seeds. The whole plant is lactescent.

VIOLA. *Gen. pl.* 1007.

Cal. pentaphyllus. *Cor.* pentapetala, irregularis, postice cornuta. *Caps.* fupera, trivalvis, unilocularis.

* *Acaules.*

palustris 1. VIOLA acaulis, foliis reniformibus. *Sp. pl.* 1324.
(*Pet. herb. t.* 37. *f.* 5. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. *t.* 35. *f.* 5. *Oed. Dan. t.* 83. *opt.*)

Marsh Violet. *Anglis.*

In bogs and marshy grounds not unfrequent. 4.

V. VI.

The floral stalk is either round or semicylindrical, about three inches high, destitute of leaves; but furnished in the middle with two lanceolate ciliated *Bractææ*, and terminated with a single small flower of a pale blue or flesh colour: the two uppermost petals are of an uniform colour without streaks: the side ones have one or two purple streaks, and the lowermost has about seven branched ones: the spur or heel of the flower is short and blunt, and produced but a very little behind the *calyx*. The leaves, which are all radical, are smooth and tender; kidney-shaped; and crenated on the edges. The root creeps, and is covered with many foliaceous scales.

V. acaulis,

odorata 2. *V. acaulis*, foliis cordatis, stolonibus reptantibus.
Sp. pl. 1324. (*Ger. em.* 850. f. 1. 2. *Blackwell t.*
 55. *Oed. Dan.* 2. 309. opt.)

Sweet Violet. *Anglis.*

Sail-chuach. *Gaulis.*

Under hedges and on banks by the sides of rivulets. 4. III, IV.

The root throws out creeping runners: the leaves are heart-shaped, crenated, and pubescent underneath: the peduncles radical: the flowers extremely fragrant, and are either of the colour which the Name of the plant imports, or white.

The flowers are esteemed to be anodyne, cooling and emollient. A syrup made of them proves an agreeable and useful laxative to children: the leaves are also emollient, and the seeds diuretic.

The blue tincture of violets is a common test of all acid and alkaline substances, for being mix'd, the first will always turn it of a red colour, the latter of a green.

The Turks make a violet sugar of the flowers, which dissolved in water makes their favorite liquor, called *Sorbet*. *Hasselquist's Voyage*, p. 254.

The *Caledonian* ladies formerly used them as a cosmetic, as appears from the advice given in the following *Gaulic* lines:

Sail-chuach as bainne ghabhar
 Suadh re t aghaidh,

'Scha

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

'Scha 'n'eil mac ri'air an domhan

Nach bi air do dheadhai'.

Thus translated,

“ Anoint thy face with goat's milk in which vio-
 “ lets have been infused, and there is not a young
 “ prince upon earth who would not be charmed
 “ with thy beauty.”

** *Caulescentes.*

canina 3.

VIOLA caule adultiore ascendente, foliis oblongo-
 cordatis. *Sp. pl.* 1324. (*Ger. em.* 851. f. 6. *Pet.*
herb. t. 37. f. 4. *Moris. hist. f.* 5. t. 7. f. 2. *Bar-*
rel. ic. 695. *Rivin. t.* 117.)

Dog's Violet. *Anglis.*

In woods, pastures and heaths frequent. 4. IV. V.

The leaves are pubescent at their first eruption, but
 afterwards smooth: the floral stalks, at first
 flowering, appear to be radical; afterwards the
 plant becomes caulescent and branched, with
 leaves and peduncles growing out of the stalk:
 the *stipulae* are dented with long *cilia*: the flowers
 are without scent, of a bluish colour, with a
 thick white obtuse *Nectarium*, or spur.

*** *Stipulis pinnatifidis; stigmate urceolato.*

grandiflora

4.

VIOLA caule triquetro erecto, foliis oblongiuscu-
 lis, stipulis pinnatifidis. *Syst. nat. p.* 585. *Mantriff.*
p. 120. (*Barrel. ic.* 691 & 692. *Huller. stirp. Hel-*
vet. p. 243. n. 566. t. 17. & varietas caulescens.
Moris. hist. f. 7. t. 7. f. 11. *Pet. herb. t.* 37. f. 10.
Rivin. t. 119.)

Great

Great yellow Violet. *Anglis.*

On hilly pastures and mountains not unfrequent, as on *Broughton-heights*, in *Tweddale*, and on the *Pentland-hills*, about two miles south of *Fast-Castle*, at *Crawford-John*, near the *Lead-hills*, in *Lanerkshire*, and with a purple flower on *Mall-gyrdy*, in *Breadalbane*, &c. 4. VI-VIII.

The plant at its first flowering is dwarfish, but afterwards become caulescent, erect, and about six inches high: the leaves are oval pubescent, and have generally eight distant obtuse serratures in the margin: the *stipulae* are very large, and either trifid, quinquefid or pinnatifid: the leaves of the *calyx* are ferrated behind: the flower is generally much larger in proportion than in the other species, and is commonly of a yellow colour, the base of the petals being streak'd with dark purple rays: sometimes it varies with a purple flower, the petals having yellow *ungues*, and streak'd as before: we have also seen it with two of the petals purple, and the rest yellow. The spur is longer than the *calyx*, and almost strait, but not above one-third part so long as the petals.

tricolor 5. VIOLA caule triquetro diffuso, foliis oblongis incisis, stipulis pinnatifidis. *Syst. nat. p. 585. (Ger. em. 854. f. 1. Pet. herb. t. 37. f. 8. 9. Moris. hist. f. 5. t. 7. f. 8. 10. Rivin. t. 120. Blackwell t. 44.)*

Pansies

Pansies, or Heart's-Ease. *Anglis.*

Sail-chuach. *Gaulis.*

In corn-fields frequent, ☉. V-IX.

The stalk is weak, prostrate and branched: the leaves are elliptical; the *stipulae* pinnatifid at the base, the extreme lobe being oval, obtuse, and a little serrated, resembling a small leaf. The peduncles are compressed. The *Bractea* hastate, with two obsolete dents on each side at the base. The flower varies greatly, the petals being often of two, and sometimes of three colours, a dark velvet-purple, yellow and blue, streaked at the base with blackish veins. This elegant colouring has gained it a place in almost every garden. In its wild state however, it is seldom so very specious, the flower being commonly smaller, the two upper petals of a whitish colour, and the lowermost yellow streaked with dark lines; or else the whole flower of a pale blue colour.

In *Warwickshire* and *Worcestershire* this plant is called by the common people *Love in Idleness*, and therefore is doubtless the herb to which the inventive fancy of *Shakespeare* attributes such extraordinary virtues in the person of *Oberon* king of the fairies, in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*.
Act 2. sc. 2.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell,
It fell upon a little *western flower*, *

* The poet calls it a little western flower, because the scene of his play is fixed at *Athens*, which is eastward of *Great-Britain*.

Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound;
 And maidens call it *Love in Idleness*.
 Fetch me that flower, the herb I shew'd thee once;
 The juice of it, on sleeping eye-lids laid,
 Will make or man or woman madly doat
 Upon the next live creature that it sees.

GYNANDRIA.

CLASSIS XX.

GYNANDRIA.

DIANDRIA.

ORCHIS.	<i>Nectarium</i> corniculatum.
SATYRIUM.	<i>Nectarium</i> scrotiforme.
OPHRYS.	<i>Nectarium</i> subcarinatum.
SERAPIAS.	<i>Nectarium</i> ovatum subtus gibbum.

POLYANDRIA.

ARIUM.	Spatha. Cal. nullus. Cor. nulla.
	Stam. supra pistilla.
ZOSTERA.	Folium. Cal. nullus. Cor. nulla.
	Sem. alterna nuda.

DIANDRIA.

ORCHIS. Gen. pl. 1009.

Nectarium corniforme pone florem.

* *Bulbis indivisis.*

bifolia 1. ORCHIS bulbis indivisis, nectarii labis lanceolato integerrimis; cornu longissimo, petalis patentibus. *Sp. pl.* 1331. (*Ger. em.* 211. f. 1. 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 68. f. 11. 12. *Vaill. Paris. t.* 30. f. 7. *Sequier. Veron. t.* 15. f. 10. *Haller. Stirp. Helvet.* 1285. t. 35. *bona. Oed. Dan. t.* 235. *optima.*)

Butterfly Orchis. *Anglis.*

In woods and in dry exposed pastures not uncommon, as about *Auchendenny*, &c. 4. VI.

The

The root consists of two oval solid bulbs, crowned with thick fleshy fibres: the stalk is angular, from a foot to eighteen inches high. The leaves are radical, oval, two or three inches wide, and generally two in number, but sometimes three. Those on the stalk are small, and resemble lanceolate *stipulae*. The flowers are white, with a slight mixture of green, and grow in a long lax spike. The petals are distended so as clearly to exhibit the stamina to open view: the lip is long narrow and linear: the *nectarium*, or spur is tubular, a little compressed, about an inch long, and contains a clear liquor. The *antherae* are yellow, and distant from each other: the flowers in the morning and evening have a sweet honey-like smell.

β. There is a variety of this orchis with a smaller flower and shorter stalk, which blossoms later, and grows in dry pastures, called the lesser butterfly orchis.

The roots of this, and most of the other species of orchis, are esteemed to be aphrodisiacal.

pyramidalis ORCHIS bulbis indivisis, nectarii labio bicorni trifido æquali integerrimo, cornu longo, petalis sub lanceolatis. *Syst. nat.* 589. *Sp. pl.* 1332. (*Raii Syn. p.* 377. *t.* 18. *bon. Seg. Veron. t.* 15. *f.* 11. *flos. Vaill. paris. t.* 31. *f.* 38. *flos. Rivin. t.* 14. *Hall. bist. Helvet.* 1286. *t.* 35.)

Purple late-flowering Orchis. *Anglis.*

L 1

In

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

In dry pastures, but very rare, as near *Kiloran*, in the island of *Colonsa*. 4. VII.

The flowers of this grow in a short close conical spike, and are of a bright purple colour, without any spots, making an elegant appearance. The three upper petals are close together, the side ones expanded, the lip is divided into three oval short intire segments, nearly equal; at the base of which are two parallel longitudinal auricles. The spur is cylindrical, slender, and longer than the capsule. The stalk is furnished with five or six lanceolate acute leaves: The *Bractææ* are lanceolate, coloured, and of the length of the germen.

morio 3.

ORCHIS bulbis indivisis, nectarii labio quadrifido crenulato, cornu obtuso ascendente, petalis obtusis conniventibus. *Syst. nat.* 589. *Sp. pl.* 1333. (*Ger. em.* 208. f. 2. *Veill. par.* t. 31. f. 13. 14. *flos.* *Seg. Veron.* t. 13. f. 7. *flos.* *Riv.* t. 13. *Haller. hist. n.* 1282. t. 33.)

Female Fool-stones. *Anglis.*

In pastures and moist woods frequent. 4. VI.

The stalk is about eight inches high: the spike consists of few flowers, seldom more than 12, generally of a purple colour, but sometimes flesh-coloured, or white: the petals all close together, forming a vaulted arch over the *stamina*. They are obtuse, and always streaked longitudinally with green lines: the lip of the nectarium is trifid and spotted in the middle, the lateral lobes

lobes are slightly crenated and reflex'd; the central one is crenated and slightly bifid: the spur is about the length of the germen, obtuse at the end, emarginated, and a little ascending: the *Braçtææ* are of the colour of the flower, and about the length of the germen.

mascula 4. ORCHIS bulbis indivisis, nectarii labio quadrilobato crenulato; cornu obtuso, petalis dorsalibus reflexis. *Sp. pl.* 1333. *Syst. nat.* 590. (*Ger. em.* 208. *f.* 1. *Seg. Veron. t.* 15. *f.* 6. *flos. Vaill Paris. t.* 31. *f.* 11, 12. *Rivin. t.* 21. *Blakwell t.* 53. *Oed. dan. t.* 457. *Haller. hist.* 1283. *t.* 33. *opt.*)

Male Fool-stones: *Anglis.*

In woods frequent, as in *Logton-Wood*, near *Dalkeith*, &c. 4. VI.

The stalk is about a cubit high: the leaves broad, flat, and glossy, and generally stained with blood-colour'd spots: the flowers grow in a long thin spike, of a specious purple colour: the exterior petals are oval and acute; the two side ones fold back, stand erect, and have no green streaks: the lip of the nectarium is crenated and trifid, and the middle lobe bifid, but is lengthened out beyond the side ones. In these respects it differs from the preceding.

The spikes of these flowers are the *Long-Purples*, or *dead men's fingers*, which helped to compose poor *Ophelia's* garlands:

There with fantastic garlands did she come,
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples,
(That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our cold maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.)

Hamlet, act 4.

The *salep* of the shops is made, for the most part, of the roots of this *Orchis*; for this purpose the largest and plumpest bulbs must be gathered, skinned, and boiled over a gentle fire for half an hour; afterwards they must be strung upon a thread, and hung up in the shade till they are dry. These, reduced to powder, are the *salep*, esteemed as a restorative and aphrodisiac, and reckoned serviceable also in dysenteries, and phthificky complaints.

** *Bulbis palmatis.*

latifolia 5. ORCHIS bulbis subpalmatis rectis, nectararii cornu conico; labio trilobo lateribus reflexo, bracteis flore longioribus. *Sp. pl.* 1334. (*Ger. em.* 226. f. 1. & 222. f. 3. *Vaill. paris. t.* 31. f. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *flores.* *Blakwell. t.* 405. *Oed. dan. t.* 266. *opt.* *Haller. hist.* 1279. t. 32. *bona.*)

Male handed Orchis. *Anglis.*

In marshy grounds and bogs common. 4. VI.

The bulbs are divided into two or three fingers, which are not divaricated, but run directly downwards: the leaves are broad, and commonly without spots, but are sometimes obscurely stained: the stalk is a foot or more high, striated and

and fistular: the spike is conico-cylindrical: the flowers are commonly purple, but sometimes red or white, intermixed with many broad lanceolate *Bractææ*, which are longer than the flowers: the two side petals turn back, and stand almost upright, the others connive together: the lip is divided into three obscure lobes, serrated on the edges, and marked with purple lines and spots: the middle lobe is short, and the side ones reflexed: the spur is conical, a little incurv'd, and shorter than the germen.

maculata 6. ORCHIS bulbis palmatis patentibus, nectarii cornu germinibus brevior, labio plano, petalis dorsalibus patulis. *Sp. pl.* 1335. *Syst. nat.* 590. (*Ger. em.* 220. *f.* 2. *Vaill. paris. t.* 31. *f.* 9 10. *Rivin. t.* 8. & 11. *Hall, bist.* 1278. *t.* 32. *bona.*)

Female handed Orchis. *Anglis.* Balderry. *Scotis.*

An ùrach-bhallach. *Gaulis.*

In pastures and heaths very common. 4. VII.

The bulbs are divided into three or or four divaricated fingers: the leaves are almost always spotted, and narrower than in the preceding species: the stalk is a cubit high, and solid: the spike is cylindrical, and the flowers commonly of a pale blush, or almost white colour, marked with many spots and purple lines: the side petals stand open, and almost erect: the lip is plane, crenated, and divided into three lobes, the middle one narrowest, and generally acute and entire:

tire : the spur is obtuse, and a little shorter than the germen : the *Bractææ* are not longer than the flowers, and much narrower than in the preceding kind.

β. A variety of this, with spotless leaves, found in *Auchendenny* woods, was communicated by Dr. *Parsons*.

conopsea 7. O. bulbis palmatis. nectarium cornu setaceo germinibus longiore; labio trifido, petalis duobus patentissimis. *Sp. pl.* 1335. *Syst. nat.* 590. (*Ger. em.* 227. f. 5. *Riv. in.* t. 11. *Vaill. par. in.* t. 30. f. 8. *Hall. bist.* 1287. t. 29. *bona.* *Oed. Dan.* t. 224. *opt.*)

Long-spur'd sweet-handed Orchis. *Anglis.*

In pastures not unfrequent, as in those eastward of *Auchendenny*, and about *Comrie*, near *Creif*, &c. 4. VI.

The stalk is a cubit high, the leaves long and narrow, their sides a little compress'd : the flowers grow in a long cylindrical spike, generally of an uniform purple colour, but sometimes white : the side petals are widely expanded, the rest connive : the lip is divided into three obtuse and nearly equal segments, the side ones sometimes slightly serrated, the middle one quite entire : the spur is very slender, curv'd, and about three times the length of the side petals : the *Bractææ* are lanceolate, and rather longer than the germen : the flowers are sweet scented.

SATYRIUM.

SATYRIUM. *Gen. pl.* 1010.

Nectarium scrotiforme f. inflato-didymum pone
florem.

viride 2.

SATYRIUM bulbis palmatis, foliis oblongis obtusis, nectarii labio lineari trifido, lacinia intermedia obsoleta. *Sp. pl.* 1337. (*Vaill. paris. t.* 31. f. 6, 7, 8. *Loes. Pruss.* 182 t. 59. *Seg. veron. p.* 133. t. 15. f. 18. *flores. t.* 16. f. 18. *plant. Haller. hist.* 1269. t. 26. *Oed. Dan. t.* 77, opt.)

Frog Satyrion. *Anglis.*

In dry hilly pastures not uncommon. We observ'd it in *Jura*, near Mr. *Campbell's*, in *Isla*, *Colonsa*, and *Sky*, &c. 4. VI. VII.

The stalk is about six or eight inches high: the lower leaves oval: the flowers are of a greenish, and sometimes of a dull red colour, growing in a thin spike, two or three inches long: the *bractæ* are lanceolate, and longer than the *germen*: the petals all connive, and form a *galea* over the *stamina*: the lip is plane, ligulate, of the length of the *germen*, widest at the extremity and bifid, with a short triangular *mucro* in the middle, between the segments: the spur is very small, oval, didymous, and about 1-12th of an inch long.

albidum 3.

SATYRIUM bulbis fasciculatis, foliis lanceolatis, nectarii labio trifido acuto, lacinia intermedia obtusa. *Sp. pl.* 1338. (*Michel. gen. t.* 26. f. A. B. C. *Hall. hist.* 1270. f. 26. *Oed. dan. t.* 115.)

White

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

White Satyrion. *Anglis.*

In dry mountainous pastures not very uncommon.

We observed it at the *Isthmus* of *Tarbat*, in *Cantire*, in *Argylshire*; in the isle of *Arran*, near *Loch-Ransa*, &c. in *Jura*, on a dry hilly pasture near Mr. *Campbell's*, in *Isla*, *Colonsa* and *Skye*, in similar places. 4. VI. VII.

The root consists of six or eight long tap-shap'd solid radicles: the stalk is about ten inches high: the spike is about three inches long, cylindrical and thick set with numerous small whitish deflexed flowers: the *Braeteæ* are lanceolate, and rather longer than the *germen*: the petals are white, and connive into the form of a *galea*, the side ones longest: the lip of the *nectarium* is green, and divided into three acute segments, the middle one largest: the spur is white, about half the length of the *germen*, obtuse at the end, and recurved, but not *didymous*, as the generic character requires.

repens 3. SATYRIUM bulbis fibrosis, foliis ovatis radicalibus, floribus secundis. *Sp. pl.* 1339. (*Ger. em.* 227. f. 4. *Loes. pruss.* 210. t. 68. *Haller. bist.* 1295. tab. 22. *Trew. Lit. Norimb. anno.* 1736. *kebd.* 52. p. 409. t. 6. f. 7. *bona. & fig. nost.*)

Creeping Satyrion. *Anglis.*

In old mossy woods, but very rare. We found it growing amongst the *Hypna*, in an old shady moist hanging birch wood, called, in the *Erse* language, *Ca-bue*, or *Yellow-bill*, facing the house of



of Mr. *Mackenzie*, of *Dundonald*, about two miles from the head of *Little-Loch-Broom*, on the western coast of *Ross-shire*. It has also been found in a wood opposite to *Moy-hall*, on the south side of the road to *Inverness*, as we have been informed by Dr. *Hope*, 4. VIII.

The roots are round, annular, and branched, and creep under the moss, throwing out new runners or shoots: the stalk is about a foot high, erect, and hairy, especially towards the top: the leaves are oval, nervous, have broad foliaceous pedicles, and grow near the base of the stalk. Those nerves are generally five in number, but sometimes seven, branched from the sides and reticulated with veins which are often of a fuscous colour. The flowers are a little hairy, or pubescent, whitish or straw-coloured, and grow in a spike, from fifteen to twenty in number, rising from one side of the stalk, but turning round, and looking to the other side. The *bractææ* are lanceolate, longer than the *germen*, and of the same colour as the flowers: the petals are three, pubescent, and glew'd, as it were, together, so that they cannot be separated without being torn. The lip is lanceolate, and terminated behind with a gibbous boat-shaped *nectarium*, which makes this plant belong more properly to the genus of *Serapias*. *Lia.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

OPHRYS. *Gen. pl.* 1011.*Nectarium subtus subcarinatum.** *Bulbis ramosis.*

Nidus cervis 1. OPHRYS bulbis fibroso-fasciculatis, caule vagina-
to aphylo, nectarii labio bifido. *Syst. nat.* 592.

Sp. pl. 1339. (*Ger. em.* 228. f. 1. *Rivin.* t. 7.

Tournef. Inst. p. 438. t. 250. *Haller. hist.* 1290.

t. 37. bona. *Oeder. Dan.* t. 181. opt.)

Bird's Nest *Ophrys. Anglis.*

In woods, but not common, as in *Auckendenny* woods, ten miles from *Edinburgh*, towards *Lanerk*. *Dr. Parsons*. And in the woods at *Finlarig*, at the head of *Loch-Tay*, in *Breadalbane*, &c. *Mr. Stuart*, 4. VI.

The root consists of a bundle of fleshy, brittle cylindrical fibres, which grow sideways out of the base of the stalk, at right angles. The whole plant is of an uniform pale brown, or fuisse-mort colour: the stalk is erect, firm, brittle, from a foot to a cubit high, destitute of leaves, but furnished with fuscous scales, or *stipulae*, sheathing the stalk: the flowers are numerous, of the same colour with the stalk, and grow in a thick cylindrical spike, thickest at the base: the *Bractee* are hardly so long as the germen: the petals all connive: the lip has an oval concavity at the base, and is semibifid at the end: the segments recede widely from each other, and are little shorter than the germen.

OPHRYS



corallorbiza 2. ORPHYS bulbis ramosis flexuosis, caule vaginato, aphylo, nectarii labio trifido. *Syst. nat.* 592. *Sp. pl.* 1339. (*Ger. em.* 1585. f. 2. *Haller. hist.* 1301. t. 44. *Oed. Dan.* t. 451. & fig. nost.)

Coral-rooted *Ophrys*. *Anglis.*

In marshy woods, but very rare. We observed it only in one place, and there sparingly, viz. in a moist hanging wood, on the south side, near the head of *Little-Loch-Broom*, on the western coast of *Ross-shire*. 4. VI. VII.

The root consists of white, thick, succulent, obtuse fibres, branched like coral. The stalk is about six or eight inches high, and has no other leaves than sheathing *stipulae*. The flowers grow in a thin spike, about eight or ten in number, verging a little to one side of the stalk, and subtended each by an oval-lanceolate greenish *Bractea*. The upper petals are green, oval lanceolate, and connive in the form of a semicylindric *Galea*. The lateral petals are patent, whitish, and streaked with a green line. The lip is oval-lanceolate, white, and streaked with two green lines, forming an acute angle. The flower is furnished with four *stamina*, two in each cell. The capsules nod.

ovata. 3. OPHRYS bulbo fibroso, caule bifolio, foliis ovatis, nectarii labio bifido. *Sp. pl.* 1340. (*Ger. em.* 402. f. 1. *Pet. herb.* t. 70. f. 10. *Rivin.* t. 7. *Oed. Dan.* t. 137. *bon.* *Haller. hist.* 1291. t. 37. opt.)

Great

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Great Twayblade. *Anglis.*

In woods and moist pastures [not uncommon. 4.

VI.

The stalk is a cubit high, downy, and furnished only with two opposite, broad, obtusely oval, nervous or plantain-like leaves, which grow nearly in the middle between the root and the bottom of the spike; the base of one of these leaves embracing the base of the other. The spike is five or six inches long, distinctly set with thirty or forty yellowish green flowers. The lip of the flower is nearly linear, semibifid, and about twice the length of the germen, and descends perpendicularly: the segments are obtuse, the germen is thick, oval, and furrowed with six lines.

cordata 4. OPHRYS bulbo fibroso, caule bifolio, foliis cordatis. *Sp. pl.* 1340. (*Pet. herb. t.* 70. *f.* 11. *Morris. f.* 12. *t.* 11. *f.* 4. *Haller. hist.* 1292. *t.* 22. *opt.*)

Little Twayblade, with heart-shap'd leaves. *Anglis.*
In marshy places by the sides of rivulets, on the highland mountains in many places, as on *Bennagrion* in *Strath*, two miles above *Mackennon's* castle, in the *Isle of Skie*; on the mountains in *Ross-shire*, about *Little Lock-Broom*, and in *Breadalbane*, &c. 2. VII.

The root consists of many long round fibres: the stalk is about six or eight inches high, and the whole plant is of a tender and delicate texture.

The

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

525

The leaves are only two, smooth, opposite, and heart-shaped, and about half an inch wide at the base: the flowers grow in a thin spike, ten or twelve in number; of a green colour, often turning red in decay: the petals are lanceolate, and stand wide open: the lip is semibifid, longer than the germen, and has a dent on each side at the base, which is wanting in the preceding species: the segments are acute, and often of a dark red colour.

** *Bulbis rotundis.*

paludosa 5. OPHRYS bulbo subrotundo, scapo subnudo, pentagono, foliorum apicibus scabris, nectarii labio integro. *Sp. pl.* 1341. (*Pluk. alm. t.* 247. *f.* 2. *Pet. herb. t.* 70, *f.* 12)

Marsh *Ophrys*. *Anglis.*

We have received information that this has been found in some marshes near *St. Andrews*, but we do not affirm it from our own knowledge. 4. | VIII. IX.

The root consists of one, and sometimes more bulbs growing one above another, with fibres shooting from their base: the stalk is about a finger's length, and has two or three alternate oval-lanceolate leaves near its base, having their inner margin towards the top serrulated and rough to the touch: the flowers are numerous, twenty or thirty in a spike, of a yellowish green colour: the side petals fold back and stand erect: the lip of the *nectarium* is lanceolate and entire.

SERAPIAS

SERAPIAS. *Gen. pl.* 1012.

Nectarium ovatum, gibbum, labio ovato.

latifolia 1. SERAPIAS bulbis fibrosis, foliis ovatis amplexicaulibus, floribus pendulis. *Syst. nat.* 593. *Scop. Carn.* 1128. (*Ger. em.* 442. *f.* 1. *Rivin.* t. 6. *Haller. hist.* 1297 t. 40. *opt.*)

Broad-leav'd Helleborine. *Anglis.*

In woods, but not very common, as at *Chatelbault*, near *Hamilton*. *Dr. Parsons*. And in the wood of *Comrie*, in *Strathearn*. *Sibbald*, 4. VII. VIII.

The stalk is erect, firm, slightly villose, a cubit or more high, and furnished with six or eight nervous oval leaves, the lowermost broad and obtuse, the uppermost narrower and lanceolate, degenerating gradually into *stipulae*. The spike is about six inches long, consisting of nearly 30 nodding flowers, which often lean to one side of the stalk: the *bractee* are longer than the flowers: the germen is downy, pendulous, of a pear-shaped form, streaked with three elevated ridges, and supported by a peduncle. The three upper petals of the flower are of a green colour, oval-acute form, and slightly villose on the upper side: the lateral ones are a little shorter, of a more tender texture, of a white colour, with a little tinge of green: two petals connive at first, but afterwards recede and stand open: the *nectarium* is an oval cavity, moistened with a green liquor, and furnished with white erect
marginal

marginal appendages: the lip is heart-shaped, the end acute and deflexed, and commonly of a whitish, or a pale red colour, but sometimes this and the whole flower is of a dark red, or blood colour. The capsule is obtusely triangular, has three valves and one cell.

palustris 2. SERAPIAS bulbis fibrosis, foliis ensiformibus, sessilibus, floribus pendulis, nectarii labio obtuso, subserrato, petalis longiore.

S. longifolia Lin. Syst. nat. 593. *S. palustris*. Scop. Fl. Carn. 1129. *Helleborine palustris nostras*. Raii Syn. p. 384 n. 9. (Rivin. t. 3. Haller. hist. 1296-t. 39. bona. Oed. Dan. t. 267. opt.)

Marsh Helleborine. *Anglis*.

In rough boggy pastures and marshes, but not common. We observ'd it in some bogs near *Duntulm* castle, in the isle of *Skye*. 4. VII.

The flowers grow about fifteen or twenty in a loose spike. The germen is villose, and of a dark red or purplish colour. The three exterior petals are green mix'd with red, and slightly pubescent. The lateral ones are white with a red blush: the lip hangs down out of the flower, and is heart-shap'd, obtuse, white, slightly ferrated, and plaited on the margins, and often emarginated: the *nectarium* is mark'd with red lines and yellow tuberculous spots. This is enough to distinguish it from the preceding, and the whole habit of the plant declares it to be a different species.

SERAPIAS

grandiflora 3. SERAPIAS bulbis fibrosis, foliis ensiformibus, floribus erectis, nectarii labio obtuso petalis brevioribus. *Syst. nat.* 594. *S. longifolia.* *Sp. pl.* 1345. (*Moris. hist. f.* 12. *t.* 11. *f.* 12. *Haller. hist.* 1298, *t.* 41, *bona. Oed. Dan. t.* 506, *opt.*)

White-flowered Helleborine. *Anglis.*

In woods, but rare. We saw it in a wood at *Loch-Ransa*, in the isle of *Arran.* 4. VI.

The leaves are variable, being sometimes of an oval-lanceolate, but generally of a long-lanceolate form. Tho flowers are large, erect six or eight in a thin spike, subtended by foliaceous lanceolate *Bractææ*, the lowermost of which are broad, and longer than the flowers: the petals are all white, and connive together: the lip of the *nectarium* is enclos'd within the petals (not pendent as in the preceding) and is white, streak'd with three yellow prominent lines. The *germen* is erect, and nearly sessile.

POLYANDRIA.

ARUM. *Gen. pl.* 1028.

Spatha monophylla, cucullata. *Spadix* supra nudus, infernè femineus, medio stamineus.

maculatum 1. ARUM acaule, foliis hastatis integerrimis, spadice clavato. *Sp. pl.* 1370. (*Ger. em.* 834. *f.* 1. *Moris. hist. f.* 13, *t.* 5, *f.* 1, *ordinis inferioris,* *Blackwell t.* 228, *Miller ic. t.* 52, *f.* 1, *bona. Oed. Dan. t.* 505, *opt.*)

Wake-

Wake-Robin or Cuckow-Pint. *Anglis.*

Under hedges and in shady places, but not so frequent as in *England*. 4. V.

The root is tuberous and fleshy, with fibres growing out of the base: the leaves are radical, shaped like the barb of an arrow, supported on footstalks, smooth and glossy, and often stain'd with dark or white spots: the *spatha* is whitish, deciduous, and shap'd not unlike a hare's ear: within it is a purple club-shap'd *spadix*, the base of which is surrounded with numerous *germina*, with many sessile quadrilocular *Antheræ* above them, and again over these some roundish *Papillæ*, terminated with deflex'd hairs. The berries when ripe are scarlet, full of juice, and contain each one or two round, hard seeds, reticulated on the surface.

The whole plant is extremely acrimonious to the taste, inflaming the mouth for a long time afterwards; but the roots when boil'd or dry'd lose all their acrimony, and become perfectly insipid, and being of a farinaceous quality, have sometimes been made into bread and starch. They are esteem'd good in astmatic complaints, and obstructions of the *Bronchia*; but are rarely used in the present practice.

ZOSTERA. *Gen. pl.* 1032.

Spadix linearis, altero latere fructifero. *Cal.* o.
Cor. o. *Stam.* alterna. *Sem.* solitaria alterna.

M m

ZOSTERA

marina 1: ZOSTERA pericarpis sessilibus. *Syst. nat.* 605.
Sp. pl. 1374. (*Ger. em.* 1569. *f.* 8. *Oed. Dan. t.*
 15. *opt.*)

Grass-Wrack. *Anglis.*

It is thrown up on the sea-coasts frequently. 4.
 VIII.

The leaves are long, narrow, linear, and grass-like, sheath'd with *stipulae* at the base. The flowers grow on one side of a thin flat, linear *spadix*, imbedded in a cavity on one side of the leaf, at its base. The *stamina* and *germina* grow alternate to each other upon the *spadix*, about ten in number of each sort.

Linnaeus informs us, that the humble Inhabitants of *Gotbland* in *Sweden* condescend to thatch their houses, stuff their beds, and manure their land with this plant.

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